

eman's Magazine

AND

Historical Chronicle.

From JANUARY to JUNE, 1817.

VOLUME LXXXVII.

(BEING THE TENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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ADDRESS TO HOPE.

By MASON CHAMBERLIN.

SWEET Soother of Life's cares, when the
rude storm

Of adverse Fortune vents its fiercest rage,
Thou 'midst 'midst' clouds of doubt thine
airy form,

Each pang of heartfelt sorrow to assuage :

Dispelling, like the rising Orb of day,
The dark assemblage of surrounding
shade,

And with thy clear and all-enlivening ray,
Scattering the train of horrors that in-
vade.

Even 'mid the tempest, thou canst still
suggest

Reflection, suited to remove alarm,
To lull each anxious feeling in the breast,
And full Despair of all its force disarm.

'Tis thine, when every

Pointing to mansion
skies

Where undisturb'd tranquillity reigns,
To bid us there expect a heavenly
prize

A crown of joy, which shall for ever bloom,
A glorious robe, not subject to decay,
An everlasting life beyond the tomb,
When pain shall cease, and tears be
wip'd away, —

If, rightly taught, by each afflictive stroke,
God's Wisdom infinite seems fit to deal
For our probation, we his aid invoke,
And, wounded, seek the medicine which
can heal.

June 6, 1810.

REMARKS FROM VARIOUS CORRESPONDENTS.

A FRIEND TO ACCURACY informs "A Constant though young Reader," (see pag. 253 of the present Volume,) that he may find the Account of *William Walker*, of Darnall near Sheffield, which he wishes to see, in *Genl Mag.* vol. XXXVII. (1767) p. 548—9

A Correspondent expresses his fears that the remark on *Eccl. Hist.* (p. 323, 397, &c) is no friend. He certainly, "skilled," or not skilled, is an ample dealer "in legendary lore." If he continues to sail at large, not "with supreme dominion, in the desert fields of error," our Correspondent hopes, Mr. Urban will clip his wings, and save others the unwelcome trouble. *Verbum sat*

The intelligence from Rugby (p. 442) is not quite correct. For "Joseph M Hamilton," read "Joseph Harriman Hamilton." Omit "H Rogers," and for "R Churton," read, "Thomas Townson Churton and William Ralph Churton"

"The lines on Browne Willis (p. 446) may be seen in the Oxford Sausage, p. 158, but without a name. I suppose our Correspondent has some ground for attributing them to "Richard, Lord Mount Cobham." In the third stanza "Spenser" should, no doubt, be "Chaucer," as it is in the Sausage. In stanza 4, "County town," for "Country town," stanza 7, "Strip" for "Stept," are obvious, of which perhaps the reader will be the former." C.

Our correspondent, p. 496, justly says, "The matches, offensive to

the public peace, and disgraceful to those who, bearing titles which ought to distinguish them as fit for the company of Gentlemen, choose to associate with the very lowest and vilest, amongst the lowest rank in society." A Z

"In compliance with the wish of Mr Laurence (p. 517) I have no scruple to inform him, that the account of the Barberry tree, p. 220, came from R Churton, Rector of Middleton, near Banbury, who does not however hold himself responsible for every letter with the signature of R C. which has appeared in Mr. Urban's pages. My Barberry is at present in full health and vigour, with very little fruit, but quite free from blight, as are also my oats about 50 yards distant. With regard however, to the harmlessness of the Barberry, I cannot but consider it as still a little doubtful, influenced chiefly by the report which I stated in a former volume. See Oct. 1815, p. 294." R C.

P. 561 ult. The excellent Historian of Selborne was not "Vicar," but grandson of a former Vicar of both his names, who was instituted in 1681. See History of Selborne, p. 330

"All your Correspondents must hope that your *Leicestershire* friend is not near the end of his Tour

"They have also to thank J W (p. 524) for the account of Mr. *Johnson*, and to hope he will give you many more particulars of one so well deserving of public notice, and which he appears so well qualified to give." A. Z.

PREFACE

TO

VOL. LXXXVII. PART I.

AFTER having for Eighty-seven Years addressed our numerous Readers with a repetition of Thanks for their long-continued and unparalleled indulgence ;—after referring them more particularly to our Prefaces for the last Thirty Years, in which our firm attachment to the best interests of our Country, our veneration for its Sovereign, and our respect for its equitable Laws, have uniformly been inculcated—we have only again to thank the many friendly Correspondents who contribute so liberally to support the credit of a Miscellany which has been honoured by the productions of men as justly famed for their virtues as for their talents.

We cannot, however, close the present Address without sincerely congratulating the Country at large on the revival of Trade and Public Confidence. And this we shall do, in the words of a respectable Provincial Newspaper * ; which, after enumerating several facts, demonstrating that our Commerce and Manufactures are evidently fast improving, thus spiritedly remonstrates with the *Croakers* :

“ The renewal of the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act has been decided upon by the Legislature ; and the measure has again been agreed to by as large majorities, in both Houses of Parliament, as it received on its first enactment ; and we apprehend also with the approbation of a majority still larger of the reflecting and considerate part of the Nation. We have not yet seen one single argument advanced (though we have heard declamation and assertion enough) which shews that it is an act for the personal advantage or benefit of the Ministers. But we have heard from Ministers themselves, from such men as the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Liverpool, and from Statesmen in opposition likewise, from Lord Grenville in the Upper House, and from Mr. Bankes, Mr. Elliot, and Mr. Wilberforce, in the Lower House, that the measure in question was a grand National question, and is truly justified on the grounds of National necessity. As such, all good subjects will for a time submit to a wound of such severe infliction on the Constitution. But the Constitution of a State like ours is like the individuality of a man. It subsists through numerous subordinate changes. It grows from youth to age. It may improve, or it may decay, or decay may be produced under the name of improvement. Of all Constitutions now existing, ours is at once the most antient, has been the most slow in growth, and is the best knit and compacted together ; but all its parts and principles do not require to be kept in motion at once. Some are capable of being suspended for a time ; and their suspension may even contribute to the preservation of the general system. We had a Constitution before the Habeas Corpus Act existed ; we retain it now that that Act is in abeyance ; and we shall possess it when the Law is again put in force. It was, therefore, well said by Sir John Nicholl, in the course of the debate on this Bill, that ‘ the Habeas Corpus Act is a Law by whose operation the people are secured from the oppressions of Power ; and by whose occasional suspen-

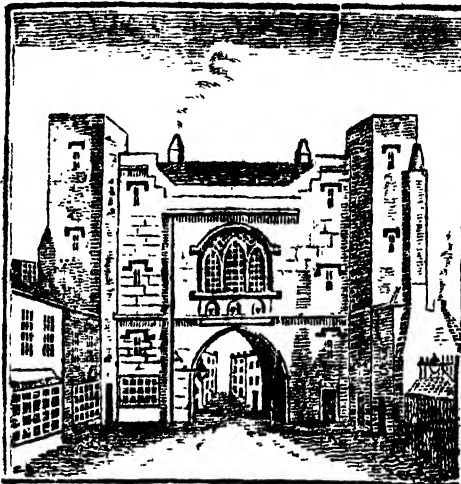
sion the Crown is enabled to secure the peaceable and loyal part of the people against the machinations of the seditious and traitorous.

"The Funds, that certain criterion of public confidence and credit, are rising every day, — so that a person who bought into the Funds before the meeting of Parliament, before it was known what measures Ministers would adopt for the security of the subject, and ere the financial arrangements of the year were made public, has gained more than 20 per cent. on the money invested. Let us trace, therefore, a few of the consequences of such an occurrence; and see how they bear on the great question of public prosperity. The wretches who spread sedition and treason throughout the country build all their hopes of success in their detestable projects, on the distress of the labouring classes. That distress is of course produced by want of employment. The want of employment originates in the withdrawing of capital from circulation. Every rise in the value of funded property is an additional temptation to throw it into circulation; but here is a rise of 20 per cent. Capital must therefore rapidly flow into all the channels of circulation. Credit must revive. The small farmer, whose capital has been exhausted, whose credit is nearly at an end, and who therefore has fallen behind-hand in his rent, discharged his labourers, and impoverished his fields, will now recover his credit, will be able to revive the productive powers of the land, will take the starving labourer again into employ, and eventually, by the payment of his rent, will induce his landlord, who may have emigrated to the Continent for retrenchment, to return, and live in his usual comfort and respectability at home. Hence, the home-market for manufactures must at every step grow better; and the manufacturing poor, who have become the dupes of incendiaries and traitors, must begin to see through and detest their delusions, and bless the Legislature for those wise, patriotic, and constitutional measures, which have saved the country from impoverishment, desolation, and massacre. Reverse the picture, and consider what would have been the consequence, had the Habeas Corpus Act not been suspended. Funded property would have become daily more insecure, and of course daily less valuable. Capital would have been more cautiously locked up. Credit would have vanished. Employment, both in agriculture and manufactures, would have become more rare; distress more intense, the temptations to insurrection more powerful, the efforts of the seditious writers and speechifiers, more audacious, the plots and conspiracies more extensive, more consistent, more tremendous! In this down-hill course toward revolution and ruin, nothing could have stopped us but measures of the utmost energy, measures infinitely more remote than the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus is from constitutional liberty — nothing, in short, but martial law and military force, the lamentable but indispensable means of putting down open and systematic rebellion. But if, to the happy prospects we have first anticipated, Providence in its bounty, as there is every appearance of its doing, should add the blessing of a plentiful harvest; if our emigrant gentry should listen to the voice of duty and of prudence, and return to the land which they have shamefully quitted in the moment of distress; if a general feeling of indignation should overwhelm the seditious and blasphemous libellers with disgrace; and if the Government, armed with temporary powers, should employ them to the complete extirpation of Conspiracy and Treason, we may yet indulge the hope of seeing our glorious and beloved Country as great in Peace as it has been in War — an example to Nations for its enlightened patriotism, its steady considerate loyalty, its moral, its greatness, and its freedom."



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15 other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 5
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



JANUARY, 1817. CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 3
Cumb. 2—Doncast.
Derb.—Dorchester
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 6
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maidst. Manch. 4
Newc. 3, Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salish.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakes.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
York 3, IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24.
Jersey 2, Guern. 2.

Meteorological Diaries Dec 1816, Jan. 1817, 2, 94
Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.
Bp. Marsh; and his Lectures on Divinity 3
Tour thro' various Parts of Netherlands, &c. 4
Town of Halle, and Image of the Virgin... 16
Present State of the Mahometan Empire... 6
Progress of Architecture temp. Queen Anne 7
St. John's Church, Westminster, described. 8
On the Origin and Use of Towers..... 9
Account of Magdalen College Tower, Oxford 10
Controversy of Bp. Horsley & Dr. Priestley 16
Schools maintained by our several Cathedrals 11
Inquiries respecting Endowed Grain Schools 12
Conduct of intemperate Reformers exposed 13
LATENT ANTIQUITIES, by the Rev T. D. Fos-
brooke. No. IV.—Church Antiquities. ... 14
The Mosaic Pavement found in Estavaye.. 17
On the Policy of taking off Duty on Coals. 21
Bibliomania—Brant's *Stultifera Navis*, &c. 22
Insane Person.—Portrait of Sir D. Harvey 24
COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY
County of Devon 25—County of Dorset.. 28
Literary Inquiries—Rev. W. Smith &c. ? 33
Mrs Rundall's "Symbolical Illustrations" 34
On the Pedigree & Surname of SHAKESPEARE. 35
A Shaksperian Pedigree, from Registers, &c. 36

Review of New Publications.
The Prisoner of Chillon, &c. by Lord Byron 41
Re-prints of Wither's Shepherd's Hunting,
Fidela, & Hymns; Barksdale's Nymphs Li-
bethus; & Stanley's Poems, Anacreon, &c. 42
Britton's History, &c. of Norwich Cathedral 44
The History of Crowland Abbey, co. Linc.. 50
Warner's Sermons on Epistles and Gospels 51
Sermon by Fosbrooke, 53; by Rudge 54
Lives of Pocock, Pearce, Newton, &c. 56
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE 60—**INDEX INDIC.** 61
SELECT POETRY, for January 1817... .. 62—65
Historical Chronicle.

Political Retrospect of the Year 1816..... 66
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences... 69
Fatal Result of the Congo Expedition..... 74
Country News 76.—Domestic Occurrences... 79
The Prince Regent's Speech to Parliament. 80
Consolidated Fund; Promotions, Preferences 81
Births, and Marriages of eminent Persons. 82
Character of Sir George Prevost, bart..... 83
Pestonjee Bomanjee, the Parsee Merchant 85
Rev. Henry Meun, 86.—Mrs. Susanna Park 87
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 88
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets, &c. 95
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of the Stocks.... 96

Embellished with a perspective View of the TOWER OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD;
and with a Sketch of a beautiful MOSAIC PAVEMENT discovered in the
Canton of ESTAVAYE, in the South of France.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

Dec.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 9 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	Hyg.	at 10 P. M.
1816												
S 1	30.50	38	23 M	Gloomy and frosty	30.47	37	30 do.	Do.	30.44	30	24 do.	Do.
2	30.35	31	32 M	Fine, sharp frost.	31.30	39	29 do.	Do.	30.20	39	34 do.	Do.
3	30.23	39	40 M	Gloomy and foggy	30.20	41	38 do.	Do.	30.20	41	36 do.	Do.
4	30.14	44	32 M	Dark and gloomy	30.06	44	31 do.	Do.	29.26	44	39 do.	Do.
5	29.79	43	33 M	Wet haze and small rain...	29.50	45	37 do.	Rain and Wind	29.57	44½	30 do.	Do.
6	29.48	39½	30 M	Fine, and moderate	29.53	44½	13 do.	F. & C.; after 4 rain.	29.21	41	51 do.	Rain; fine.
7	29.39	35	33 M	Fine, with clouds	29.43	41	51 do.	Fine; cloudy	29.40	40	55 do.	Small rain; fair
S 8	29.42	40½	43 M	F. & C.	29.51	41½	49 do.	Do.	29.66	38	70 do.	Do.
9	29.57	41	49 M	P. & C.; some small rain...	29.24	46	57 do.	Do.	29.29	43	56 do.	Do.
10	29.50	37½	49 M	Much small rain	29.24	46	52 do.	Fair, small rain	29.18	44	49 do.	Do.
11	29.16	39	46 M	Rain; very heavy squalls...	29.22	39	10 do.	Do.	29.23	39	57 do.	Do more moderat.
12	29.18	35	45 M	Rain; after 10 extreme	28.66	49	55 do.	Squalls, with hail and sleet.	28.89	44	32 do.	Do. Fine.
13	29.25	41	30 M	Small showers mostly fair.	29.10	32	30 do.	Shower; aft + rain & wind.	28.62	47	60 do.	Shower & blowing
S 14	29.25	36	50 M	Small showers mostly fair.	29.40	40	58 do.	Do.	28.15	33	45 do.	Do. [hard.
15	28.90	41	44 M	Small showers	29.39	43	25 do.	Do.	28.41	42	34 do.	Do; small rain.
16	29.32	41	45 M	Some small showers	29.22	50	17 do.	F. & C.	29.15	43	20 do.	Do; some-hovers.
17	29.32	52	69 M	Wet fog, at 11 small rain ..	29.32	46	27 do.	Do.	28.70	43	32 do.	Do; frost.
18	29.16	44	40 M	Fine	30.17	35	19 do.	Do.	30.25	33	14 do.	Do.
19	30.11	35	15 M	Very fine, frosty	30.36	34	22 do.	Do.	30.35	32½	23 do.	Do.
20	30.35	31	23 M	Very fine, sharp frost.	30.07	32	23 do.	Do.	28.92	31	20 do.	Do.; foggy.
21	30.20	27	30 M	Very fine, sharp frost.	29.90	34	7 do.	F. & C.; at 5 some small, m.	30.02	29	10 do.	Do; foggy.
S 22	29.88	30	17 M	Fine, sharp frost	29.76	40½	17 do.	Do.	29.73	48	6 do.	F & C; some sm.
23	29.90	39	14	Cloudy, gentle thaw	29.54	48½	8 do.	Do.	29.50	40	12 do.	Do. [rain
24	29.65	49	5 D	F. & C.	29.60	44½	15 do.	Do.	29.45	40½	13 do.	Do.; small rain.
25	29.67	41	15 D	Fine enough cloudy	29.24	44	34 do.	F. & C.; at 1 very heavy sqs.	29.31	39½	36 do.	Fine, squalls with
26	29.78	50	15 M	Small rain and windy	29.32	40	25 do.	Do.	29.53	59	31 do.	Fine; frosty [rain.
27	29.26	39	37 M	Hard squall, wind and rain ..	29.44	56	60 do.	Rain, in blowing very hard	29.14	52	69 do.	Do.; gale broke
28	29.63	37	29 M	Fine, at 10 cloudy, at 12 rain	29.56	46½	31 do.	Do.	29.50	42	56 do.	Do.; rain & wind.
S 29	29.44	44	42 M	Moderate F. & C. [& windy	29.57	49	60 do.	Do.	29.43	48	7½ do.	Fair & moderate.
30	29.54	43	75 M	Wind and rain	29.57	49	63 do.	Rain	29.40	48	68 do.	Do.
31	29.52	47	63 M	Fine at 10 cloudy at 12 m. m.	29.47	50	63 do.	Rain	29.40	48	68 do.	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

. For JANUARY, 1817

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

IF I am not much mistaken, you will not scruple to insert the brief character of an eminent Prelate, which I transcribe from the last Number of "The British Critic." The sentiments expressed in it are congenial to the general tenor of the Gentleman's Magazine.

"There are few events which could have contributed more to cheer and animate the Church, under its present circumstances, than the elevation of Dr. Marsh to the Episcopal Bench. The promotion of those, who by their worth have strengthened, and by their talent advanced, the interests of our Holy Cause, is at all times a subject of legitimate triumph; but in no case, perhaps, has this promotion been hailed with more heartfelt exultation than in the present. While the depth and variety of his knowledge, and the acuteness of his reasoning powers, entitle him to our admiration, his manly zeal and spirited exertions in defence of all that is dear to us as Churchmen and as Christians, commend him to our affection. He has maintained the Good Cause in defiance of every worldly prospect or hope. His advancement has been hardly and severely earned; it came equally unsought and unexpected; and we hail it the more auspicious, as we consider it the advancement, not of himself alone, but of the interests of that Church, in whose defence he has shewn himself so able and so intrepid a combatant. He is now called into a higher scene of action, in which we doubt not but that the same exertion, the same courage, and the same skill, will mark his career with honour; and, under the blessing of Providence, adorn it with success."

The above most appropriate eulogium is copied from a Review of the Fourth Part of Bp. Marsh's "Lectures, containing a Description and systematic Arrangement of the several Branches of Divinity;" and the Reviewer then makes his remarks on the present Part, "The Interpretation of Prophecy."

"We consider the work an invaluable addition to the department of every Theological Library. The principles of interpretation are simple, clear, and uniform; they are applied, and safe in their application, to the ill-judged fancies of many good and pious men, in the interpretation of Hebrew Prophecy, have thrown such a veil of obscurity over the whole mass, as frequently to confuse the well meaning, and to stagger the timid. We know of no Treatise so admirably calculated to meet this growing evil, and to clear away the clouds and vapours which have gathered round one of the main pillars of the Christian Fabric. To any one who might feel any rising doubts as to this most important part of the evidences in favour of Christianity, we should earnestly recommend the Volume before us, as a compressed, luminous, and masterly exposition of all the difficulties which might fall under his consideration. We heartily wish that we could see the strong and discriminating powers of our Author turned toward a subject intimately connected with the one before us; we mean, to the Interpretation of the Prophecies of the New Testament. We are aware that the principles of Interpretation would be the same; but to apply them with strength and precision to that controverted subject, and to dissipate the heap of contradiction and absurdity which has been piled up by the labours of modern Trophonis, would require no less an arm than that of Bp. Marsh.

"We hope and trust, that when the labours of his new station shall have begun to sit lightly upon him, the Bishop will not forget with how much anxiety every Theological Student will expect the conclusion of this series of Lectures. For the sake of the rising generation, they should not be left unfinished; as every part is perfect, so should also be the whole."

Yours, &c.

A LAYMAN.

Tour through various Parts of the NETHERLANDS and GERMANY in 1815. (Continued from page 486.)

TRAVELLERS who have a taste for Antiquarian and Topographical



phical researches, will find ample materials for the gratification of their curiosity in Belgium, where they have numerous Histories of their provinces and towns, which preserve lively and interesting pictures of their antient customs and manners, as well as of the progress of Taste and Literature. Topography is a favourite study upon the Continent; and notwithstanding the contempt in which it is held by many people on this side of the water, as a dry uninteresting pursuit, fit only for the sons of dullness, and inconsistent with a taste for Polite Literature and the Elegant Arts, the example of our Belgic neighbours shews, that Topography, in the hands of liberal and cultivated minds, may be rendered highly instructive and entertaining. I beg leave to transcribe a passage illustrative of this remark from a Parochial History, which was published 25 years ago, by way of sounding a trumpet to announce the appearance of that *monumentum ære perennius*, the History of Leicestershire.

“It is the province of the Topographer to trace the history of Property, and the colour which the different modes of it have given to the complexion of the times. It is his province to connect antient and modern institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, and to compare their effects upon character, manners, and customs; to add to the stock of biographical knowledge; to explore the curiosities of the animal, the vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; to illustrate the remains of genius in the Fine Arts, and to point out the monuments of antient grandeur; to preserve the remembrance of those spots which have been the scenes of remarkable events; and to mark the progress of population, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. Thus the labours of the Parochial Antiquary may be rendered subservient to public utility and refined amusement; and greatly facilitate and assist the researches of the Naturalist, the Biographer, and the Historian.”

I can truly say, that I have derived much rational enjoyment from the researches of the Belgian Topographers; to which I think I may venture to add, that from the various productions of this sort which I have had occasion to consult, a Writer of judgment and taste, possessing powers of combination and discrimination, might give the world a more interesting History of the Netherlands than has yet ap-

peared. The late Mr. Thomas War-ton, in the Preface to his admirable History of Kidding-ton, observes, that the French, the most lively people in Europe, and at the same time a nation of Antiquaries, have a strong predilection for Topography; and books of that description are to be found in great abundance on the shelves of the circulating libraries, a presumptive evidence of their being executed so as to be acceptable to the ladies. In my last Letter I gave a hint to those who travel with a view of increasing their stock of ideas, to which I beg leave to refer the Reader; and now proceed to fulfill the promise with which I closed that Letter.

On my arrival at Halle I felt a strong desire to proceed immediately from thence to Waterloo, which is about eight miles to the East of it; but my fellow-travellers expressed a wish to take the circuitous route of Brussels, and I was unwilling to lose their society as long as I could enjoy it. I knew that in a few days we were to bid each other adieu, perhaps for ever; and I had already entertained sentiments of regard for them, which absence has not been able to diminish. I considered, moreover, that we should be enabled to proceed from Brussels to Waterloo with advantages for exploring that celebrated spot, beyond what we could derive from any other quarter.

Superstition has ever been a strong feature in the religious character of the Belgians, of which the town of Halle affords a conspicuous example. The Topographical accounts which I have seen of this place having been written by bigoted Papists, seem to have almost lost sight of every topic but one. For be it known that Halle has been renowned for ages as the favoured residence of an image of the Virgin Mary, which is called, by way of eminence, the *Miraculous Image of our Lady*; and is regarded with no less veneration by the Flemish Devotees, than was the Wooden Image of Pallas, which the Trojans firmly believed to have fallen down from Heaven. As the Trojans reckoned their Capital secure while the Palladium remained in the Citadel, so the devotees of Halle regard the *Miraculous Image* of their Goddess as the Palladium of their town. And as the representative of the Tritonian Goddess

Goddess is said to have emitted flames of fire from her eye-balls, on being conveyed by the sacrilegious hands of Diomedes and Ulysses into the Grecian camp, so the Image of our Lady at Halle is reported to have shed copious floods of tears on the introduction of the Lutheran Heresy into Belgium. There is no place in the Netherlands which has been so much frequented by Pilgrims as Halle. Sovereign Princes, in former days, used to vie with each other in the value and splendour of their offerings to the Miraculous Image; nor has the shrine of Our Lady been more indebted to any royal devotees than to Albert and Isabella, who governed the Spanish Low Countries during the early part of the seventeenth century with distinguished equity and benevolence. Those excellent Sovereigns, who gave implicit credit to all the traditional legends of monks and hermits, and who devoutly swallowed all the wonders that had been ascribed to the Image at Halle, were fully persuaded that the patronage of the Holy Virgin was the surest guarantee of what they had most sincerely at heart, the prosperity and glory of their country; and they dedicated much of their time to the worship of her Image at Halle. In the study of human nature we sometimes meet with strange anomalies; and the Historian, in the denunciation of character, has often to record inconsistencies that excite the pity of a rational Christian, while they draw a smile from the Philosopher, or a sneer of contempt from the Infidel. This remark hath been suggested by a review of the characters of Albert and Isabella, in whom the weakest superstition was united with mental vigour and firmness in the government of their subjects, and with persevering application to business. It has been remarked by a sensible and well-informed Writer, that "much of the superstition of the Catholic provinces may justly be traced back to the reign of Albert and Isabella;" and yet they were the munificent patrons of Genius and Learning. And in no æra of the history of that country did the Arts and Sciences flourish with more lustre than during their mild and auspicious

sway: the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, were eminently protected and encouraged by them.

"Then Sculpture and her sister Art revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began
to live: [rung]"

With sweeter notes each rising temple
Pope's Essay on Criticism.

The celebrated Justus Lipsius, whose name shines with such splendour in the annals of Classical and Critical Learning, was honoured with peculiar marks of their favour; and their admiration of that great Scholar was, no doubt, heightened by his coming forward as the champion of the Miraculous Image of Our Lady at Halle. Lipsius, whether from the same superstitious weakness which characterized his Sovereigns, or (which is more probable, from the general course of his life, as related by Bayle and others) from courtly adulation, and a thirst of popular applause, published a Book, entitled *Hallensis Virgo*, wherein he gravely admits the truth of all the wonderful works which had been ascribed to the Image of the Queen of Heaven; a Book, which a Topographer of Halle with no less gravity asserts, the Heretics have never been able to confute. If any Reader will take the trouble of consulting Bayle's Life of Lipsius, I am inclined to think he will rise from the perusal of it with a strong suspicion that Lipsius must have been laughing in his sleeve while he was descending on the praises of his Goddess, as he styles her in a Copy of Verses which he presented to her on the consecration of a Silver Pen which he suspended before her altar.

The Miraculous Image of Our Lady is preserved in one of the chapels of the parish church of St. Martin; and the Anniversary of the Kene-Masse, or, as we should term it, of the Wake Sunday, is a great day at Halle. On that day the Image of the Virgin is carried about the town in solemn procession, attended by the magistrates, and by deputies from twelve neighbouring cities and towns, amidst a vast concourse of people. I have never witnessed a procession at a Kene-Masse without thinking of the learned Dr. Middleton's comparison between Rome Pagan and Rome Papal, together with the following lines from Pope's Dunciad:

* Shaw's Sketches of the History of the Austrian Netherlands.

" See Peter's Keys some christen'd Jove adorn,

And Pan to Moses lends his Pagan horn;
See graceless Venus to a virgin turn'd,
Or Phidias broken, and Apelles burn'd."

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

*On the Present State of the
MAHOMETAN EMPIRE.*

MR. URBAN,

THE recent affair at Algiers has led me to consider the state of the Mahometan influence and power in that part of Europe and Africa bordering on the Mediterranean sea: the shores of which, to the East, South, North-eastern, South-eastern, and South-western borders, exhibit the power of the false Prophet: Turkey presents also his unlimited sway—which oppresses the fairest parts of Europe, and holds Asia minor in bondage—also the birth places of Abraham and of the Redeemer of mankind; besides Egypt, the cradle and perfection of the multifarious springs of Science; besides Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, which, being under his dominion, form a strong barrier to the recovery of the true religion into her African districts. The Moors extend his government also to the South in the interior of that Continent; to the South-east in Arabia, to the East in Persia, and to the North-east round the shores of the Caspian Sea. Thus a fifth or sixth part of the human race are shewn to be Mahometans—and there is free access to all their States by the Mediterranean Sea.

The period of their termination is set by Prophecy, and we may now say, the day is approaching. From the date of Mahomet, A.D. 606, the term of 1260 years will bring his imposture to a close in the year 1866. His government is shaken at this time by the increase of enemies nurtured within its bosom; and their inveterate hatred to the Christians is a leading indication of their conscious jealousy of that authority to which they must ultimately yield. The waters of the Euphrates are drying up. The extension of the Christian power in all the neighbouring States, by the diffusion of the Scriptures, under the influence of the two Societies in London for propagating the Gospel and promoting Christian Knowledge, are now enabled to calculate their success from the extent of their exer-

tions—and the vigour of the Church Missions which have seconded their efforts beyond example or human strength alone, aided by the powers of other Societies, have laid the foundation of that grand achievement which is instrumental to the determinate councils of Divine Authority. Surely the Jews, who are extensively scattered amongst the Mahometans in the North of Africa, and in the confines of Palestine, might be rendered subservient to these efforts.— But further, the Heathens are dwelling in considerable population amongst them on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Amongst these must be reckoned the Druzes of Mount Lebanon, who use the worship of Ashtaroth with deference both to the Prophet and to Mahomet, and are also found in all parts of Palestine. The Hordes or Clans which dwell in Syria, Judea, and Egypt, are very numerous; and one of them, inimical to the Turks, is found in the vicinity of Byram, in Syria. Many Christian sects are also scattered amongst them, as the Paulinists of Philippopolis and Nicopolis, and in the Valleys of Mount Harnus, and some of the people of Barabra, in Nubia, are said to be far from strict in their Mahometan profession. These, with the Affghans, of whom some account was given in Volume LXXXV. Part II. 108, are uniformly to the present Mahomet in profession of Religion and system of Government; and it is very possible that they will become finally instrumental in the destruction of the Empire, without, perhaps, knowing how steadily their operations coincide with those of its avowed enemies and conquerors.

The degraded state of the Christian Religion and its professors, throughout the Ottoman Empire, has continued ever since the siege of Constantinople in the year 1453, by Mahomet II. who took that city by storm, and in which the last of the Cæsars, Constantine Paleologus, bravely fell in the midst of the slain. The successful Impostor took example from the complaints of his conquered Nations in the case of burdensome taxes, by levying only a small tribute, and securing his supplies upon the contributions of the victims. But, although this artful measure may be politically advantageous, yet there is a root of evil in the Ottoman Code, which will at last accelerate its fall—namely,

namely, the recognition of slavery as lawful against all persons of a different faith, and the abuse of it in their authorised cruelty which accompanies it—and further, the entire subjection of the female part of the community to lust and indolence; thus the greatest part of that Nation are born to become subservient to the bad passions of the other. Notwithstanding these reprehensible but established practices, they are said to pray habitually five times in each day, in which they are expected to entirely abstract their minds from all worldly affairs; and being fatalists by principle, they acquire, in the midst of avarice, ambition, grandeur, and passion, habits of contemplation, and an indifference, more professed than practised, to secular concerns. Upon these grounds it is not so much, says Gibbon, ix. 350, the propagation, as the permanency of his Religion, that deserves our wonder.

Mahometans are said to entertain great reverence for our Scriptures as well as for their own, and to receive and peruse them with pleasure; they likewise read with great attention our religious Tracts, and strive to procure them for their study and attention. Hence, it is impossible but our Scriptures and Sacred Writings should have great influence amongst them, and finally cooperate with other means for christianizing the whole Ottoman Empire.

This influence must even now be advancing insensibly, by the intercourse subsisting, in the islands and shores of the Adriatic, in the new settlement of the Ionian Isles, in Egypt, and on the Barbary coast, where they are speaking the same language, and require only the influence of some British Consuls to promote the distribution of Arabic Translations among them. By these means we may anticipate the rapid march of their conversion, when every pilgrimage to Jerusalem, Damascus, Aleppo, and Medina, shall increase its interest, secular and religious, by loading its extensive caravan with the records of Christian faith, and carrying the name of our Redeemer to the interior of Fezzau and Desfur. The Mahometan pride that would disdain to accept a present from a Christian, would eagerly purchase them at a low price.

Mr. Bickersteth, in his special re-

port of Church West African Mission, in Aug. last, says, "The Mahometans have made considerable progress by means of schools. The instruction which they give, is not gratuitous; but many of the natives are so sensible of the distinction which it confers in society, that they pay one or two slaves for the maintenance and education of each scholar. Yet it is important to consider that our progress will necessarily be slower in this mode of communicating religious truth. The Mahometan has not to encounter, like the Christian, temptations to change his religion, arising from natural corruption, or from the opposition of his countrymen. Indeed every worldly motive and temporal advantage strengthen his attachment to his creed." This may be deemed the last information which has been received on this subject, and tends to furnish suitable reflections on the condition of Mahomedism at the present day.

From these few sketches of the state of Mahomedism, and from the recollection that its power will expire in 50 years from this time, we may readily see the gradual progress of decline, and the approach of its fall. Those who have visited any part of that extensive Empire have continually afforded evidence for this suggestion; and whoever will take the trouble to consult what Historians have recorded, will be convinced, that the march of Time strides rapidly over its dominion, and marks, with the besom of unerring ruin, the ostentatious bulwarks of her unprincipled usurpation.

A. H

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CCXI.

Progress of Architecture in England in the reign of Queen ANNE.

(Continued from last volume, p. 520.)

ST. JOHN'S Church, Westminster,
continued. Crypt. Like all Vanbrugh's works, the basement has thoroughly engaged his attention. Extreme length, East and West, in three ailes, made by massive piers, with plain pinnths and caps. At the narrowed part of the plan, by sweeps (already evinced), the ailes less en, dimensions being less; three divisions, the central aile four ditto: the several arches and groins take oval forms. From these particulars it will readily

readily be perceived that the effect of the scene is well adapted to carry on the interest already entertained for the main construction. Materials, to the Crypt, brick walls and piers, the dressings stone; above, the whole elevation in stone work. It might be thought these particulars of the Crypt might have preceded that portion of the edifice already submitted to notice; but opportunity did not afford the means until this very hour.

Vanbrugh, thy honours I now trust will henceforth remain undisturbed, as well as the walls thou hast raised are calculated (with common necessary repairs) to last Time's tablets of possibility.—Farewell good spirit, our theme is done!

Having brought forward such ample documents to guide us through this reign, selected from the most authentic sources, it becomes necessary to present a general epitome of the collection, when all centered, and, in a manner ceased, in the Vanbrughian school. Thus horizontal rustics, without perpendicular ditto, plain or triple key stones, ditto with masque heads, strings, kneed architraves, plain friezes, plain or block, and scroll cornices, balusters, general independent scrolls, ditto riveted, festoons of flowers and drapery, guiderons, foliage, compartments, grolloches, vases, land and sea monsters, flying cupids, and all the visionary catalogue of Gods and Goddesses, which have so long ruled the hemisphere of sculptural labours, to the almost total subversion of true costume and national instruction. As the account has been so recently closed with Sir John's Works, little more need be observed; but every particular constituting their chief features were vast, new, and surprising, even from the masked temple chimney expedients, the castle manifestations, or the display of attics in porticos, saloons, forums, and basilicæ, unrestrained by any subservient rules or proportions; direct application being out of the question, either of the Roman or Grecian masters.

(Progress of Architecture in the Reign of George I. in our next.)

Again the warning voice sounds in our ears, "The Abbots Inn at Glastonbury is at last to fall." For some years this fatal hour has been put off (see Vol. LXXXII. Part II. p. 540), as though the hands holding its doc-

tiny were bound by a second-sight apprehension to refrain the fearful operation—or rather, were, or still giving way to the humble solicitations of some tedious Antiquary, to preserve and save a record of delightful Architectural experience of the domestic skill of our ancestors, there being but few traits of such Works left among us. Surely this cry cannot be credited? a mere delusion!

It must be owned, however, that by long experience we find many possessors of Antiquities, when ruminating on their overthrow, either to gain a trifling view of further purchased land, a good look out East and West, through some low inhabited thoroughfare, or from a persuasion that new premises, built on the site of the old, will let better, take time to consider before they strike the blow, which never can be recalled.

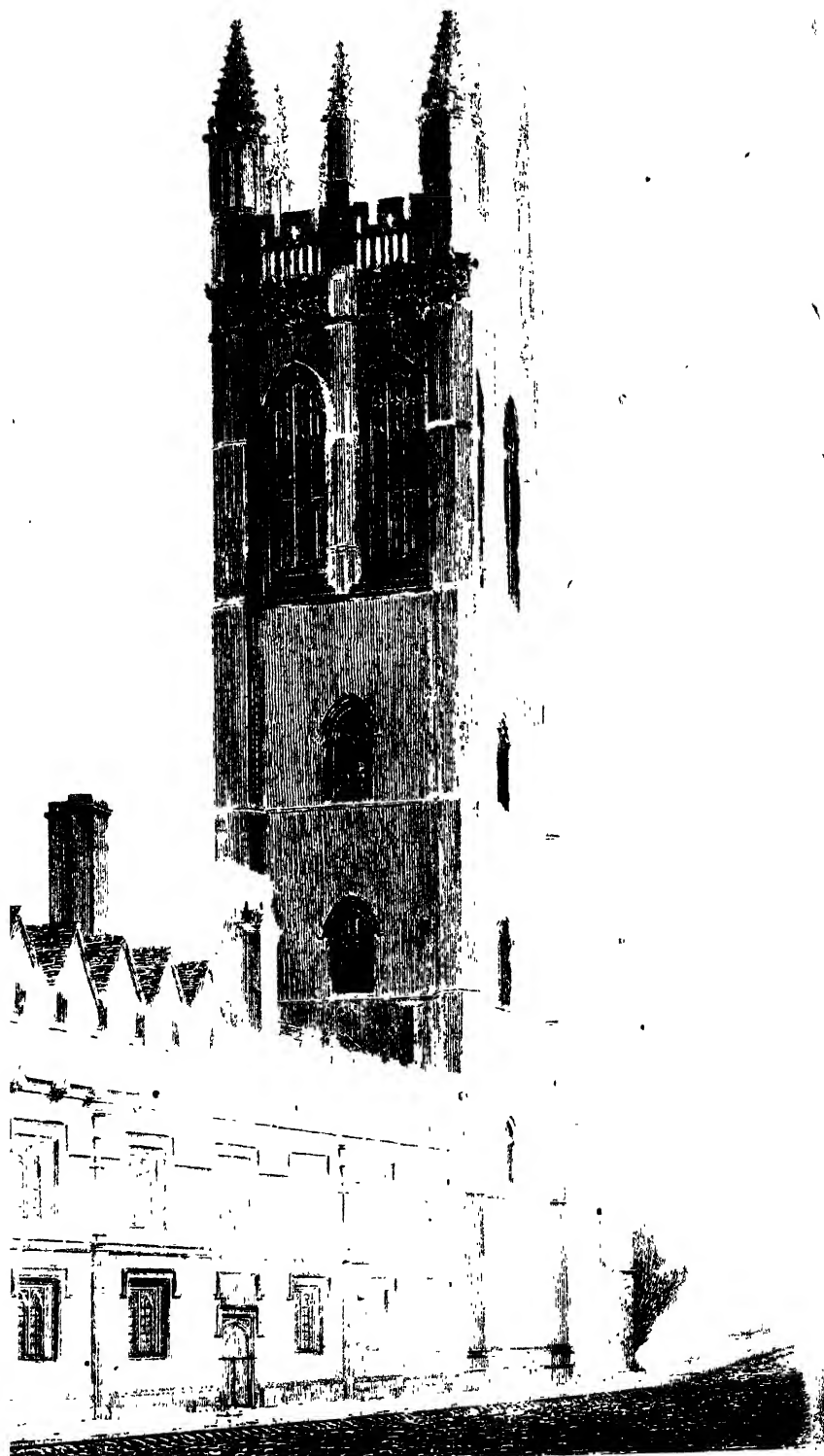
It becomes a question, who are those that in this day are so intent on mock imitations of our old Works, that neither the persuasion of friends, orid rule of the publick, can withhold them from plunging into the pursuit, expending at the same time princely fortunes on the futile undertakings; and those, maugre the prayers and urticates of students versed in historic lore, mark their devastating track, by tearing down and levelling with the earth those family mansions, princely structures, or ecclesiastical piles, owning the taste of departed minds, and which are now consigned to their dominion?

Could we enumerate a list of the personages so engaged (as readily as set down an Antiquarian Prospectus of names ever zealous to further the wishes of exploring Artists and distant friends), what a memorandum to gaze upon, to extol? surely no—to condemn? yes, beyond all doubt—and east to west the toll of perverted taste and heedless dilapidation? hesitate not, judgment is easily entered upon.—Here notice on this head terminates.

AN ARCHITECT.

W. M. having been informed that Oldborough, or Oldberrow, near Henley in Arden, was once a Roman Station, and that several ancient pieces of armour and weapons have been occasionally ploughed up there; asks whether the information is correct, and whether any gentleman in the neighbourhood is possessed of any of those ancient articles?

Mr.



MR. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

TO illustrate the engraved plate I now present to the Gentleman's Magazine, I offer a few remarks upon the origin and use of Towers, from the period when their utility was alone considered, to that when they became ornamental; and when, without their addition to the fabrick, a design was not considered complete, and certainly till then could not be conspicuously grand, graceful, or prominent. And in tracing this feature of a building from its first invention, it may not be improper to observe generally of all others, whether those necessary to the effect of the whole or essential to utility, that each admits the same scope for scrupulous examination, and affords equal entertainment and gratification to those who are curious in the study of Antiquity, whether the object chosen be from the narrow to the expanded Window, flat to prominent Buttresses, massy to light Walls, Doors to Porches, single to cross Aisles, or rude sculpture to the refined execution of later ages; and, lastly, of Fonts, the remote Antiquity of which, and removal first, from the cemetery to the porch, from thence to various parts in the body of the church, till, finally, they had their situation towards the Western extremity of the nave, on the North side, and were so placed as to avoid interference with the processions consistent with former modes of worship. But to return to the particular object under present consideration, and to enumerate a few examples of various buildings raised at different periods, in illustration of our remarks, it is necessary to state (though a thing well known), that on the earliest buildings raised for the service of Religion, in a regular though rude order of Architecture, promulgated by our Saxon ancestors, no more labour was expended than was consistent with safety, utility, and convenience: they were neither extensive nor enriched, because the science of building on a regular plan, and with stone, was then but in its infancy: these increased as such works flourished, and with their advance were Towers added to the structures to complete their grandeur. A Tower is the only portion of a building (in this particular style) which can admit

either of elevation or diminution without injury to its purpose or that of the Church, excepting only when viewed as a design or in the group. In our Ecclesiastical Architecture there are no fixed rules for proportion, more than for ornament; a foot added, or a foot taken away (comparatively speaking), would not destroy the appearance so much here as in the Grecian Architecture, where a portico, a pediment, or a column require to be raised to fixed rules. This is fully exemplified by the proportions of no two buildings being found to correspond: some are more spacious, others more lofty, and these plain or enriched, as best suited the wealth of the town or neighbourhood; yet each claim our admiration, and all receive our approbation when viewed, for their *justness of proportions*, their simplicity and grandeur, their richness and magnificence. But it is not so with a Porch: this must be in proportion to the building; both height and width are by this fixed: the extent will also accord with these proportions. By the same rule Transepts are also regulated; the height, length, and width will be found to agree, except only where some manifest cause obliges it to be otherwise, and of this only one example occurs to my memory, *viz.* the South Transept of Chester Cathedral, built as a Parish Church, independent of the Cathedral. It so far exceeds the dimensions which ought to be maintained between these great portions of a Church, that the Nave and Choir appear, in comparison, mean and diminutive.

Saxon Towers were never lofty; on the contrary usually so low as to add very little to the effect of the building. They frequently consisted of one story, sometimes of two, and there are not wanting examples of three; but the united elevation of these in the latest and most improved works, bear no proportion to the Towers which succeeded with the Pointed style. In some of the latest Norman structures, about the period when that venerable Architecture was fast declining to the superior elegance and beauty of the Pointed, there are indeed to be found many noble Towers; but either the style would not admit the superior embellishment of pinnacles and other prominent ornaments, by which alone

heaviness could be reduced, and additional height gained, or (what is probable) they were replaced by others of a new invention. Of the several kinds may be named Winchester, Ripon, Yeofrey near Oxford, Stewkley, Radford Abbey, Wimborne Minster, Old and New Shoreham, Sussex, St. John's Church at Devizes, Southwell, Exeter, Norwich.

This is sufficient for our present purpose. With few observations we may mention some of the most magnificent Towers which grace and give grandeur to the works which succeeded those more antient, and of a different character, of which we have been speaking. Among those conspicuously elegant in the Pointed style are, Caerdiff, York, Boston, Taunton, St. Cuthbert's at Wells, North' Petherton, Derby, and Magdalen College Tower at Oxford. Of this selection it would be difficult to name one as demanding greater admiration than another, or possessing the best proportions, the most chaste enrichments, or the most scientific arrangement of these characters; each has its peculiar beauties, and each is admired either for its simplicity, its richness, or its loftiness.

The *Frontispiece* to your Volume represents the last-named of these noble appendages to our antient and venerable buildings; and has, for no particular reason, been selected on this occasion, though perhaps for every character which marks the hand of science and ability, and which can render such a Work deserving admiration, it is little inferior to any in the country. Its four first stories of unequal dimensions (they increasing in height as they rise from the base); have each a small window. Upon this is raised the principal story, every side having two elegant windows, being surrounded with an enriched parapet of quatrefoils, between cornices, with various grotesque figures and ornaments; and over this, perforated battlements. The angles are crowned with octagonal turrets rising from the ground, and terminating above the battlements in a pinnacle. A small square turret and pinnacle also rise from the base of the windows in this story in the centre of the sides, having towards the upper part a niche and figure in each. This Tower is situated near the Eastern extremity of the

South front of Magdalen College, in the High Street; and is the first grand object seen on entering from the London road. No other building comes into view at this point, and the beautiful bend which gradually opens upon the sight the other noble features composing this unrivalled street, admits of uninterrupted contemplation and admiration of every object by itself; and the rich tinted foliage of a large group of massy elm trees, forcibly contrasts with the glowing yellow masonry of Magdalen College, forming a scene which, for beauty, variety, and grandeur cannot be exceeded. I. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Essex-street, Jan. 5.*

I REQUEST your indulgence for a few lines in reply to the observations of Lord Thurlow in your Magazine for December. I have not the least doubt of his Lordship's veracity and honour, and that he has truly stated his firm persuasion that his late learned and noble relative never gave an opinion in favour of Dr. Priestley in his celebrated controversy with Bp. Horsley. I dare say, that for any thing his Lordship knows of the matter, the late Lord Thurlow *never held that opinion, and never expressed it.* I can, however, assure his Lordship, that, whether he believes it or not, I have received, upon undoubted authority, the anecdote which he controverts. And I am the more inclined to believe it, as I have no doubt, upon grounds stated in my "Claims of Dr. Priestley," and re-stated in the Gentleman's Magazine, that Bp. Horsley himself was of the same opinion; and that, in the words which Bp. Burgess has so often done me the honour to quote, "the Learned Prelate himself would be the first to laugh to scorn the solemn ignoramus who could seriously maintain that the advantage of the argument rested with him."

I perfectly agree with Lord Thurlow, that his Noble Relative had a very high and a just opinion of the learning and talents of Bp. Horsley; and that they had a great respect and friendship for each other. I believe that they perfectly understood one another; and I have no doubt that in their social hours they often amused themselves with laughing at the folly of mankind.

Yours, &c.

T. BELSHAM.

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Dec. 28, 1816.

IN the History of English Architecture there are three remarkable periods which have been distinguished by a wanton demolition of Religious Edifices. The drawings of Science and Literature were buried in the overwhelming ruin which marked the progress of the Pagan invaders of the 9th and 10th centuries. The destructive barbarism was renewed under the auspices of the Tudors; and a similar spirit of devastation influenced the gloomy fanatics during the Great Rebellion.

A very opposite sentiment characterizes the present age; and even those who are most inimical to the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy, and who look with a jealous eye upon the wealth and influence of the Priesthood, regard with some degree of complacency those venerable structures which form a striking character in every country blessed with the light of Science and of Christianity. Those who would abolish the solemn splendour of our ancient mode of worship, would be inclined to spare the sacred edifices where the chant and the anthem have echoed for a thousand years, and would share in that local pride, which esteems them as the noblest ornaments of their respective neighbourhoods. To those persons who have the happiness to be members of the Established Church, the admiration inspired by these venerable seats of the National Religion should be combined with a higher feeling.

The History and Antiquities of our Cathedral Churches are at present among the most favourite subjects for the pencil of the Artist, and for the pen of the Topographer; but while the minutest regard, and the warmest eulogiums are lavished upon the fabric, the Historian frequently seems to forget the sacred purpose for which this holy magnificence was designed, as if the praise of the Architect alone were intended to resound within the hallowed walls. The numerical strength of the Choir is usually dismissed in a short sentence, as an object of far less importance than the columns or the stalls; and the celebration of Divine Service is passed over in silence, as a matter of perfect indifference.

I have it in contemplation, Mr. Urban, to enter upon this neglected

portion of Cathedral History; and resigning to more competent judges all disquisitions upon Architectural beauties or deformities, and recording the superior Clergy so far only as they have been benefactors or otherwise to their respective Cathedrals, I shall confine my observations to those subjects which are immediately connected with the celebration of the Choral service; and in this brief sketch, the situation of the Children belonging to the several Choirs will be the first object of my inquiry.

In the present liberal and most enlightened age, a rivalry may be said to exist between the friends and the enemies of the National Church, which party shall be most active in the important cause of National Education. While so much anxiety and opposition have been displayed to obtain the superintendence and government of new Establishments, it cannot be uninteresting to inquire what course has been adopted in those ancient Foundations, where the unlimited right of the dignified Clergy to introduce their own most approved regulations has never been called in question; and where the doctrines and discipline of our Holy Religion may be inculcated without the hazard of opposition, or the fear of censure.

It may be scarcely necessary to premise that a School is maintained by every Cathedral in South Britain (with the exception, I believe, of Llandaff) for the Boys who form a part of the Establishment. These Schools are coeval with the several Choirs; and though in some few instances it may be found that they have degenerated in public estimation, they cannot be annihilated so long as the present Establishment shall subsist; because the instruction of Children is indispensable for the performance of the Choral service. The pupils are admitted on these Foundations at seven or eight years of age; they assist in the celebration of Divine offices twice every day in surplices, and usually continue their attendance as Choristers for eight or ten years. They are of necessity instructed in the science of Harmony, to qualify them for their duties in the Choir; and most of our celebrated Musical Professors, and many eminent characters who reflect honour upon dignified stations in the Church, have been indebted to the

these Foundations for their early education.

Their beneficial effects might be extended with little expence or difficulty; and they are calculated, beyond all others, to inspire in the middle ranks of society an affectionate and grateful reverence for the formularies of the Episcopal Church, and for the honoured individuals who preside over it.

In some instances, however, the Choristers do not possess equal advantages; and I shall perhaps occupy a few pages in your succeeding Numbers, by pointing out the different systems pursued in these Schools under the exclusive patronage and direction of the Capitular Clergy, and by comparing the widely-varying results.

In arranging materials for this purpose, I have invariably made application to individuals officially connected with the several Cathedrals, in order to authenticate the information derived from more questionable sources. These inquiries have, with few exceptions, been honoured with a liberal and gentlemanly attention, for which, on some more proper occasion, I shall be happy to return my explicit acknowledgments. In those instances where this indulgence has not yet been granted, I have been compelled to avail myself of the most authentic information within my reach; and I shall esteem myself obliged by the correction of any error, or by the communication of any further particulars, either transmitted through the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, or forwarded to me through the medium of your Printer. M. H.

(To be continued.)

Apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, Somerset Place,

Mr. URRAN, London, Dec. 26, 1816.

THE numerous endowed Schools in this Kingdom reflect the highest honour on the memory of their charitable and pious Founders. But, as we have little intelligence respecting their internal establishment, and the proper mode of applying for admission for a child, and the requisites necessary to success, it has occurred to me, that a concise description of those benevolent Institutions might be useful to persons in general; as a clear explanation of their Ordinances may remove many difficulties

from an inquiring parent, and point out the several advantages of any particular seminary.

Under this impression I have drawn up a series of questions, which I beg leave to lay, with every degree of respect, before the publick, through your Magazine. In this solicitation of general attention, I wish it clearly to be understood, that I am actuated solely by the desire of promoting the public good, and that I shall esteem myself much honoured by the trouble which any Head Master, or any other Gentleman, may take in drawing up the history of the Schools in their respective counties, or for any information which they may please to communicate, to render this endeavour as accurate and useful as the importance of the subject requires. NICHOLAS CARLISLE.

1. When, and by whom, was this School founded?

2. What was the original Endowment, and what is the present amount of it?

3. Have any subsequent Endowments been made, and by whom? and to what amount?

4. Are these Endowments in land, or otherwise, and where situate?

5. A copy of the Statutes and Ordinances.

6. Is the School open to the Boys of your Town or Parish indefinitely, free of expence? or, is it limited to the relatives of particular persons? or, for a certain number of Scholars only? or, by place of nativity, or otherwise?

7. What number of Boys are admitted upon the Foundation? and how many others are usually educated at the School?

8. At what age are the Boys admitted, and how long may they remain without superannuation?

9. What is the form of admission, and who are the persons that nominate?

10. Which are the Latin and Greek Grammars in use? and what is the routine of education prescribed?

11. What are the number of Exhibitions, Scholarships, or other University advantages, and the amount of each?

12. To what Colleges are such Boys usually sent?

13. What is the Head-Master's name, and what is the amount of his Salary and Emoluments?

14. If

14. If the Head-Master takes Pupils, what is the annual charge for the Board and Education of each Boy?

15. If the second, or other Masters take Pupils, what are their annual charges for Board and Education?

16. Are there any Church Preferments, or other advantages, belonging to this School?

17. A list of the eminent Men who have been educated here.

18. A drawing or impression of the common seal.

Any other matters, which you may be pleased to communicate, will be gratefully received.

MR. URBAN, *Exeter, Jun. 4.*

WHILE many other periodical publications are marked by the violence of Party-feeling, and disseminate principles of a dangerous tendency, disguised under the specious mask of Reform, your valuable pages, without shunning candid and liberal discussion, uniformly support the true and rational theory of our glorious Constitution.

I have constantly watched the conduct of intemperate Reformists, and have invariably ascertained them to be equally devoid of true patriotism and moral feeling. I have found them to be men (with few exceptions) not over abounding with either probity or property; who, having nothing to lose, and every thing to gain, by innovation and change, are ready to go any lengths within the bounds of personal safety, to effect their nefarious objects. They are, in general, men of mediocrity of talent, who run from place to place, delivering got-by-heart and inflammatory speeches, couched in a jargon of disjointed and unconnected language, calculated only to mislead the weak and vicious. They resemble the hoary puerilest in the Vicar of Wakefield, who, to elude the unwary whom he means to plunder, repeats a prepared dissertation on the Cosmography of the World.

There is another description of Reformists of a very different character: they are men of rank, talents, and property, who court notoriety by erroneous means. They are the more dangerous, because their positions carry an appearance of candour and moderation. They quote even the authority of the immortal son of Chatham (who on sound grounds af-

terwards altered his early opinions), and urge, that without Reform, there is no safety against a bad, while a good Minister cannot benefit his country. The unprincipled Reformers propose what would keep the country in an uninterrupted state of riot and intoxication, that is, the wild chimera of universal suffrage, and Annual Parliaments; while the apparently moderate Reformers would, if they can be credited, be contented with Triennial Parliaments, and the conferring of the Elective Franchise on certain Householders and Copyholders.

I, Mr. Urban, have long studied this subject, and see danger in entertaining it under any modification. It is better to bear "the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of."

The country must be governed by a responsible Ministry, who must conduct public business by means of majorities. Even supposing, for argument's sake, a House of Commons (and a most delectable House it would be!) elected according to any of the plans of our Visionary Reformers, while human nature remains constituted as it is, it would soon divide itself into a majority and minority, leaving the process of public affairs to be managed as usual. The soundest theory is fallacious, in supposing the nature of man more perfect than it is, or can be on this side of time.

We are perpetually stunned with invectives against secret influence and rotten boroughs. The multitude, unable to judge for themselves, repeat the words of their idol, without annexing to them any definite or rational meaning. Why, Mr. Urban, without these very boroughs the Land-interest would promote their own views, to the prejudice of the Fundholder, the Merchant, and Manufacturer. Whoever looks back to the History of the Country, will find that the Representatives of these boroughs have, in general, furnished the ablest and most independent Members of Parliament. It is very true that a few of them, where there may be only some half dozen electors, are ridiculous, and no doubt will be done away, at no distant period, by a Legislative Act; but this, in no material degree, militates against the evident utility of the system, as it now operates.

I deprecate every idea of Reform, and more especially of all Reform dictated from without. If at any time forced on us, it must be the deliberate act of the Legislature at large. Mr. Burke has said, that what is granted graciously is received as a boon; and that what is extorted leads only to unqualified demands. The duration has been repeatedly altered; and whether it be five or seven years, cannot be injurious to the interests of the Nation. A few Members, more or less, never can disturb the equilibrium of the system; and men of the most moderate way of thinking allow that large towns unrepresented should have Members assigned them. Beyond this, the sound sense of the Nation will never suffer any change; and even this much might probably be better dispensed with.

The view I have taken of a subject, become unavoidably prominent, is such as, I think, every well-wisher of his country must coincide with me in. By giving publicity to sober statements, much evil is always prevented. At all events, it is an improper period for listening to projects of Reform, when the pressure of an unavoidable evil occupies the well-disposed, in alleviating it, by the exertions of active benevolence. Similar distress has always attended protracted warfare; and the return of peace has uniformly turned, after a time, the course of commerce and prosperity into their wonted channels.

Let the Landholder bear in mind, that he has paid his taxes by more than doubling rents, which must, necessarily, be reduced, by his own good sense, to a just and equitable standard. Let the Manufacturer, Merchant, and Shopkeeper recollect, that constant advances made on produce and prices, enabled them to pay their taxes: Let the Fundholder, and all who had *no means* of increasing their incomes, exultingly reflect, that *they, principally*, bore the burden of the day, during 23 years of unprecedented warfare, which prevented England from becoming the province of France. The Public Debt was incurred for the protection of the Land, and of every description of Property. The Land, and Property in general, are, therefore, component parts of the Public Funds, which never can be touched, without the dereliction of

national character, and the utter ruin of the vital source of all prosperity, safety of *public credit*.

Yours, &c. AN OBSERVER.

LATENT ANTIQUITIES, No IV.

By the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, M. A. F. S. A. Author of "*British Monachism*," &c.

Church Antiquities.

THIS is a subject which appears to have been quite exhausted; but there are some parts which have hitherto, according to the knowledge of the Writer of this Essay, been unexplained.

Niches. There is good reason to think that Niches were intended to be the substitutes or representatives of Temples, whatever may have been their subsequent perversion to the statues of persons unconnected with religion, as Kings, Nobles, and other Laymen. Passing by the Niches at Palmyra, the Temple at Rome, falsely ascribed to Janus, and the Baths of Dioclesian, we often see upon gems small Statues of Divinities, placed in Niches, which they called *Sucellæ*, or *Tentoria*. (*Priap. Carm.* 13, 49. *Encycl. des Antiq.* v. *Niches*.) The usual definition and application of the *Tholus* in some Herculean Paintings, confirms the idea that the Niche with its canopy implies a small Temple; for it appears to have been of similar use. By the word *Ædicula* the Romans meant a small Temple, and sometimes the Niche in which the Statue was placed, because its interior decorations gave it the appearance of an *Ædes*, or small Temple.

Images on Tombs holding Models of Churches. From the Acts of the Apostles (ch. xix) we find that at Ephesus were made, in gold or ivory, small portable Temples, similar to that of Diana. One of these, with a handle, in form like that of a wicker common basket, occurs upon a Vase, much more ancient than the time of Demetrius. Upon Coins some Divinities hold a small Temple. In the middle age* some Reliquaries were made in the form of the Churches to which they belonged. From hence (says M. Millin) came the custom of the Images of Princes and great men holding a Model of the Church which they intend to found.

* See M. Millin's *Antiquit. Nationales Art. Celestins*, tom i. pl. ii.

Tombs with Figures lying under a low Niche in the Wall. In some of the chambers of Houses remaining at Herculaneum, and the ancient Tusculum, occurs this very low Niche in which the bed was placed. Winckelman mentions another Chamber elsewhere, in which was a place worked in the bottom of the wall for the bed. In Lye we find the Anglo-Saxon word *bed-cofe* for bed-chamber, probably so called because in a recess; and in many antient rooms alcoves are still remaining. At the same time the existence of bedsteads with wooden canopies, &c. is not to be denied; and an assimilation to these may be found in the form of Shrines, with testers and rich ornaments. Under the figures a mattress is often represented. The intention of the above is to shew that the tombs alluded to refer to *one* antient method of sleeping: and it is further probable, that the praying attitude of the hands, or crusing posture of the legs, were directions before death to the deceased, immediately after receiving the Eucharist, that he might die in that position. It is certain that to die sitting was deemed an essential military characteristic among our earlier ancestors*; and from the example of Cæsar, it appears to have been a more antient practice to consult attitudes and proprieties, even in the last moments of existence. These remarks do not affect Mr. Gough's appropriation of this kind of tombs. The hand upon the sword bears a manifest allusion to crusades, as having fought for the Church; perhaps it actually proves having engaged in such an expedition, not having merely vowed it. Still there is no science, only hypothesis, in conjectures of this kind, which may be subject to exceptions, which invalidate them.

There is nothing modern in Churches except the Tower. The barn-like form, the semi-circular East end, the aisles, the chapels, and even cross-projections, answering to transepts, are to be seen in plates of Antient Temples, and the Plans of Soria. The lighter style of the Gothic Architecture, as superseding the heavy preceding manner, seems to be of Asiatic origin; for it does not harmonise with the *cumbrous magnificence of European*

taste in the middle ages. Nothing was light and airy besides this style; and down to the Reformation the Church was an actual Heathen Temple. Rosinus and Godwin say, that the Romans had certain walks on each side of the body of the Church, which they called *Porticus*; and in these places it was lawful for them to make bargains, merchandize, or confer of any worldly business, as likewise in the *Basilica* or body itself. But their Quire, called Chorus, was set apart only for Divine Service. It is not generally known that the body of the Church, or Nave, was the Exchange of the parish.

As to the Tombs in which Figures kneel before desks, it is not generally known that it was the antient method of saying the Litany between the Porch and the Altar, of which there is a good print in Sparrow's Rationale of the Common Prayer, as a Frontispiece. The clergyman there kneels before a light moveable desk at the chancel end of the Nave, and the people in rows behind him. *There are no pews*: and from hence may it not be presumed, that before pews were universal, persons of rank at least had moveable reading-desks placed before them. Such desks still occur to hold the Homilies, Jewel's Apology, and similar Works, directed by authority to be placed in Churches; and it is plain from the above Print, that there was then no universal fashion of pews, even in the middle of the 17th century.

The Decoration of the roofs of Churches with azure and stars of gold is of Egyptian origin. (See Rennel's Geography of Herodotus from Diod. i. c. 4.) The Arched Roof bears an allusion to the Celestial Hemisphere. The Groins, as well as circumstances would permit, imitating the artificial circles in the spheres of the day; and upon this idea of representing Heaven, Angels at the intersections of the groins are playing upon various musical instruments in the Choir at Gloucester: the roof of the Choir only was often thus distinguished, the Nave not being vaulted at all. The Chancel of the very curious Anglo-Saxon Church of Kilpeck in Herefordshire, is a solid Quadrant, or fourth part of a Sphere, entered by an arch, up the pilasters of which stand four of the Apostles: it is purposely contrived to present a fine coup d'œil from the

* XV. Scriptores, 221.

West end. It is no new idea, that the Chancel or Choir was intended to represent Heaven; but the physical mode of exciting that idea by conformation (the apparent intention of semi-circular East ends, according to this of Kilpeck) was not so glaring in subsequent Chancels: but this was a consequence of the introduction of another style of Architecture.

Supposing the Nave to mean mystically *this world*, the ascent to the Choir is founded upon the Resurrection; but mystically only, for such an ascent to the Adytum is frequent in Heathen Temples. The gates in them were also in the West end (with some exceptions), that, as Vitruvius says, the Worshipers might look towards the East.

Many of these remarks are requested to be received as uncertain, but intended to elicit superior information.

Buildings upon Coins. In the *Atti della Accademia Italiana*, tome i. Florence, 1808, is a Memoir of Giuseppe del Rosso, in which he overthrows a prevailing opinion concerning Buildings upon Coins, namely, that they are fac-similes, or nearly so, of existing fabricks. The Author shews, by various examples, that the ancient Monuments of Architecture seen upon Coins, are *not* for the most part faithful copies of originals; so that we cannot refer to the Coins for acquiring the real form of Buildings once eminent, but wholly destroyed. There are, however (he says), some Coins which make us acquainted with singular constructions and usages peculiar to the Romans in the art of Building. They are given with much fidelity; and in this view the study of Coins is always useful to Architects.

Celtic Funerals. The following are collections from Ossian upon this subject; and in some particulars they are evidently confirmed by the researches made in Barrows.

Warnings. "From the tree at the grave of the dead the long howling owl is heard. I see a dim form on the plain, it is a ghost, it fades, it flies. Some funeral shall pass this way; the meteor marks the path." (Note on Croma.)—Here is the Corpse Candle of Wales.

Macpherson (note on Temora, B. iv.) says, "It was thought that the ghosts of deceased Bards sung for three nights preceding the death (near

the place where his tomb was to be raised), round an unsubstantial figure, which represented the body of the person who was to die.

Funeral Rites. The antient Scots, says Macphe son, opened a grave six or eight feet deep: the bottom was lined with fine clay, and on this they laid the body of the deceased; and, if a warrior, his sword, and the heads of twelve arrows by his side. Above they laid another stratum of clay, in which they placed the horn of a deer, the symbol of hunting. The whole was covered with a fine mould, and four stones placed an end to mark the extent of the grave. Note on Fingal, B. i.

"Four stones (says the Poem) rise on the grave of Cathba." In Fingal (b. iv.) we have, "But remember, my son, to place this sword, this bow, the horn of my deer, within that dark and narrow house, whose mark is one grey stone."

The four stones placed on an end are the *Kistvaen* so common in British Barrows. The strata, horns, sword, &c. occur.

The Barrow was made by some favourite maid or youth. "If fall I must in the field, raise high my grave, Vinvela. Grey stones and heaped up earth shall mark me to future times. When the hunter shall sit by the mound and produce his food at noon, 'some warrior rests here,' he will say; and my fame shall live in his praise." (§ Carriethura). It is raised by the favourite lover in Oithona. They were assisted by the Bards.

The site of interment was denoted by a tree or two stones. "A tree stands alone on the hill, and marks the slumbering Connal. The leaves whirl round with the wind, and shew the grave of the dead." (§ Carriethura.) "Two stones half sunk in the ground, shew their heads of moss." (§ Carthon.) If the tomb was beside a fen, and no song sung over the grave, it was deemed disgraceful. "Beside some fen shall a tomb be seen: it shall rise without a song." (§ Temora, b. 5.) It is certain that Barrows are mostly upon high grounds.

At the time of burial a funeral elegy was sung by the Bard, and every stanza closed with some remarkable title of the hero. (§ Death of Cuthullin, and Macpherson's Note.) And the Bards, when they came to the grave of an emi-

Mosaic Pavement found in Colaruge in the South of France

Fig. 1.

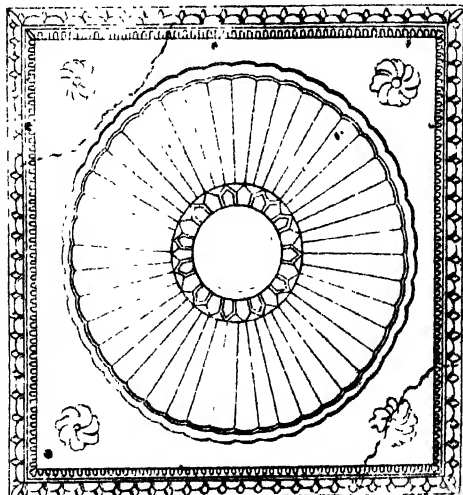
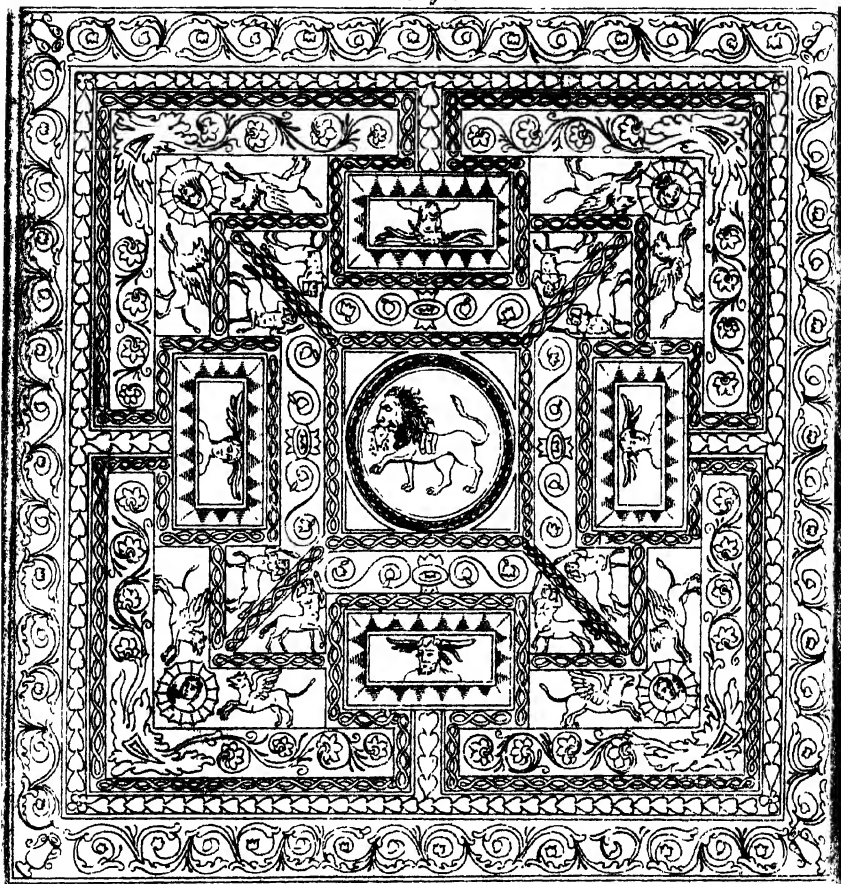
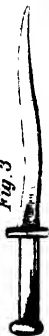


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3



eminent person, sung over it. "Such was the song of the Bards when they raised the tomb. *Long over the grave when the King of Menes came.*" (*Despatch.*) "There the character of the deceased was disclosed; 'no song was raised over him.' (*Tomora, B. i.*) "His stone was raised without a tear. No Bard sang over Erin's King." (*Tomora, B. ii.*) Macpherson adds, "To have no funeral elegy sung over his tomb, was among the Celts reckoned the greatest misfortune that could befall a man; as his soul could not otherwise be admitted to the airy hall of his fathers." The weeping of "Virgins over Tombs" is mentioned in *Salmalla of Lumen*.

Whatever may be the authenticity of Ossian, as Macpherson has dressed it up, there is little doubt but in the main the [above accounts, so far as they go, pretty accurately describe the funeral ceremonies of our ancestors before the Roman invasion, in the periods of Barrow Burial: they could be proved by some direct and much analogous evidence. T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Paris, Aug. 4. 1816.*

M. BRUAND having just published a highly curious account of the superb Mosaic found at Estavaye, which throws a considerable light on many interesting and not generally known points of Antiquity, I have made a careful abstract of the whole, and send you the engravings. JOHN LE CHEVALIER.

In 1717, in the plain of Poligny, near Tournout, in the canton of Estavaye, in the South of France, part of a superb Mosaic was discovered. The science of Antiquities was but little cherished; the Mosaic was covered up, without any particular notice being taken of it; and the plough passed over one of the most interesting monuments, for years, without exciting either curiosity or regret.

About 30 years after this event, Professor Dunod, hearing of the circumstance, again explored the hidden treasure, and discovered the whole of the Mosaic No. 1. (*See Plate II.*) and published a description of it in his *History of the Church of Besançon*.

No farther notice was taken of it until the year 1754, when M. Chevalier and the Marquis de Montrichard visited it in succession; the former

inserted a description of it in his *Historical Memoirs on Poligny*, which was essentially the same as that of Dunod. The Marquis sent a Drawing of it to the Count de Caylus, who engraved and published it in his grand *Collection of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, Roman, and Gaulish Antiquities*; the Count announcing that he regarded the figures as simple ornaments.

During the whole of the year 1754 the Mosaic was exposed to public view; and vulgar curiosity threw heavy stones upon it, in order to detach morsels to carry away with them. The tenant of the land at length again closed it up, and the plough regularly passed over it, the sock sometimes detaching various coloured cubes, and thereby proving the constant deterioration of the precious monument of Antiquity.

In 1809 the French Government demanded information of the state of the Monuments of Antiquity existing in the department of Jura, of which M. Bruand was Sous-Prefect and Private Secretary to the Prefect. His learning and ardent love of Archaeology were accordingly exercised on the Mosaic of Estavaye. The result of his researches induced him to reject the conjectures of M. Chevalier and the Count de Caylus: the latter, as we have observed, regarded it as a fancy-piece, the former as an allegorical History of Virginia, and the abolition of the Decemvirat. The Lion claimed in the centre was supposed to represent Appius Claudius; the Sheep devoured, Virginia murdered. The Centaurs at the angles, the Roman Knights who flew to arms on the report of the tragic event. The two Mercurys, Numitorius and Icilius, who flew with the news to the people in Mount Aventine. The two Women crowned with laurel, Virtue and Justice, who triumphed over the iniquity and the malice of Claudius. The eight Griffins pursued and flying, the eight Decemvirs, who remained after Claudius and Appius were poisoned, and who were exiled. The Four Seasons (at the external angles), the garlands, the vases, &c. represented the crowns and flowers which the Roman Virgins strewed on the bier of Virginia, represented by the external border of a deep violet; signifying that Abundance,

ance, Peace, and Joy, were the results of the expulsion of the Decemvirs, and the re-establishment of the Tribunal.

M. Bruand very properly rejects such a forced explanation. He observes, that the study of Archæology has made immense progress since the period of Chevalier and Caylus. To the researches of Dupuis have rapidly succeeded the immense and precious labours of the Antiquarian Societies of London and Calcutta, and the Egyptian Institute. The productions of genius, and the works of Dutens, Milin, Cambray, Alexander Le Noir, &c. have rendered, if we may be allowed the expression, the study of Monuments an exact science.

On the one hand, copies, scrupulously correct, of the constructions of the primitive ages, clear up the grand question of the common origin of the Nations of the Old and New Continent. On the other hand, the immense lucubrations of the learned have torn off the veil of time, explained all the mythological systems, fixed the real succession of the grand moral and physical revolutions, revealed the secret of the Theogonies, and illuminated History by the means of cosmoical and astronomical data the most positive.

With such means it is difficult to find a monument mute: let us essay to employ them in the Mosaic of Poligny.

The centre of the Picture, the most salient part, presents, in a circle, a Lion devouring a Ram. Next follows the Centaurs, then the Griffins; afterwards four figures, which, from their attributes, are easily ascertained to be the Four Seasons. At the four angles of the third compartment we find four busts, two of bearded men, two of women, with boughs and branches or horns on each side of the head.

The Lion, called by the Arabs, the Syrians, the Hebrews, the Persians, the Turks, the Indians, the Greeks, the Germans, the Peruvians, and the Latins, Ascaton, Aryo, Ansch, Shir, Aslân, Schir, Leo, Low, Panu, Cloacnem-Sydu, is the celestial animal which lends his attributes to Hercules.

He is found under the thrones of Harus of Solomon, in the temples of Heliopolis, on the pavement of Mythra, and under the symbolic Snp of

The World, and the figure of Osirmandus near Vishnou. He is the first of the four animals of the Apocalypse at the head of the Sothiac period: he is united to Sirius to denote Solstitial heat. It is the abode of the Sun, the seat of Jupiter, Cybele, and the element fire, consecrated to Vulcan; it is the chief of the celestial notions, and of fatality.

The symbol of Summer—do we not behold him in the Mosaic devouring *Aries*, or the Spring, and commencing the construction of the repairing Lamb of Nature, the first celestial sign which dies annually to rise again triumphant.

The Centaur, *Kentauros* of the Arabs, *Teris Vinator*, which we observe near the lion—is it not here the sign corresponding to Autumn at the time of the vintage, represented with a wine-vessel or a Thyrsus as a sportsman and the friend of Hercules, armed with the spear, and piercing the wolf or panther?

The Griffins flying—do they not designate by their liberty the Winter, the end of the Sun's course, who, according to Claudian, Sidonius Apollinaris, and Servius, attached these animals to his car? This astronomical animal, the lower part of whose body is a winged lion, and the head and neck those of an eagle, was consecrated to Jupiter as the principle of the world, and to Apollo, shadowed as the God of Light.

The abbreviations or *Sigles* of the Picture are found at the four angles. The first has near him a bouquet of flowers, the symbol of Spring; the second a sheep, announcing the labours of Summer; the third, a vine laden with fruit, indicating the produce of Autumn; the fourth, enveloped in a blue drapery, as a preservative against cold, shews the first care that the frozen season demands, and presents a perfect identity with the representations of Winter on the ancient Monuments.

The custom of placing the labours of the year by the side of the Astronomical Signs is common in Antiquities; and we find several traces of it in the Monuments of the middle ages.

More recent examples may be found in the Church of Autun, at Mmizent, at St. Denis, and at Notre Dame, at Paris.

M. Delalande has also observed the same thing in an Indian Zodiac.

As to the four figures with branches on their heads, is it not probable that they were Gaulish Divinities, whom the Romans, who always received those of the vanquished, might have inserted in the Mosaic. In such case we might easily recognize the Demi Gods, the protectors of the Groves of Poligny—those Genii of both sexes, those *Sulèves*, those *Sylphs*, or beings placed by the antient Creeds between man and the Divinity, and from whom many boasted to be descended.

D. Martin has engraven (tom. 2, p. 185, de la Religion des Gaulois) a Statue formerly preserved at Besançon, which represented one of those Divinities thus attired. He mentions also a similar figure designed on a MS. in the Library of the Emperor of Germany. Besides, these four busts, according to Dunod, are ornamented with light crowns of *Ve-yam*, with which we know the Gauls decorated their Divinities.

As to the number, eight, of the Centaurs and Griffins, these were either repeated by the Artist to render his design regular, or by the repetition, perhaps, to indicate that the Autumn and Winter, designated by these signs, are the principal or more determined seasons of the Jura. As to the borders, we are decidedly of opinion that they were intended as ample ornaments, without any allegorical meaning.

We have already shewn that the Centaur was a celestial sign, and intended as such in our Astronomical Picture; and what Chevalier regarded as scymetars in their hands, appear to be the upper parts of the bow with which the Centaurs are generally armed; and they appear in the act of having just shot an arrow.

It remains to be explained why an Astronomical Monument of this nature should exist near Poligny.

Father Chevalier, a Jesuit, who wrote a Latin Poem in honour of this his native town, assures us, that the Latin name of Poligny is derived from Apollo.

David de St. George fancies he has found the etymology of *Poligny* in the antient Celtic. This town, which in antient records is called *Polignacum*, might be a contraction of the

three Celtic words *Beil-tin-ac*, translated by *Apollinis ignis acumen*, abridged to *Poligniacum*.

The Celtes, according to Procopius, adored the Sun, whom they represented at stated periods by great fires in high places, a custom still preserved in the Jura. The Divinity thus designated was called *Be-il*, a contraction of *Peunil*, the life of all things; it is the *Baal* of the Palestines, the father of all, the *Belus* of the Assyrians, the source, *Ius*, from whence comes *lux* light, the principle of light, the *Belenus* or *Belinus* of the Latins, of which we find the explanation in the names of certain Druidical or sacred forests, as *Sauna Belin*, a corruption of *Silva Beleni*. It is the *Beel-Samin* of the Phenicians, and the *Bel* or *Beau* of the old French.

The Druidical Feast of *Beil-tin*, or the Feast of the *Fire of Beil*, explains one part of the word. The Celtic final *ac*, according to the Roman custom, would take the neutral termination of *um*. It signifies an elevation, such as those where the first religious ceremonies were celebrated.

Poligny and Polignac are words which have a great similarity; and many of the learned discover in the latter the indication of a high place consecrated to the worship of Apollo. Gruter and Millin are of this opinion.

But to come more closely to the point. The worship of the Sun really existed in Gaul, and particularly in the two Burgundies. When in 1598 there was opened near Dijon the tomb of the *Grand Druid Chyndonax*, there was found in it a round hollow stone, and on it this inscription, in Greek characters: "In the grove of Mithra this tomb covers the body of Chyndonax, the Chief Priest. Impious, hence! the Protecting Deities watch over my ashes."

Cæsa informs us that the Gauls revered *Apollo*; and it is well known they invoked him under the name of *Belenus*.

The Poet *Anonius* says to *Attius Patera*, "If Fame deceive us not, thou art descended from the Druids of Bayeux, and darest thy sacred origin from the Priests of Belenus, whence thy name of *Patera* (for thus the Priests of Apollo were called). The names of thy father were derived from that of *Phæbus*, and thy son has taken that of *Delphidius*."

There

There was found near Toulouse a small figure in bronze of *Belenus* or *Apollo*, the Solar Deity of the Gauls. *Belenus*, in the Celtic, may be construed *blond*, or *Yellow*, the surname of *Apollo*.

In several parts of Greece the word *Bela* signifies light; and the relations of the Greeks and Gauls are well known.

The Celtic language cannot be considered as absolutely lost; numerous traces are to be found of it still in the countries and mountains of various parts of the globe, where civilization has the least modified the language. In Brittany, the Pyrenees, the Jura, in Wales, and the Hebrides, it is still preserved, and the comparisons that have been made with it and the Oriental Languages, regarded at first as primitive, leave these latter only a secondary rank. In the formation of idioms, simple sounds at first designated objects, and words were elliptical phrases.

Let us now examine the vestiges of the Buildings which surround the Mosaic of Estavaye; and we shall discover the nature of the edifice containing it.

From a plan made with the greatest care by Messrs. Fleurs, the ancient proprietors of the soil, we discover, in the first place, the traces of a Portico turned to the East, paved with slabs of white marble, and leading to a large hall or apartment paved with the same, on the side of which is a small room paved with Mosaic. From the Hall we enter a Corridor, dividing two ranges of apartments, three to the East and three to the West.

Might not this be a Temple of the Sun built by the Romans, who found the worship established on their arrival in Gaul?

The Altar of the God was, perhaps, placed in the large Hall, the Cabinet containing the Mosaic would serve for the common apartment of the College of Priests, of which the six apartments already described were probably the private rooms or bed-chambers. The Vase found at Estavaye, fig. 2, and the Sacrificator's Knife, fig. 3, support this conjecture.

This square Vase, which was at first considered of alabaster, is of white marble, 22 inches (French) square, and three inches ten lines thick, in the thickest part, but only one inch in several parts.

The four angles and the centre are ornamented with rosettes in a good taste; that in the centre is surrounded by a *Gaudron* in relief, terminated by a double border.

When this Vase was discovered, it was placed as a *Benitier*, or Holy Water Bason, in the Church of Tourmont. M. De Caylus was of opinion that it was not destined to be carried about, on account of the slightness of the handles.

The form and richness of its ornaments appear clearly to indicate that it served in the Temple of Estavaye, to contain the water necessary for the sacrifices.

The Knife, of which the blade is 12 inches long and four inches broad, is not, as Chevalier imagined, a *gladius himniscus*, nor the *cutter venatorius* of Tacitus (Annal. III. 43, 3), but a kind of *Secespita*, which, according to Festus, served to slaughter the victims, and was commonly of iron, while the *cutter excorinatorius* of the sacrificators was generally of brass.

It remains to be considered at what era was the Mosaic brought into use, and what is the date of that of Estavaye.

We have no proof that the Greeks were acquainted with this species of decoration, which was in such high request amongst the Romans. The first essays only presented lines of various forms made of stones of different colours. In a short time glass, united to the most precious marbles, and to pastes susceptible of the finest polish, and capable of resisting the action of water, enabled the Artists to form complete landscapes, and men and animals, with the different shades that the accidents of light, and the passions, give to objects or animated beings. A Mosaic, described by Pliny, lib. 36, cap. 5, and recently discovered at Tivoli in the house of Adrian, represented a bason of water, and four pigeons on the brink, one stooping to drink; and its shadow reflected is of a most surprising effect.

The high finish of the Mosaic of Estavaye, and its nature, incline us, more than the Medals of the Antonines and Tiberius found near the spot, to fix the date of the composition under the reign of one of those Emperors.

If the supposition of a Temple of the Sun at Estavaye be rejected, in advancing that very frequently the Zodiacal

Zodiacal Signs are not Astronomical Monuments; we would observe, that this only happens when they are not complete.

- We find also another proof of the existence of such an edifice in the design of the Mosaic, composed evidently according to the custom of the Romans, to designate in Temples, and on various objects relative to worship, Astronomical Symbols.

It would not be too much to imagine that the legions returned from Egypt, the soldiers of the Nile, *milites Nilii*, according to the inscription of Moirans, who were employed under Tiberius to construct and repair in Gaul, public roads and monuments, might ornament with our Mosaic a Temple of Belenus, become the Temple of Apollo. Having brought from the East the taste for allegory, so common in all ages with the nations of that part of the world, they might easily be supposed to multiply the indications of the destination of the edifice.

To conclude: the Mosaic of Estavaye appears to us a complete Astronomical Table, executed in a Temple placed near Poligny, and dedicated to the Sun; and that it would be improper to regard it as a work of the middle ages or of modern times. The most rare Antient Marbles, such as were specially employed in edifices consecrated to religious worship, Roman tiles, Medals of the Antonines, of the Faustini, of Tiberius, a Marcus in grand bronze, and traces of Roman Ways, have been found near this place, believed, with good reason, to be near *Olunum*.

Tradition, History, and Antient Records, are silent on the cause of the destruction of the Temple of Estavaye; therefore there is not the slightest reason for attributing it to Charles the Bold, the Sarazens, or the Primitive Christians, as has been heretofore supposed. The reasonings of Chevalier are by no means consistent with those simple and precise allegories constantly used by the Antients.

BREAND.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 10.

OF all the numerous plans which are suggested in times of distress like the present, to alleviate the sufferings of the labouring poor of this great Metropolis, none seem better

calculated for permanent and real benefit, than enabling them to purchase those articles which are absolutely necessary, either for their subsistence or comfort, at the lowest rate.

The public attention has been lately much called to the present *high price of Coals*, in great measure arising from the *heavy duties* peculiar to the Port of London. And as they are in this country strictly an *article of the first necessity*, and not to be dispensed with, I would propose, in lieu of the present Port Duties, that upon all houses of 20l. *per annum*, there be laid a small tax, of so much in the pound, as would be equivalent to those duties. This would be so inconsiderable as to be no object to the class on whom it would fall, and the poor would be entirely relieved from the duty, whose situation is at present peculiarly hard, as they not only pay the heavy duties, in common with persons of opulence, but can only buy them in small parcels, and generally at a time when they are at the *dearest*.

We, of the middling classes, who depend upon business, are certainly much indebted to those Members of the Corporation who took the lead in the abolition of the Property Tax; but it is to be remembered, that the labouring, and by far the most numerous class, were not at all benefited by it. And we think the same Gentlemen would be conferring immortal honour on themselves, if they would now step forward and propose such a measure, to which they seem more particularly called, as the City so largely participates with Government in the present *enormous Port Duties*.

As a further motive for the adoption of some such plan, it is submitted, that it would be the means of much *additional employment*, which is universally admitted to be *all* that the poor want; for it appears evident, that coals being more accessible to them, by being so much cheaper, the demand would increase considerably, to meet which more coals would be brought to market; this would necessarily employ more shipping, and many additional hands in the conveyance, besides the increase of labour that would be requisite, both at the pit and in delivery.

The following observations, from the leading paper of the day, are so pertinent, that I beg to transcribe them.

“What

"What good reason can be urged why this tax should not at least be equalized? Any traveller would surely be astonished were he to hear that all the windows in the Metropolis were taxed twice as much as those looking on the Severn or the Tyne. And why should his surprise be less, that a double tax was paid for warming the rooms lighted by those windows?"

"It may be said, that this Duty forms part of the revenue of the City, a property, we confess, quite as sacred as that of any private individual; but this forms no objection to reasonable arrangement for benefitting the publick; it formed no objection when a part of the Duty actually was private property under a Royal Grant; and it is but justice that private or municipal right should be bought up when it interferes with public utility."

"This essential article of life, instead of coming in every means of comfort ought, almost free into the market, is loaded in London with rigorous and expensive impositions, as if a fire-side were an *extravagant and even profligate luxury*."

"The demand for this kind of article is greatly on the decrease. This Duty operates as a tax of *singular inequality* not where the article is *cheap*, but where it is *dear*. It is not laid on at the pit, where it may be had for the fetching away, but at the distant market, where it is loaded with all the charges of *freight, insurance, loading, unloading, &c.* Nay, its locality is still more narrowed. Just below Gravesend there is a large coal wharf, where the coals are landed to save duty; and of so much importance is this saving, that carts come from several miles above Gravesend, burthening an article with land-carriage, which might, but for this injudicious tax on river navigation, have been unloaded at their own doors."

Yours, &c.

CIVIS.

BIBLIOMANIA.

Φωτίζετε συνετόδσιν, ἔς
Δὲ τὸ πᾶν ἰσχυνῶσι χεῖρ' ἑξ

PINDAR, *Olymp. II.*

Ye 'Lincolne Nosegay' wights, to you I
speak; [Greek!]

To others, pshaw! 'tis English, Latin,
Mr. URBAN,

WHEN a very young Bibliomaniacal Nimrod of the chase, I had once the good luck to start, pursue, and safely bag, a leash of game articles of the *Stultifera* kind; and perhaps you, Sir, who appear a staunch brother of the sport, may be willing to allow me a place in your *Grand Hall of Curiosities*,

on which to hang up and triumphantly display my "honours of the brush." Believe me, friend Sylvanus, it grieves me much that all the noted black-letter heroes should have missed so glorious a prey.—*A correct reprint of Stultifera or rather Salutifera Navis, with plates, would sell at least as rapidly as that of Scroggins's Jest, or even that of The delectable and right pitiful History of Tibbe, our Cat.* Revenons à nos moutons.

I. — *SALUTIFERA NAVIS*, a small quarto volume, with one hundred and nineteen plates of singular humour, is thus entitled in the frontispiece:

Narragonicæ profectionis nunquam satis laudata NAVIS per Sebastianum Grant, vernaculo vulgarique sermone et rhythmo pro cunctorum mortalium fatuitatis semitas effugere cupientium directione, speculo, comamodoque et salutis proque inertis ignavæque stultitiæ perpetuâ infamiâ, exeratione et consultatione, nuper fabricata: Atque jampridem per Jacobum Locher, cognomento Philomusum Suevum in latinum traducta eloquium et per Sebastianum Brant: denno seduloque revisa: solui exorditur principio.

At the end of this very old edition, and just before the *Index Libri*, or table of contents, occur the following words:

Finis Narragonicæ NAVIS per Sebastianum Brant vulgari sermone theotónico quondam fabricatæ. atque jampridem per Jacobum Locher, cognomento Philomusum, in latinum traductæ. perque prætaetum [Qu. prætaetum?] Sebastianum Brant denno revisæ, aptissimisque concordantiis et suppletionibus exornatæ. et novâ quâdam exactâque emendatione eliminatæ. Atque supradictis quibusdam novis admirandisque fatuorum generibus suppletæ. Impressum per Jacobum Zachoni de Romano. Anno Domini M.CCC.LXXXVIII. die xxviii. mensis Junii. [Error manifestum, mi amice, Sylvane Urbane, pro 1498; cum fol. V. 76. *Novi Orbis Inventio*, quæ anno 1492 tantum contigit, his versibus declaratur:]

"Hesperia Occidens rex Ferdinandus in
alto

Æquore nunc gentes reperit innumeras.

Et ad finem epistolæ suæ notat Jacobus Locher: "Datum Friburgi, calendis Februarii, Anno Domini xc.vii. Maittaire, *Annal. Typogr. I. p.* 357. hanc editionem refert acceptam Joan. Bergman de Olpe, Basileæ; nec memorat Jacob

Jacob Zachoni, qui typographus est, aliorum verò operis promotorum.]

The *Index Libri*, or as it is also called (with classical allusion to the general title) *Registrum Stultiferae Navis*, occupies five whole pages. On the very last page of the book is a representation of somebody falling headlong from a lofty tree, with an empty nest in his left hand: seven callow birds appear upon the ground, of which three lie dead on their backs, and four flutter about in all the confusion of distress.

Under the picture are the following quaint lines, in hexameter and pentameter verse:

Dum me cura tenet sublimia fortè per-
tendi

Et vigil expecto det mihi digna labor,
Destituit Fortuna pedem nixumque se-
fellit:

Nec potuit lapsus pes retrahere gradum
Et qui pressus erat non parvo robore
ratus

Præcipitem effrct, retulit ecce solo.
Cura, fides, probitas,—facti nisi præ-
ditus astu

Et vairo ingenio,—p. lvi putata jacent.

II.—*STULTIFERA NAVIS*, a remarkably small quarto volume, with one hundred and sixteen plates, executed in a superior manner, is thus entitled in the frontispiece:

Stultifera Navis mortuum, in qua
iatum affectus, mores, conatus atque
studia, quibus vita hæc nostra, in omni
hominum genere, sciet, cunctis Sa-
pientie cultoribus depinguntur, et velut
in speculo ob oculos ponuntur. Liber
salutaribus doctrinis et admonitionibus
plenus. Olim a clarissimo viro D. Se-
bastiano Brant jurisconsulto, Germanicus
rhythmis conscriptus, et per Jacobum
Locher, Suevum, Latinitati donatus:
nunc verò revisus, et elegantissimis
figuris recens illustratus. Basileæ, cum
gratia et privilegio Cæs. Majest.

At the end of this Edition was find printed:

Basileæ, Ex officinâ Sebastiani Hen-
ricpetii, Anno recuperatæ Salutis hu-
manæ M.D.LXXII. Mense Martio. [Hanc
editionem secutum constat anticum
volumen emunctæ navis, D. Æ. Et. Sc.]

III.—*NAVIS STULTIFERÆ COLLECTA-
NEA*. Ab Jodoco Badio Ascensio vario
carminum genere non sine eorundem
familiari explanatione conflata. Venun-
dantur Parisiis in vico Sancti Jacobi sub
Pellicano; et in Ædibus Ascensianis.

This is, also, a quarto volume, with
one hundred and fifteen plates, ad-

mirably copied from those in my
l. quarto.

In the frontispiece to this publica-
tion are inserted:

NAVIS STULTIFERA AD LECTOREM.

Quanquam *Stultifera* mihi vox est indita
Navis.

Sana tamen tutè mens mea vela leget.
Non etenim doceo quenquam insanire:
sed horror

Et moneo insanum: naviget Antrey-
Multa probatorum porto documenta vi-
rorum,

Et levibus præcens mentibus antido-
Nec quicquam obscenum nec olenti for-
nice dignum

Nec fidei invisum nostra carina tenet,
Carmine sed vario mores induco venustus;
Expellens casto turpia verba modo.

At the end of the work, directly
after *Capitulum totius operis Index*,
are printed the following lines:

JODOCI BADIO IN OPERIS HUIUS COM-
POSITIONE ET AC VINEM EPIGRAMMA
INTEMPORANTUM.

Remigio fragili pelagus dum minor in-
gens

Auriculas vellens inquit Apollo men-:
Collige vela, Badi: sat erat tibi senta
poeta

* Nosse: nec in tumidos carbasa ferre
Pergere si mavis, tibi ne consortia desint.
Stultiferam in classem fac comes in-
silias

Dixit: et aspiciens instare pericu-
la
Et lasso ad portum remige flecto viam.

At quisquis ridet faciles humilesque
Camænas,

Perto magis cultis, aut tolerato moras.

Hæc habui, Lector candide, in *STUL-
TIFERAM NAVEM* properanti calore affe-
renda, quæ si minus demotos sapient
ungues, nostris curando culto em tatua
duntaxat sapient esse decocta. Vale.

Ex officinâ lost.â in Parrhsiorum Aca-
demâ nobilissima. VI. Idus Maias Anno
Salutis M.D.VII.

I consider this curious book, of
which I never before saw a copy,—
and we obscure and irregular poets
have great experience, per fas aut
nefas,—as a complete and most im-
portant *Commentary* on that truly
valuable production, Brant's *SALUTI-
FERA, OR STULTIFERA NAVIS*.

Mr Urban, if any of your Corre-
spondents would condescend to favour
me with an analysis of Barclay's
"SHIP OF FOOL'S," and describe the
characteristic marks of every separate
edition of that scarce work; and,
also, if the fortunate possessor of a
copy

copy of "LA NEF DES FOUS," an equally rare production from the French press; and, particularly, if some German gentleman of *vertù* commanding GRANT or BRANT's original composition in the German language; would kindly do the same by their respective treasures: I doubt not, a mass of information might soon be collected concerning the *unique* lucubration thus casually brought into notice by *Æs. E. Ss.* sufficient to engage the erudite attention of all the *true* BIBLIOMANIACKS in the British Empire throughout best part of this new year 1817.

The poignant satire from STULTIFERA NAVIS, quoted by *Æs. E. Ss.* p. 420, is thus neatly abridged in my NAVIS STULTIFERÆ COLLECTANEA, in a *Cento* drawn up from good authors, with all the fire and spirit of a genuine original composition:

*Qui libros Tyrus vestit honoribus
Et blattas abigit pulverulentas
Nec discens animum litterulis colit:
Mercatur nimid Stultitiam stipe.*

QUID te, insane, juvat stipare Platona
Menandro

Et Jus Cæsarium subdere Canonico?

Quid vel Aristotelem: vel grandia Theologie

Verba polis opibus, sordibus ipse, tuis?

"Sat sapio," inquit: "et est mihi bibliotheca parata

Qualis Niliacis regibus ante fuit.

Si Romana minus, præstid est vernacula lingua, [ptes."

Quâ tono: vix tantum Stentora posse

O Stolidè, atque expers veri. Si fortè medelam [scape.

Stultitiæ expectas, pharmaca nostra

Nè te multarum disturbet copia rerum:
Excole te paucis *utilibusque* libris.

Commentarium. Quemadmodum Persius primam Satyram in vanos poetas composuit, ita Satyra nostra initium sumit a stultis librorum concervatoribus, qui plurimòs excolunt et se negligunt: quia libros neque legunt, neque si legent intelligunt; qui non didicerunt litteras bonas, et quod detestabilius est discere nolunt. Placent enim sibi: atque vernaculæ suæ torrentis præditi inter balbos et ineptulum vulgus famam sapientium assequuntur. Verùm qui sapient emet paucos libros et eos *utiles*, diligenterque perdisceat.

x. r. λ.

Æs. E. Ss. writes like a person half in jest and half in earnest: I have, therefore, emulated his happy example. True it is, Sir, that there is not one of the three little Canter tragedies mentioned by your Corre-

spondent and by *MUSEUS*, to be purchased just now. The gentlemen, whom *sublimi flagello teligimus*, may thank their and my forbearance*.

I am, Mr. Urban, your old Correspondent, but, as yet, *no madman*.

ALI-QUIZ, a Friend to Jael's Chelsea. *husband.*—See Bible.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Jan. 10.*

IN your last Volume, p. 495, a Correspondent wishes to know some mode of treatment for insane patients, and more particularly his unfortunate friend. It is certainly lamentable that no book has been published upon that subject, where any correct plan of treatment is pointed out. Of course so many unfortunate objects afflicted with derangement, confined in houses for their reception, can have no prospect of recovery except from their erroneous and very harsh method of severe restraint, when, perhaps, in incipient and recent affections, where the passions have predominated over the reason, a little controul might be favourable to such slight and trifling objects. The late Dr. Arnold has published some interesting matter upon the subject; but his inquiries are such *minutiæ* as render his Work extremely confusing. I can certainly say, there can be certain methods adapted to many objects of that disease, and where hereditary taints and dispositions producing symptoms leading to such diseases, insane persons, and those liable, may, by proper attention to their several causes, have those afflicting maladies kept completely under order. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dover-street, Jan. 21.*

IHAVE in my possession two very fine three-quarter Paintings of Sir Daniel Harvey and his Lady, whose name was Elizabeth, and was the only daughter of Edward, second Lord Montagu of Boughton, and sister to the first Duke of Montagu. Can any of your numerous Readers inform me when they died, or where they were buried; or if Sir Daniel, who was at one time Ambassador at Constantinople, was related to Lieut.-gen. Daniel Harvey, who married Lady Anne, only daughter of Ralph Duke of Montagu, and who, with his Lady, is buried at Mitcham in Surrey? H. M.

* Regina, sublimi flagello

Tange — *semel arrogantem.*

HOR. Carm. Lib. III. Ode xxvi.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

DEVONSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Bristol Channel. East, Somerset and Dorset. South, English Channel. West, Cornwall.

Greatest length 72; *greatest breadth* 71; *circumference* 287; *square* 2552 miles. *Province*, Canterbury. *Diocese*, Exeter. *Circuit*, Western.

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Danmonii.

Roman Province. Britannia Prima.—*Stations.* Isca Danmoniorum, Exeter; Moridunum, Seaton, or Honiton; Tamare, Tamerton.

Saxon Heptarchy. Westsex.

Antiquities. Drew Steignton Cromlech, Kistvaen, and Druidical Circles. Yealmtun Monumental Stone. EXETER CATHEDRAL. Tavistock and Ford Abbeyes. Axminster, Bishop's Teignton, East and West Teignmouth, Ottery St. Mary, and Tavistock Churches. Berry Pomeroy, Compton, Dartmouth, Okehampton, Plimpton, Rougemont at Exeter, Tiverton, and Totness Castles.

Tawton and Crediton were Episcopal Sees.

Tavistock was a Mitred Abbey, founded in 961, by Orgar, Duke of Devon, father of the beautiful and infamous Elfida, Queen of Edgar, and completed in 981 by his son Oradulph, who was buried there.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Aven, Axe, Dart, Erme, Exe, Otter, Plym, Tamer, Tav, Teign, Torridge, Yealm—Govey, Bray, Carey, Coly, Creedy, Culm or Columb, Little Dart, Dawl, Kenn, Lennion, Lyd, Lyn, Mole, Oke, East and West Okements, Sid, Tidal, Tynhay, Waldon, Wrey, Yeo

Inland Navigation. Grand Western, Tavistock, Stover, Tamar Manure Canals. The twelve first-mentioned rivers.

Lakes. Cran meer, Source of the Dart in Dartmoor. Bradford, Slapton Lea, and Sutton Pools.

Eminences and Fiers. Dunkery Beacon, in Exmoor, 1890 feet above level of the sea; Castle Head, in Parish of High Bray, 1500; Chapman Butrows, 900; Great Hangman Hill, 800; and Little Hangman Hill, near Combe Martin, 600; Hoardown Gate, 1000; Slade Hill, 900, and Swindown, 800, near Ilfracomb; Rippon Tor, 1540; High Believer, Essey, Steeperton, Ham, Mist, Row and Crockern Tors, in Dartmoor; Haldon Hill; Piddle Down; Castle Lawrence, on Pen Hill; Belvedere, in Powderham Grounds.

Natural Curiosities. Laywell, near Brixham ebbing and flowing spring; Bampton chalybeate spring; Lundy island; Hartland point, Start point, and Boff head; Dart and Ex moors; Chudleigh rock and cavern, Morwell rock, and Bren tor. Drew Steignton, and Willicomb, or Nut crackers logan stones; Scenery of Lydford bridge and cascades; of Ivy bridge; of Linton, Limmofth, and the Valley of Stones; of Combe Martin, and Ilfracombe.

Public Buildings. Edystone light-house, finished by John Smeaton in 1759; Plymouth breakwater, arsenal, dock-yard, lines; Bideford bridge, 617 feet long; Barnstaple and Exeter bridges.

Seats. Castle Hill, Earl Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Bickham, Sir William Elford, bart. Collypiest, Thomas Winsloe Philips, esq.

Bicton, Lord Rolle. Creedy, Sir John Davie, bart.

Blatchford, Sir John Lemon Rogers, bart. Dartington Manor House, Arthur Champernowne, esq.

Buckland Monachorum, Sir Francis Henry Drake, bart. Escott House, Sir John Kennaway, bart.

Clovelly Court, Sir James Williams Hamlyn. Great Fulford, Baldwin Fulford, esq. Haccombe.

GENT. MAG. January, 1817.

Haccombe , Sir Henry Carew, bart.	Oxton House , Rev. John Swete.
Haldon House , Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palke, bart.	Powderham Castle , Viscount Courtenay.
Hartland Abbey , Mrs. Orchard.	Pynes , Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart.
Holcombe Court , Peter Blewett, esq.	Saltram , Earl Boringdon.
Killerton House , Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart.	Sharpham , Edmund Bastard, esq.
Loventor , Sir Frederic Francis Baker, bart.	Shute House , Sir W. Templer Pole, bart.
Lupton House , Sir Francis Buller, bart.	Tawstock , Sir Rouchier Wray, bart.
Mamhead , Earl of Lisburne.	Ugbrook , Lord Clifford.
Maristow , Sir Manasseh Lopes, bart.	Wistaway House , Sir John Lethbridge.
Membland House , Sir John Permy, bart.	Wollford Lodge , Mrs. Smcoe.
Mount Edgcumbe , Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.	Youlston , Sir Arthur Chichester.

Members in Parliament. For the County, 2; Exeter, 2; Ashburton, 2; Barnstaple, 2; Bereaiston, 2; Dartmouth, 2; Honiton, 2; Oakhampton, 2; Plymouth, 2; Plympton, 2; Tavistock, 2; Tiverton, 2; Totness, 2; total 26.

Produce Bovey Coal, Lead, Tin, Copper, Pipe and Potter's Clay, Marble, Limestone, Slate; Cattle, Fish, Cyder, Butter, (Clouted) Cream.

Manufactures. Serges, Kerseys, Carpets, Bone Lace, Ship Building.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 33; *Parishes*, 454; *Market-towns*, 38; *Houses*, 61,793.

Inhabitants. Males, 179,553; Females, 203,755: total 383,308.

Families employed in Agriculture, 33,044; Trade, 30,977; in neither, 15,394. total, 79,415.

Baptisms. Males, 6,145; Females, 5,665.—*Marriages*, 2,745.—*Burials*, Males, 3,741; Females, 3,794.

Towns having not less than 1000 Inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Exeter (capital city)	2971	18,896	Crediton	431	1,846
Plymouth, Dock, and Suburbs	5552	56,060	Chudleigh	380	1,832
Tiverton	1294	6,732	Colyton	368	1,774
Tavistock	506	4,723	Hartland	292	1,734
Barnstaple	676	4,019	Sidmouth	314	1,688
Dartmouth	388	3,595	Moreton Hampstead	343	1,655
Bideford	648	3,244	Beer, with Beer Ferrers	149	1,504
Ashburton	366	3,053	Oakhampton	227	1,440
Collumpton	618	2,917	Bampton	282	1,422
Teignmouth	606	2,893	Hatherleigh	232	1,380
Ottery St. Mary's	583	2,880	Chumleigh	309	1,340
Topsham	613	2,871	Brent	272	1,321
South Molton	513	2,739	Kingsbridge	141	1,242
Honiton	589	2,735	Bradninch	194	1,230
Totness	326	2,725	Holdsworthly	256	1,206
Axminster	455	2,387	Newton Abbots, with Newton Bushel	192	1,049
Torrington	400	2,151	Lifton	141	1,006
Ilfracomb	441	1,934			
Modbury	316	1,890			

Total, Towns, 36; Houses, 22,404; Inhabitants, 153,111.

HISTORY.

A. D. 615, at Bampton, Britons defeated, and 1046 men slain, by Kynegils, King of Westsex.

833, On Hengist Down, Danes defeated by Egbert; and, 876, near Exeter by Alfred.

879, From Kenwith Castle, Oddene, Earl of Devon, in a sally, defeated the Danes, killed Hubba, their Commander, and took the famous Reafen Standard.

1003, Exeter,

- 1003, *Exeter taken and completely destroyed*, by Sueno, King of Denmark, in revenge of Ethelred's inhuman massacre of the Danes in the preceding year.
- 1076, *Exeter taken by William I.*; and, 1135, after a siege of two months, by Stephen.
- 1357, May 5, *At Plymouth*, Edward the Black Prince and his prisoner, John, King of France, landed, and proceeded to Exeter, where they were royally entertained.
- 1498, *Exeter successfully defended by the citizens against Perkin Warbeck*, and his army of six thousand men.
- 1501, Oct. 2, *At Plymouth*, Catherine of Arragon landed.
- 1549, June 9, *at Sempford Courtenay*, the insurrection on account of change of religion and abolition of the mass commenced. The insurgents besieged Exeter; but, after several engagements, being completely defeated on Cyst Heath, August 5, by John Lord Russell, the siege was raised the following day.
- 1643, Sept. 2, *Bideford and Barnstaple Parliamentarians routed by Colonel John Digby*.
- 1648, *Plymouth successfully defended by the inhabitants*, in a siege of three months, against Prince Maurice.
- 1646, *At Bovey Tracey*, Lord Wentworth and Royalists surprised by Oliver Cromwell; and at Torrington, Feb. 14, Royalists defeated by Sir William Fairfax.
- 1688, Nov. 5, *at Torbay*, the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. landed; on the 9th he arrived at Exeter, where he remained twelve days, and then proceeded to London, and accomplished the Revolution.

BIOGRAPHY.

- AUDLEY, JAMES, LORD, Hero of Poitiers, Barnstaple (flor. temp. Ed. III.)
- Badcock, Samuel, divine and critic, South Molton, 1747.
- Baker, George, East Indian benefactor, Torrington (died 1797.)
- Baldwinus (Devonius), Archbishop of Canterbury, Exeter (died in Palestine, 1190.)
- Rampfield, Francis, non-conformist divine, and author, Poltmore, 1622.
- Bampton, John de, first public reader of Aristotle at Cambridge, Bampton (died 1391.)
- Barkham, John, divine and antiquary, Exeter, 1572.
- Baron, John, non-conformist divine, and author, Plymouth (died 1683.)
- Baskerville, Sir Simon, physician and anatomist, Exeter, 1573.
- Bathe, Henry de, Lord Chief Justice (flor. temp. Hen. III.)
- Battie, William, physician, 1704.
- Blount, John, Latinè Blondus, Archbishop of Canterbury (died 1248.)
- Blundel, Peter, benefactor, founder of Tiverton school, Tiverton, 1523.
- BODLEY, SIR THOMAS, founder of the Bodleian library, Exeter, 1544.
- Boniface, Sir Wenfride, Bishop of Mentz, converter of the Germans, Crediton, 695.
- BRACON, HENRY DE, author of "De Legibus et Consuetudinibus," Bratton, 13th cent.
- Brentingham, Thomas, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Treasurer to Rich. II. (died 1394.)
- Brice, Andrew, printer, author of "Topographical Dict." Exeter (died 1773.)
- Broncombe, Walter, Bp. of Exeter (died 1281.)
- Bryant, Jacob, mythologist, Plymouth, about 1725.
- Budgell, Eustace, essayist, St. Thomas, near Exeter, 1685.
- Burdwood, James, nonconformist divine and author, Yarnacombe, 1626.
- Burton, John, divine, author of "Opuscula miscellanea," Wembworth, 1696.
- Carew, George, Earl of Totness, author of "Pacata Hibernia," 1557.
- Carew, Thomas, wit and poet (died 1639.)
- Carpenter, Nathaniel, scholar, chaplain to Usher, Hatherleigh (died 1636.)
- Cary, James, Bp. of Exeter, Cookington (died 1419.)
- Cary, Sir John, Chief Baron, faithful adherent to Richard II. Cookington (died 1404.)

- Cary, Robert**, chronologer, author of "*Palæologia Chronica*," *Cockington*, 1615.
- Chichester, Sir Arthur**, Lord Deputy of Ireland, *Raleigh* (died 1625.)
- Chichester, Richard**, historian, *Raleigh* (died about 1355.)
- Chichester, Robert**, Bp. of Exeter, *Raleigh* (died 1150.)
- Chudleigh, Lady Mary**, poet, *Winslade*, 1656.
- CHURCHILL, JOHN**, Duke of Marlborough, Prince of Mildenheim, *Ashe*, 1650.
- Conant, John**, divine, "*Conanti nihil difficile*," *Yeatenton*, 1608.
- Conybeare, John**, Bp. of Bristol, Defender of Revelation, *Pinhoe*, 1692.
- Corey, John**, actor and dramatic writer, *Barnstaple* (died 1721.)
- Courtenay, Peter**, Bp. of Winchester, *Powderham* (died 1491.)
- Courtenay, Richard**, Bp. of Norwich (died 1415.)
- Coortenay, William**, Cardinal, Abp. of Canterbury, *Exminster* (died 1396.)
- Cowell, John**, civilian, author of "*Interpreter*," *Ernsborough*, 1554.
- Cowley, Mrs. H.** dramatic writer, *Tiverton*, 1743.
- Crauc, Thomas**, nonconformist divine and author, *Plymouth*, 1630.
- Cutcliff, John**, schoolman, *Gammage* (temp. Edw. III.)
- Davis, John**, discoverer of Davis straight in South America, in 1585, *Sandridge*.
- Dodderidge, Sir John**, Judge (died 1628.)
- Duck, Arthur**, civilian, biographer of Abp. Chichele, *Heavitree*, 1580.
- Dunning, John**, Lord Ashburton, advocate, *Ashburton*, 1732.
- D'Urley, Thomas**, song and dramatic writer, *Exeter*, 1628.
- Edmondes, Sir Thomas**, diplomatist and political writer, *Plymouth*, 1563.
- ELFRIDA**, Queen of Edgar, *Tavistock*.
- Exeter, Walter of**, historian of Guy of Warwick (flor. 13th century.)
- Exeter, William of**, Defender of Papal Power, *Exeter* (flourished 1330.)
- Fishaker, Richard**, schoolman (died 1243.)
- Foliot, Gilbert**, Bp. of London, adversary of Becket, *Tamerton* (died 1187.)
- Foliot, Robert**, Bp. of Hereford, *Tamerton* (died 1186.)
- Ford, John de**, Confessor to King John, *Ford* (died 1215.)
- Ford, Thomas**, nonconformist divine and author, *Brixton*, 1598.
- FORTESCUE, Sir JOHN**, author of "*De Laudibus Legum Anglarum*," *Brent* (died 1465.)
- Fortescue, Sir John**, Tutor to Elizabeth, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.
- Foster, James**, Defender of Christianity, *Exeter*, 1697.
- Gale, Theophilus**, author of "*Court of the Gentles*," *Kingsteignton*, 1628.
- GAY, JOHN**, poet and dramatic writer, *Barnstaple*, 1688.
- Geare, Allan**, nonconformist divine and translator, *Stoke Fleming*, 1622.
- Gilbert, Sir Humphrey**, naval commander, *Greenway*, (died 1583.)
- Glanvil, Sir John**, Judge, *Tavistock*.
- Glanvil, Joseph**, defender of witchcraft, *Plymouth*, 1636.
- Granville, George**, Viscount Lansdowne, poet, 1667.
- Granville, Sir Richard**, one of the Conquerors of Glamorgan in 1091, *Bideford*.
- Hakewill, George**, divine, *Exeter*, 1579.
- Hankford, Sir William**, Chief Justice, *Amery* (died 1422.)
- Hanmer, Jonathan**, nonconformist divine and author, *Barnstaple*, 1605.
- Harding, Thomas**, polemical divine, *Combe Martin*, 1512.
- Hawkins, Sir John**, Rear Admiral at defeat of the Armada, *Plymouth*, 1520.
- Hawkins, Sir Richard**, naval commander, *Plymouth*, (died 1622.)
- Hayman, Francis**, painter, 1708.
- Henrietta Maria**, Duchess of Orleans, daughter of Charles I. *Exeter*, 1644.
- Herle, Sir William**, Chief Justice, *Ilfracombe* (died 1335.)
- Hilliard, Nicholas**, lunner to Elizabeth, *Exeter*, 1517.
- Hooker, John**, antiquary, assisted Holmshed, *Exeter*, 1521.
- HOOKER, RICHARD**, author of "*Ecclesiastical Polity*," *Heavitree*, 1553.
- Hopkins, Charles**, poet and tragic writer, *Exeter*, 1664.
- Hopkins, Ezekiel**, Bp. of Derry, *Sandford*, about 1635.
- Jewel, John**, Bp. of Sarum, author of "*Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*," *Burden*, 1522.
- Iscanus, Bertholomeus**, Bp. of Exeter, opponent of Becket, *Exeter* (died 1185.)
- Iscanus,

Iscanus, Josephus, Archbishop of Bordeaux, "a golden poet in a leaden age," Exeter (flor. 1210.)

Kendal, George, Calvinistic author, Cofton (died 1663.)

Kennicott, Benjamin, Orientalist, editor of Hebrew Bible, Totness, 1718.

King, Peter, Lord Chancellor, Exeter, 1669.

Lye, Edward, author of Saxon Dictionary, Totness, 1704.

Martin, Richard, Recorder of London, author, Exeter (died 1616.)

Martin, William, historian, Exeter (died 1616.)

Mauduit, John, non-conformist divine, and author, Exeter (died 1674.)

Maynard, Sir John, old and witty sergeant, Tavistock (died temp. Wm. III.)

Mayne, Jasper, poet, divine, and dramatic writer, Hatherleigh, 1604.

Molle, John, confessor, South Molton, 1557.

Monck, George, Duke of Albemarle, Restorer of Royalty, Potheridge, 1608.

Monck, Nicholas, Bishop of Hereford, Potheridge, 1609.

Newton, George, non-conformist divine, and author, 1602.

Ockley, Simon, Orientalist, Exeter, 1678.

Osborne, John, non-conformist divine, and author, Crediton, 1619.

Palk, Thomas, non-conformist divine, and author, Staverton, 1636.

Parsons, James, physician, Barnstaple, 1705.

Pearse, William, non-conformist divine, and author, Ermington, 1625.

Peele, George, dramatic poet (died 1598.)

Petre, Sir William, Secretary of State to four Sovereigns, Exeter, about 1505.

Pollard, Sir Lewis, Judge, King's Nismet (died 1540.)

Prideaux, John, Bishop of Worcester, Hartford (died 1650.)

Quicke, John, non-conformist divine, and author, Plymouth, 1636.

Ramolds, John, divine, Pisto, 1549.

RALEIGH, SIR WALTER, discoverer of Virginia; Hayes Farm, Budley, 1552.

Raleigh, William de, Bishop of Winchester, Raleigh (died 1249.)

REYNOLDS, SIR JOSUAH, painter, F.R.A. Plympton, 1723.

Roger the Cistercian, writer of legends, near Ford Abbey (flor. 1180.)

Rowe, John, non-conformist divine, and author, Tiverton (died 1677.)

Saunders, Richard, non-conformist divine, and author, Peyhambury (died 1692.)

Shebbeare, John, political writer, author of "Chrysal," Bideford, 1709.

Sprat, Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, poet, Tallaton, 1636.

Stanbery, John, Bishop of Hereford, first Provost of Eton, Bratton (died 1474.)

Stone, Nicholas, statuary, master mason to Charles I. Woodbury, 1586.

Strange, John, philanthropist, Bideford (fell victim to the plague, 1646.)

Strode, William, divine, orator, and poet, Newnham, 1599.

Stuckley, Lewis, non conformist, divine, and author, Afton (died 1687.)

Stuckley, Thomas, eccentric character, Bideford, 1681.

Tapper, Samuel, non-conformist divine, and author, Exeter, 1636.

Tindal, Matthew, deist, Beer Ferriers, 1657.

Tolley, David, scholar, author of "Thematata Homerii," Kingsbridge (flor. temp. Ed. VI.)

Trope, George, non-conformist divine, and author, Exeter, 1631.

Tucker, William, Dean of Lichfield, defender of the Royal touch (died 1617.)

Upton, Nicholas, author of book on Heraldry, first of its kind (flor. 1440.)

Walker, George, Rev. heroic defender of LondonUerry, Exeter (slain 1690.)

Walker, Samuel, divine, Exeter, 1714.

Wilford, William, naval commander, near Plymouth (died 1414.)

Yalden, Thomas, poet, Exeter, 1671.

• MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At Exeter, Lent Assizes, 1586, an infectious disorder was communicated by the prisoners, of which the Judge, eight Justices, eleven Jurymen, and several Officers of the Court died.—The great Bell, given by Bishop Courtenay, weighs 12,500 lbs.

At Heavitree, August 25, 1682, were executed three women, natives of Bideford, the last sufferers under the statute against witchcraft.

At Tiverton, April 3, 1598, a fire destroyed thirty-three persons, more than 400 dwellings, and 150,000*l.* worth of property.—August 5, 1612, a second fire destroyed

destroyed 600 houses, and goods to the amount of 200,000*l.*; and in 1731 a third fire consumed 298 houses, and property of the value of 60,000*l.*

March 15, 1760, The Ramillies, man of war, with above 600 men, perished off the Edystone rocks. A descriptive account of the light-house, with plates, in imperial folio, was published by its architect, Smeaton.

Combe Martin was once famous for silver mines.—In Ottery St. Mary are the remains of the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh.—In Buckland Monachorum is a monument by Bacon, in memory of Lord Heathfield, defender of Gibraltar.—Mason has made the romantic story of Elfrida the subject of a fine dramatic poem

DORSETSHIRE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. N. E. Wilts. N. W. Somerset. East, Hants. South, English Channel. West, Devon.

Greatest length 55, **greatest breadth** 36, **circumference** 160, **square** 1129 miles.

Province, Canterbury. **Diocese,** Bristol. **Circuit,** Western.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Durotriges or Morini.

Roman Province. Britannia Prima. — **Stations.** Durnovaria, Dorchester; Vindogladia, Blandford, or Wimborne Minster; Londinis, Lyme Regis; Canca Arixa, Charmouth; Clavinio, Weymouth; Morinio, Wareham; Bolclauimo, Poole; Ithernium, Bere Regis.

Saxon Heptarchy. Westsex.

Antiquities. British, the Agglestone, 400 tons weight, near Studland. Porlisham Cromlech. Winterbourne and Pokeswell Druidical Circles. Badbury Rings Encampment.—Roman, Maunbury Amphitheatre, Maiden Castle, and Poundbury Castra Æstiva, near Dorchester. Abbotsbury, Bindon, and Cerne Abbeys. Sherborne, Swanwick, Wareham, Wimbourne Minster, Melbury Sampford, and Cerne Churches. St. Catharine's Chapel, Abbotbury. Staibridge Cross. Cortes, Sandford, Bow and Arrow Castles.

Sherborne was an Episcopal See from 705 to 1076, when it was transferred to Sarum. Among the relics in Wimborne Minster, where Ethelred I. was buried, were pieces of our Lord's manger, robe, and cross, some of the hairs of his beard, and a thorn of his crown; the blood of St. Thomas a Becket, and part of St. Agatha's thigh! Shaftesbury nunnery, of which there are now very inconsiderable remains, was the richest in England. Litchfielda, daughter of Alfred, was its first Abbess. Edward the Martyr was first buried at Wareham, but his corpse was afterwards removed to Shaftesbury.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Allen, Axe, Birt or Brit, Cale, Char, Dewlish, Frome, Ivel or Yeo, Liddon, Lyme, Piddle, Simene, Stour, Wey, Winterbourne.

Inland Navigation. Dorset and Somerset Canal, Poole Harbour, Stour River.

Lakes. Lunkford Lake, Abbotbury Swannery, and Decoy.

Eminences and Views. Pillsdon Pen; Nettlecomb Fort; Flower's Barrow; Nine Barrow Down 642 feet; Bull Barrow; East Axuolla Hill, on which are the sources of the Axe, Birt, and Simene; Lewesdon Hill, the subject of a poem by Crow, public orator of Oxford; Trendle, Hambledon, Woodbury, Egerton, and Lambart's Castle Hills.

Natural Curiosities. Portland Peninsula, 4½ miles long, 2 miles broad, one rock or bed of freestone, of which St. Paul's, and the principal edifices in London, are built. Cave Hole in Portland; Chesil Bank; St. Adhelm's Head, off which, Jan. 6, 1786, was lost, the Halsewell East Indiaman, when Captain Pearse, seven ladies, and 160 other persons, perished. Brownsea Island; Lullworth cove and arched rock; Nottingham medicinal water.

Public Edifices. Portland Light-Houses; Weymouth Esplanade; Dorchester Gaol.

Seats.

Seats. Sherborne Lodge, Earl of Digby, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Abbotsbury, Earl of Ilchester.

Brownsea Castle, C. H. Sturt, esq.

Bryanstone, E. B. Portman, esq.

Chalmington, Wm. Bower, esq.

Chettle, Rev. Wm. Chafin.

Compton, Robert Goodden, esq.

Dean's Court, Sir James Hanham, bart.

Downe Hall, (late) Wm. Downe, esq.

Encombe, Lord Eldon.

Ewern, T. Bowyer Bower, esq.

Frampton, R. J. Biowne, esq.

Froume, Nicholas Gould, esq.

Gaunt's, Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart.

Grange, John Bond, esq.

Kingston Hall, Henry Bankes, esq.

Kingston House, William Moreton

Pitt, esq.

Langton, J. J. Farquharson, esq.

Litchet, W. Treuchard, esq.

Lullworth Castle, Thomas Weld, esq.

Melbury, Earl of Ilchester.

Merley House, (late) J. W. Willett, esq.

Milton Abbey, Lady Caroline Damer.

More Critchill, Charles Hen. Sturt, esq.

Moreton, J. Frampton, esq.

Parnham, Sir William Oglander, bart.

Piddleton, Earl of Orford.

Plumber, Charles Brune, esq.

Ranston, (late) P. W. Baker, esq.

Sans Souci, Claude Scott, esq.

Smedmore, Wm. Clavell, esq.

Stalbridge, Marquis of Anglesea.

Stock, Rev. H. Farr Yeatman.

Sydlug, Sir John Wyldbore Smith, bart.

Upway, G. Gould, esq.

Whalcombe, E. M. Pleydel, esq.

Wimbourn St. Giles, Earl of Shaftesbury.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Dorchester, 2; Bridport, 2; Corfe Castle, 2; Lyme Regis, 2; Poole, 2; Shaftesbury, 2; Wareham, 2; Weymouth, and Melcombe Regis, 4; total 20.

Produce. Freestone, Chalk, Pipe Clay, Wheat, Barley, Flax, Hemp, Sheep, Butter, Timber, Apples.

Manufactures. Sail Cloth, Cables, Twine, Nets, Shirt Buttons, Baize, Blankets, Flannel called Swanskin, Worsted Stockings, &c.

POPULATION.

Grand Divisions, 5; *Hundreds,* 34, and the town and county of Poole; *Parishes,* 248; *Market-towns,* 22; *Houses,* 24,051.

Inhabitants. Males, 57,717; Females, 66,976: total 124,693.

Families employed in Agriculture, 12,982; in Trade, 9,607; in neither, 4,232: total, 26,821.

Baptisms. Males, 1,796; Females, 1,657.—*Marriages,* 871.—*Burials,* Males, 1,053; Females, 1,142.

Towns having not less than 1000 Inhabitants; viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Dorchester (capital)	364	2,546	Blandford	443	2,425
Poole	1,057	4,816	Bemminster	454	2,290
Bridport	519	3,567	Lyme Regis	356	1,925
Sherborne	596	3,370	Weymouth	439	1,747
Wimborne Minster	691	3,156	Wareham	382	1,709
Melcombe Regis	566	2,985	Swanwich, or Swanage . .	299	1,483
Shaftesbury	587	2,635	Sturminster Newton . . .	325	1,461
Total, Towns, 14; Houses, 7081; Inhabitants, 36,115.					

HISTORY.

A. D. 787, At Portland, landed the first party of Danish robbers that visited England.

833, Near Charmouth, indecisive battle between Egbert and the Danes; and 840, near the same place, indecisive battle between Ethelwolf and the Danes.

978, At Corfe castle, May 18, Edward "the Martyr," whilst drinking, stabbed in the back, by order of Elfrida, his step-mother.

1003, Dorchester taken and burnt by Sueno, king of Denmark.

1035, At Shaftesbury, November 12, Canute died.

1202, At Corfe castle, 22 nobles of Poitou and Anjou starved to death by order of the tyrant John.

1213, At Wareham, Peter of Pomfret, who had prophesied that John would lose his crown before Ascension day, hanged with his son, although, the day before the time predicted, John had resigned his crown to the Pope's legate.

- 1471, At Weymouth, April 13, Margaret, Queen of Henry VI. her son Prince Edward, and Lord Wenlock, with some French troops, landed, and proceeded to Cerne abbey, where they were joined by the Duke of Somerset, and Earl of Devon, whence they advanced through Somersetshire to the fatal field of Tewkesbury.
- 1506, Into Weymouth, January, Philip, Archduke of Austria and King of Castile, driven by storm.
- 1643, Corfe castle heroically and successfully defended in a siege of six weeks against Sir Walter Erle and the Parliamentarians, by the Lady of Lord Chief Justice Banks.
- 1644, Lyme Regis gallantly defended by Colonel Ceeley and Lieutenant Colonel (afterwards Admiral) Blake, against repeated assaults of Prince Maurice and the Royalists, who lost nearly 2000 men.
- 1645, Sherborn castle, August 15, defended by Sir Lewis Dyves; after a siege of 16 days, and several assaults, taken by Sir William Fairfax and the Parliamentarians.
- 1645, Near Dorchester, a detachment of Parliamentarians routed by General Goring.
- 1653, Off Portland, February 18, after three days fighting, the Dutch fleet under Van Tromp defeated by Admiral Blake, with the loss of 11 ships of war and 30 merchantmen.
- 1655, At Lyme Regis, June 11, Duke of Monmouth landed, and published his declaration against James II.
- 1685, In a ditch of an inclosure in the midst of Shag's heath, three days after the battle of Sedgemoor, in Somersetshire, the unhappy Duke of Monmouth taken prisoner.
- 1688, At Sherborne lodge, William, Prince of Orange, was joined by George, Prince of Denmark, the Dukes of Ormonde and Grafton, and Lord Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Ashton, Thomas, divine, Wareham, 1716.
- Baley, Walter, physician to Elizabeth, Portisham, 1527.
- Basket, Thomas, soldier, Dewlish (died 1530.)
- Bastard, Thomas, poet and divine, Blandford (died 1618.)
- Bingham, Sir Richard, commander in Irish wars, temp. Eliz. Bingham's Melcomb.
- Bridport, Giles de, Bp. of Salisbury, consecrated 1256, Bridport.
- Bush, John, non-conformist, author of sermons, Gillingham, 1631.
- Case, John, empiric, Lyme Regis, flor. temp. Jac. II.
- Chapman, John, divine and critic, Wareham, 1704.
- Churchill, Sir Winston, author of "Divi Britannici," Wootton Bassett, 1620.
- Clark, Richard, navigator, Weymouth (shipwrecked 1583.)
- COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY, first Earl of Shaftesbury, Statesman, Wimborne St. Giles, 1621.
- Ceram, Thomas, founder of the Foundling Hospital, Lyme Regis, 1668.
- Creech, Thomas, poetical translator, Blandford, 1659.
- Doddington, George Bubb, Lord Melcombe, politician and poet, 1691.
- Englebert, William, engineer to Elizabeth and James, Sherborne (died 1634.)
- Gildon, Charles, critic, poet, and dramatic writer, Gillingham, 1665.
- Gill, Roger, *lusus naturæ*, having a ruminating stomach, Wimborne, 1700.
- Glisson, Francis, physician, Rampisham (died 1677.)
- GRANGER, JAMES, biographical historian, Shaftesbury, 1776.
- Hallet, Joseph, non-conformist divine, and author, Bridport (died 1688.)
- Hardy, Samuel, author of "Guide to Heaven," Frampton, 1636.
- Hussey, Giles, portrait painter, Marshull, 1710.
- Hutchins, John, historian of the county, Bradford Peverel, 1698.
- Lambe, Philip, non-conformist divine, and author, Cerne Abbas, 1622.
- Larkham, Thomas, non-conformist divine, and author, Lyme Regis, 1601.
- Levis, John, divine and antiquary, Poole, 1675.
- Lindsay, Thomas, Abp. of Armagh, Blandford, 1654.
- Lisle, Samuel, Bp. of Norwich, Blandford.
- Mather, Nathaniel, non-conformist divine, and author, Dorchester, 1630.

- Miller, James, poet and dramatic writer, 1703.
 Morton, John, Cardinal, Abp. of Canterbury, Bere Regis, 1409.
 Morton, Robert, Bp. of Worcester (died 1497.)
 Pitt, Christopher, poet, translator of Virgil, Blandford, 1699.
 PRIOR, MATTHEW, Poet, Wimborne, 1664.
 Russel, John, first Earl of Bedford, Statesman, Kingston Russel (died 1554.)
 Russel, Thomas, Poet, Beminstor, 1762.
 Ryves, Bruno, Dean of Windsor, Author of "Mercurius Rusticus," Blandford, 1596.
 Ryves, George, Warden of Winchester, Divine, Blandford.
 Ryves, Sir Thos. civilian, Author of "Sea-battles," Little Langton, died 1659.
 Sagittary, Frederick, Physician, Blandford, 1661.
 Stafford, John, Abp. of Canterbury, Chancellor of England (died 1452.)
 STILLINGFLEET, EDWARD, Bishop of Worcester, Author of "Origines Sacreæ," Crabbourn, 1635.
 Summers, Sir George, discoverer of Bermudas, Lyme (died 1610.)
 Swaffield, John, Nonconformist, Author of Sermons, Dorchester, 1625.
 SYDENHAM, THOMAS, Physician, Winford Eagle, 1624.
 Templeman, Peter, Physician, Dorchester, 1711.
 Thompson, William, with one man and a boy, took a French privateer and sixteen men, in 1695, Poole.
 Thornhill, Sir James, painter, Melcombe Regis, 1676.
 Towers, Joseph, biographical, critical, and political Writer, Sherborne, 1737.
 Turberville, James, Bp. of Exeter, consecrated 1555, Bere Regis.
 Turberville, Sir Pagan, one of the conquerors of Glamorgan in 1091, Bere Regis;
 Wake, Edward, establisher of Corporation of Sons of the Clergy, Blandford.
 Wake, William, Loyalist Divine and Sufferer, Wareham (died 1661.)
 Wake, William, Abp. of Canterbury, polemic writer, Blandford, 1657.
 WALPOLE, HORACE, Earl of Orford, polite writer, Wareham, 1717.
 Wesley, Samuel, Divine and Poet, Winterbourn Whitchurch, 1668.
 Wheler, Maurice, first publisher of Oxford Almanack in 1673, Wimbourne St. Giles.
 WILLIS, BROWN, Antiquary, Blandford St. Mary, 1682.
 Winniffe, Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, Sherborne, 1581.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Corfe Castle for a short time, in 1327, was the prison of Edward II.—The first chemical experiments of Boyle were made at Stalbridge in 1647.—Sixty-seven persons were executed in different parts of this County, by order of Judge Jeffreys, for rebellion in 1685.—At Wimborne St. Giles, is one of the finest grottos in England: it cost 10,000*l*.—From Weymouth, Packets sail for Jersey and Guernsey. In 1789, their Majesties first visited that place.—In St. Mary's, Wareham, is the Monument of Hutchins, Historian of the County.—In Sherborne Church is a tablet to the memory of a son and daughter of William Lord Digby, with an Epitaph by Pope.—Aug. 6, 1616, at Dorchester, 2 Churches and 300 houses; and June 4, 1731, at Blandford Forum, 14 persons, the Church, Town-hall, Alms-house, Free-school, and all the houses, excepting 40, were destroyed by fire.

BYRO.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 6.
 I SHOULD be much gratified by any particulars of the Rev. William Smith (or Smyth) of Queen's College, Oxford, M.A. 172.; who was six years Rector of St. John's, at Nevis; and who in 1745, published some account of that Island, being at that time Vicar of St. Mary's, in Bedford. When was he presented to that Living? When did he die? A copy of his Epitaph, if he has one, would, perhaps, answer these queries.

Might I also ask some Correspondent at or near Beverley, for the Epitaph on the Rev. W. Ward, a learned Schoolmaster in that town, who died in 1772? Or the Epitaph in St. John's Church, Leeds, on the Rev. T. Barnard, another worthy schoolmaster, who died in 1750. Or some Hampshire friend for the Epitaph at Boldre, on the Rev. W. Gilpin. BIOGRAPHICS.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 8.
 "Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?"
 I WAS led by the commendations bestowed in your Volume LXXXV. Part II. p. 611, on a Work entitled, Sym-

Symbolical Illustrations of the History of England, by Miss Rundall of Bath, to possess myself of that Volume; and it is but justice to acknowledge that I have found no occasion to regret the purchase.

Having for some time been occupied in the education of youth, and become deeply impressed with a conviction of the difficulties which lie in the way of success, arising from the volatility and distaste so often manifested by the object of my care and attention, I felt no prejudice against any plan which professed to facilitate my purpose and lighten my labours; and I confess I have found Miss Rundall's Book a most happy auxiliary.

But while I do justice to ingenuity and labour, laudably bestowed by a female on one of the most important objects which can interest society, I cannot refrain from expressing some surprise and regret at the treatment her Work has experienced from a contemporary critic, the Quarterly Review. The sarcastic sneers of that Writer, Mr. Urban, may, perhaps, gratify the vicious taste of the age, but will do little towards promoting the real interests of Science; with reference to which I hesitate not to affirm, that no man, who has them really at heart, can treat with contempt any projected improvement in education.

I looked in vain, in the Article in the Quarterly Review, for any thing like a discussion of the merits of Miss Rundall's Performance, or any estimate of her ingenuity and application; instead of which I found misapprehension and mis-statement in abundance. In no part were these more evident, than in the unfounded notion that Miss Rundall's plates were designed to explain her letter-press, and in giving a quotation from M. Von Feinagle's Treatise on Pneumonics, as a sample of Miss Rundall's Work.

Thus much I deemed due to truth and candour, which appear to me to have been as egregiously violated by the Quarterly Reviewer, as they were punctually observed in your own Critique (just referred to) on the same Book. I will not further trespass upon you, Mr. Urban, than by merely expressing my regret that the public taste should be, in any, even the smallest degree, subject to the direction of such blind guides; because, though the adage is trite, it stands on

high authority, that "If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the pit."

CANDIDUS.

Another Shaksperian Pedigree, and "SHAKSPERE" the true mode of spelling the Name.

Mr. URBAN, London, Dec. 8.

IN furtherance, primarily, of an attempt to ascertain and establish one certain mode of spelling the NAME of SHAKSPERE, (viz. the mode used by himself, or his Contemporaries, and if possible, the Contemporaries of his family), and secondarily, of a desire to elicit, elucidate, and accomplish (by degrees) a more ample and authentic HISTORY of the Family, I some months ago began the compilation of the accompanying PEDIGREE, which I now request of you to insert in your highly-respected Magazine, from the *alleged Transcript* of the Parish Registers of Stratford-upon-Avon, given by Mr. Malone, in his Edition of Shakspeare of 1790.

You have, I observe, recently * published *exact copies* from the Stratford Registers, of the entries thereon, in memory of the family and connexions of *Shakspeare*, together with a PEDIGREE of the Shakspeare and Hart families, for Mr. R. E. Wheler of Stratford. Without here entering into details, in evidence of the composition of my *Pedigree* having originated with myself, it may, I hope, be sufficient for me to state, that Mr. R. Wheler saw it, before his appeared in print; as will be found proved by the European Magazine for September last; and that his seeing it arose from my sending it to him to correct, as to the spelling of the *Sir-name* of *Shakspeare*, by the Registers themselves.

By the print of Mr. R. Wheler's copies of the Registers, I have corrected my copy of Mr. Malone's imperfect transcript; and from that, so far as it extends, perfected my *Pedigree*: but as I found, upon comparing it with Mr. R. Wheler's *Pedigree*, that he had deduced it from other sources than the Stratford Registers (though not minutely) to so recent a period as 1606, I have taken advantage of his collections, and, without further investigation (though with direct acknowledgment of it,

* In the Number for Sept. last, p. 204.
and

and in a distinct type*), added the latter part of his Pedigree to mine.

For the two Pedigrees themselves, they differ materially: *mine* embracing some *biographical* notices that may be depended upon, which will at least be of use, I hope, as an index to assist the memory; and *Mr. R. Wheeler's* extending to *names and dates only*; and even those names not being spelt (as in mine) according to the Registers: and they not only differ as to the limits of their contents, but also, in some degree, in arrangement; being founded upon distinct hypotheses respecting the marriages of Shakspeare's father, and the number of children he may have had: and which of them is nearest the truth must remain undecided, till chance discovers testimonies not at present known to exist.

It is a pity that the Stratford Registers extant do not commence till 1558, 20 years after their first institution, as in the Registers of those 20 years, perhaps the testimonies wanting might have been found†. Mr. R. Wheeler has cited Gibbon's "Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam," as stating Church Registers not kept till 1540; and "Jacob's Law Dictionary," as an authority that they were instituted by Lord Cromwell, while he was Vicar-General to Henry VIII. in 1523: Neither of those dates, however, seems to be quite correct: They certainly originated with Lord Cromwell whilst he was Vicar-General; but he was not appointed to that office till the 18th of July, 28th Henry VIII. being in 1536; and his injunction for keeping the Registers is, no doubt truly, recorded to have been issued in Sept. 30 Henry VIII. being in 1538. See Stowe's Chronicle, by Howes, edit. 1631, pp. 573, and 575-6; Gibson's Codex, 229; and Nelson's Rights of the Clergy, title "Register." Cardinal Wolsey did not die till 1530, and till 1529, Cromwell was hardly known; and upon the 28th of July, 1540, (then Earl of Essex) he was beheaded.

As to other variances between the

two Pedigrees, they will best speak for themselves: Mr. R. Wheeler's comprehends more than mine, as to collaterals of the Shakspeare connexions, which seemed to me unnecessary, and of conjectural matter, which I considered improper; but with regard to persons of the name of Shakspeare, or even of the same name and æra with any of the Shaksperian connexions, between whom, though at present undetected, there may have been some degree of kindred, and some other little matters of peculiar circumstance, or curious concurrence together, mine will be found rather more diffusive than his.

My motive for inserting those particulars *was to assist future researches* into the family-history; and for the same reason I could now communicate some others of the same description; of an interesting character, and as yet unpublished, shewing new sources opened for inquiry by the curious, as to the History of the Poet's family. But want of leisure at present compels me to abstain.

My adoption of the antiquated spelling of "SHAKSPERE," in preference to either of the modern readings, "SHAKSPEARE" and "SHAKESPEAR," is upon the principle, that the orthography of *names*, which is arbitrary, should continue certain, and undeparted from, in all ages. But for the difference in spelling, between the names of *Ben Jonson* and *Dr. Johnson*, we should have great difficulty in understanding which of them was intended, upon finding them quoted without their primary distinctions.

The orthography of the Parish-Registers, adhered to in the following Pedigree, shews clearly, that the PATRONYMIC of our *Bard* was "SHAKSPERE;" and that the sir-name of his Children, upon their Baptism, as well as of himself, upon his Burial, was the same, and I think it must be admitted, that "SHAKSPERE" was the most general, and approved mode of spelling the Name, till AFTER the *Bard's* time.

Yours, &c.

Φιλαρχαιοτητορ.

* Old English.

† If, however, such Registers ever existed, it is possible they may still be extant (though perhaps not known to be so) in the Registry of the Bishop's Court, to which they were annually to be returned: the Canon of James I. under which the present Registers have been preserved, was imperative upon the Parishes to keep and preserve them from so far back only as 1558, the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

A SHAKSPERIAN PEDIGREE.

N.B. The Stratford Registers *unfortunately* commence only in 1558, which is 20 years after the period of their institution.

They are defective from 1641 to 1645, and from March to Nov. 1663.

The surnames (and especially of the Shaksperes) are here spelt according to the Registers themselves, at the period of baptism or other first entry, and if varied upon marriage or burial, the variations are shewn.

And Note that the Registers seem to have been kept nearly and by *one person*, (Mr. Richard Bifield, the officiating minister) from their commencement till 1600, but to have been kept afterwards in a very slovenly manner, and by persons very illiterate. (see Mr. R. Wheler's statement in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1816, p. 404, supported by evident bad orthography, confusions of Latin and English, and some strange omissions of Christian names in the Registers.)

Henry Shaksper, of Hampton Lucy, see Malone's Shakspeare, vol. I. part I. p. 172, n. *.

LETITICE, (his JAMES, bapt. there in 1525, dau.) bapt. there in 1582. query when?

MARY ARDEN, daughter and coheir of Robert Arden, of Willin Cote, esq. (see extract from a book in Heralds' Coll. marked "Vincent 157 or 178," No. 33, printed in the Europ. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 223.)

Thomas Shaksper, of Warwick, Yeoman, bargainer, by deed enrolled in Chancery, of Tachbrook, abys Bishop Tachbroke, in Warwickshire, (about four or five miles from Warwick, on the left of the road by Gaydon Inn to Banbury) of 4th Eliz. (1601). Malone's Shakspeare, vol. I. part I. p. 172. n. *.

Originally framed from the Extracts from the Stratford-upon-Avon Registers, and other Statements in Malone's edition of Shakspeare of 1790; but corrected and extended from information received from the Rev. James Davenport, D.D. vicar of Stratford, and Mr. Robert Bell Wheler, of Stratford, and from information otherwise collected by Φιλαρχαίον.

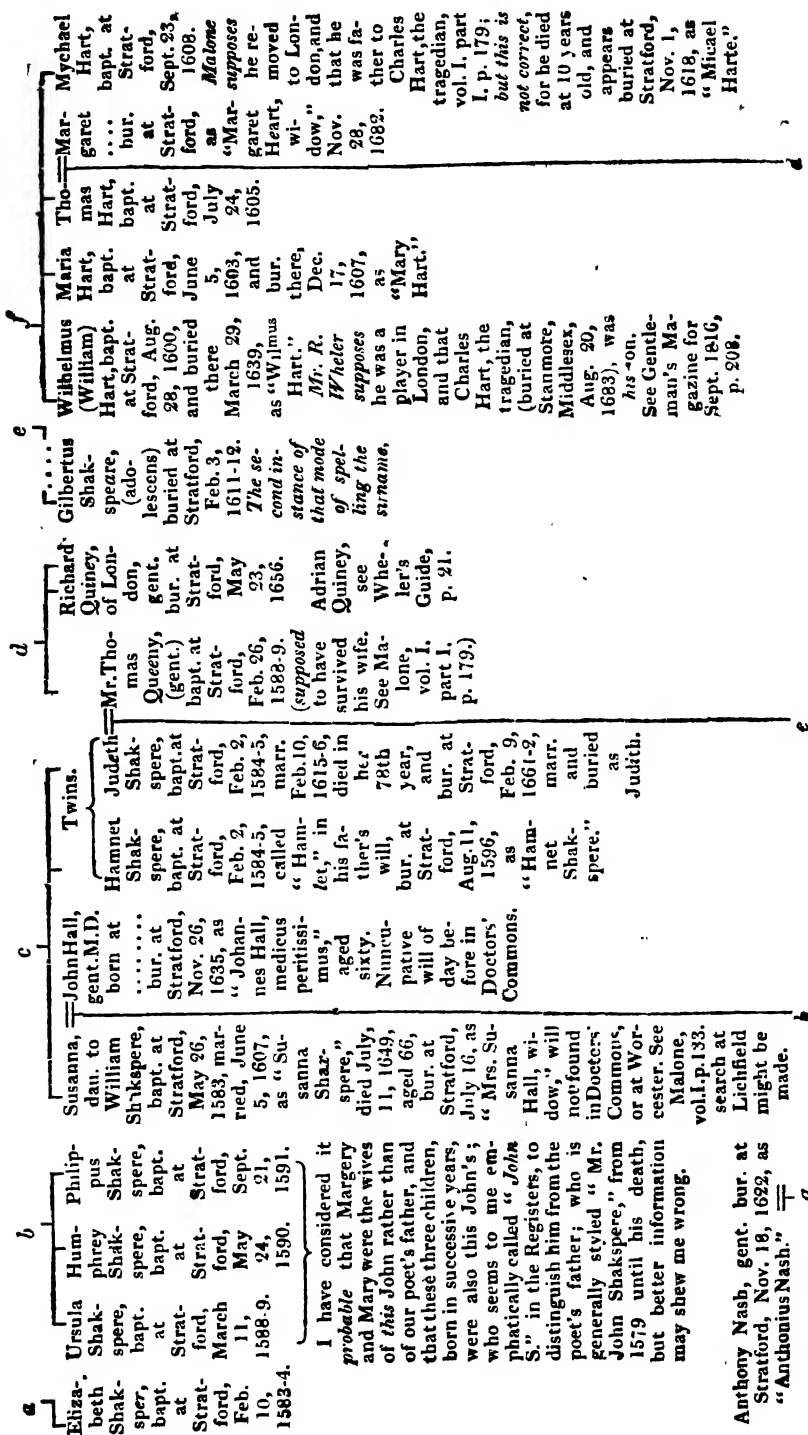
..... SHAKSPER, said to have rendered services to King Henry VII. and to have had a grant of lands and tenements for it; (see the grant of arms to John his great-grandson of 1599, as printed in the European Magazine, vol. LXX. p. 296.)

..... Shaksper.

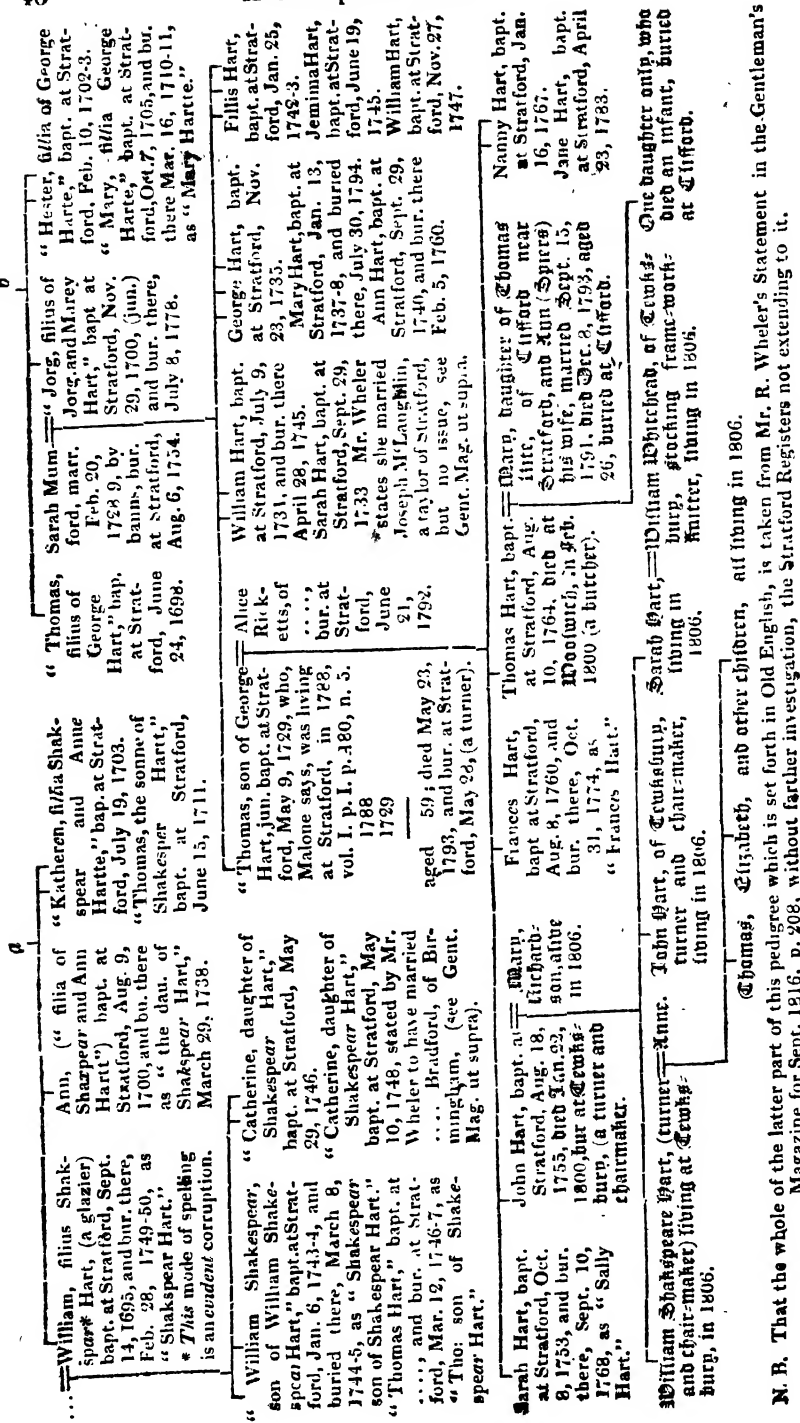
..... Shaksper.

These descents are at present involved in complete obscurity, but the wife of the grandson is stated by Mr. R. Wheler to have been a daughter of Alexander Webbe, of Bearley, near Stratford. See Gent. Magazine for Sept. 1816, p. 207.

{ JOHN SHAKSPERE, } Inferred by the grant of Arms of 1599, to have inherited his of Stratford-upon-Avon, Gentleman. } great grandfather's real estate. By Rowe (in 1709) called "a dealer in wool," which is not improbable, being the staple commodity of the Kingdom, (but query?) Summoned as a jurymen of Stratford, Feb. 23, 157-8. Chamberlain of Stratford, 1563 (April 16th) and 1564. High Bailiff 1569; grant of arms then exemplified, though not now to be found (see Vincent 157 or 178, No. 23). The right to the grant questioned temp. Eliz. (see MSS. in Heralds' College, W. Z. p. 276, and Europ. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 296). There said to have been a justice of peace at Stratford, and to have been able to maintain the Arden estate. Excused taxation as an alderman, Nov. 49, 1579. Superseded as alderman Sept. 6, 1586. Confirmations of the grant of arms to him, as a gentleman, drawn in 1596, (38th Eliz.) and proofs entered into; wherein it is said he possessed "lands and tenements," and was "of good wealth and substance, 400l.," see Vincent, ut supra, and ib. No. 24, and Europ. Mag. LXX. pp. 293 and 295. Confirmation further exemplified 42d Eliz. (1599) impated with Arden's, of Willin Cote, Warwickshire, 'now Wincote, near Tamworth, in one instance mis-spelt Wincote) see book in Heralds' College, marked R 21, (olim G 13) p. 349, and Europ. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 296. buried at Stratford, Sept. 8, 1601, as "Mr. JOHAN'S SHAKSPERAE, being the FIRST INSTANT on the Register of THAT MODE OF SPELLING the name.



Anthony Nash, gent. bur. at Stratford, Nov. 18, 1622, as "Anthonius Nash." **a**



N. B. That the whole of the latter part of this pedigree which is set forth in Old English, is taken from Mr. R. Wheeler's Statement in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1816, p. 208, without further investigation, the Stratford Registers not extending to it.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Prisoner of Chillon, and other Poems.* By Lord Byron, 8vo. pp. 60. Murray.

THE peculiar facility with which Lord Byron pours forth his "unpremeditated strains" is not less astonishing, than the sublimity of ideas and strength of language which are generally discoverable in his writings — we say *generally*, because there now and then occur prosaic passages, which in a Bard of inferior fame would not be tolerated. To particularize would be invidious, as the Noble Author is himself aware of the "homely phrase" in some of them. The Grave of Churchill here stands prominent. But to us it is a more pleasing task to point out beauty, than to seek for blemishes.

On the whole, a line which has been somewhat too much ridiculed, may strictly be applied to Lord Byron:

"None but himself can be his parallel"

The principal feature of the present publication is "The Prisoner of Chillon," an affecting story, pathetically and elegantly told in Lord Byron's best style, and introduced by the following Sonnet:

"Eternal Spirit of the chainless mind!
 Brightest in dungeons, Liberty! thou art,
 For there thy habitation is the heart—
 The heart which love of thee alone can bind;
 And when thy sons to fetters are con-
 To fetters, and the damp vault's day-
 less gloom, [tyrdom,
 Their country conquers with their mar-
 And Freedom's fame finds wings on every
 wind.
 Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
 And thy sad floor an altar—for 'twas
 trod,
 Until his very steps have left a trace
 Worn, as if thy cold pavement were
 a sod, [efface!
 By Bonnivard!—May none those marks
 For they appeal from tyranny to God."

The Poem is illustrated by an interesting memoir, of which the author "was not sufficiently aware when the Poem was composed," or, he adds,

"I should have endeavoured to dignify the subject by an attempt to celebrate his courage and his virtues. Some account of his life will be found in a note appended to the "Sonnet on Chillon," with which I have been furnished
 GENT. MAG. January, 1817.

by the kindness of a citizen of that Republic which is still proud of the memory of a man worthy of the best age of ancient freedom."

We shall copy another Sonnet, as more easily detached than some of the other articles:

"Rousseau—Voltaire—our Gibbon—
 and de Staël— [thy shore,
 Leman!* these names are worthy of
 Thy shore of names like these, wert
 thou no more, [recall:
 Their memory thy remembrance would
 To them thy banks were lovely as to all,
 But they have made them lovelier, for
 the lore [core
 Of mighty minds doth hallow in the
 Of human hearts the ruin of a wall
 Where dwelt the wise and wondrous;
 but by thee [feel,
 How much more, Lake of Beauty! do we
 In sweetly gliding o'er thy crystal sea,
 The wild glow of that not ungentle zeal,
 Which of the heirs of immortality
 Is proud, and makes the breath of glory
 real!"

We regret that the beautiful Stan-
 zas in p. 24 are *not* addressed to Lady
 Byron; and lament that there should
 be the slightest cause for some of the
 lamentable allusions in "Darkness,"
 and "The Dream."

2. *The Shepherd's Hunting.* By George Withers. Reprinted from the Edition of 1633, collated with the Editions of 1615 and 1620. With a Preface containing an Account of the Author's Family, and a List of his Poetical Works. London. printed by T. Bensley, 1814, 12mo, pp. 71.

THE fashion of reprinting scarce old English books, particularly Poetry, which had attained its height about two years ago, has for some time been on its wane. Perhaps it had been carried too far; but much is to be conceded to the generous zeal, which may sometimes have outrun prudence, and sometimes taste. As long as our notice might have been attributed to some selfish purpose; to a desire of promoting a sale; or an anxiety to secure approbation to an uncertain enterprise, we were silent. The impression of the beautiful little Poem now before us is stated to have been limited to an hundred copies, and the whole of this small edition, we understand, has been long

* Geneva, Ferney, Coppet, Lausanne.
 since

since sold; and we are now at liberty to give a calm and unsuspected judgment upon it.

In the last thirty years the name of **GEORGE WITHER** has been continually mentioned, and no where more often than in our own pages, as an instance of the unjust oblivion which frequently has overshadowed our Poets of former ages. There are those who have received this example of the position with doubt, or coldness, or contempt. The witticisms of the *Versifiers* of Charles the Second's Court, or the mean sarcasms of Pope, have considered this attempt to revive the memory of the old Puritanical rhymers, as they call him, as the uncharitized enthusiasm of antiquarian bigotry. That there are antiquarian bigots, of crude knowledge, and utter want of fancy, feeling, and learning, no one of classical acquirements or cultivated mind will deny; but that there are no forgotten writings which deserve revival, and that the pursuit of literary antiquities is confined to the ignorant and the dull, none but the stupid and the prejudiced will assert.

Within these few months we have seen it argued in more than one work of criticism, that the reign of King James I. was a reign of genius, much misrepresented, and unjustly decried. We suspect that this opinion has sprung in some from a love of singularity, and in others from a very superficial and confused acquaintance with the æra of which they were speaking. It was an age, of which the writings partook of the character of its Monarch; pedantic, subtle, unnatural, and frivolous. We except those whose character was formed, and fame established, under the glorious sceptre of his Predecessor. Their names are too bright to demand a recital here.

Wither had a genius and cast of his own; not, perhaps, very vigorous; nor endowed with the higher powers of invention or fancy: but easy, copious, sensible; full of matter, as well as fluent in language; sensibly impressed with all the varying shades of moral opinion; and elevated with the dignity of poetical endowment.

“—Not in Fancy's maze he wander'd
long, [song.”
But stoop'd to Truth, and moraliz'd his

Wither had been imprisoned for

certain Satires, entitled, *Abuses Stript and Whipt*, 1613, &c. and a *Satire to the King*, 1614, &c. in which he had made free with the corrupt and abominable manners of the Court and City. The present Poem, containing *Certain Eclogues*, was written during his confinement in the Marshalsea, and first published in 1615. They are dialogues, and open with one between the poet Philarete and his friend Willy (*William Browne, the pastoral poet*), who, visiting him in his prison, finds that conscious innocence keeps him cheerful under his sufferings.

In the 3d Eclogue, he says,

— “Though my body here in prison
rot, [forgot;
And my wrong'd *Satires* seem awhile
Yet, when both fame and life have left
those men,
My verse and I'll revive and live again.
So, thus enclos'd, I bear Affliction's load,
But with more true content than some
abroad;
For, whilst their thoughts do feel my
scourge's sting, [and sing!”
In bands I'll leap and dance, and laugh

The 4th Eclogue consists of Philarete's (*Wither's*) Encouragement to Willy (*Browne*) “to sing out his Pastorals.” Willy says,

— “The Pastoral I sung
Is by some suppos'd to be
By a strain too high for me:
So they kindly let me gain
But my labour for my pain.
Trust me, I do wonder why
They should me my own deny.
Though I'm young, I scorn to flit
On the wings of borrow'd wit.”

Philarete replies in many beautiful lines, of which the following are part:

“Never did the Nine impart
The sweet secrets of their art
Unto any that did scorn
We should see their favours worn.
Therefore, unto those that say,
Where they pleas'd to sing a lay
They could do't, and will not cho',
This I speak, for this I know,
None e'er drunk the Thespian spring,
And knew how, but he did sing!
For that once infus'd in man
Makes him shew't, do what he can.
Nay, those that do only sip
Or but e'en their fingers dip
In that sacred fount, poor elves,
Of that brood will shew themselves:
Yea, in hope to gain them fame,
They will speak, though to their
shame.

Let those then at thee repine
That by their wits measure thine.

Needs

Needs those songs must be thine own;
And that one day will be known."

The Poet soon afterwards breaks out into the following noble apostrophe to Poetry:

"Poesy, thou sweet'st content
That e'er Heaven to mortals lent;
Though they as a trifle leave thee,
Whose dull thoughts cannot conceive thee;

Though thou be to them a scorn,
That to nought but earth are born,
Let my life no longer be
Than I am in love with thee!
Tho' out wise ones call thee madness,
Let me never take of gladness,
If I love not thy mad'st fits
More than all their greatest wits;
And tho' some, too seeming holy,
Do account thy raptures folly,
Thou dost teach me to condemn
What makes knaves and fools of them."

The limits of our Review will permit no farther extracts. It can scarcely be expected that the whole of these Eclogues are in a spirit of similar excellence, but they are seldom either tedious or unpoetical; though the fault of diffuseness too generally pervades them. Now and then the accentuation appears inharmonious to a mere modern ear: and there is something prosaic in the texture of the diction. The last edition was, we believe, as long ago as 1633; and although there had been three prior impressions, 1615, 1620, and 1623, yet a copy was seldom to be found, except in the libraries of the curious.

The present is a beautiful little volume as a specimen of typography; and surely the attraction of modern printing is not to be despised, even by those whose principal attention is engaged by the matter rather than the dress of a work. It is dedicated to Mr. Park by Sir Egerton Brydges, who, among other proofs of his ardent love of old English Poetry, has taken on himself the cost and trouble of this reprint.

It will surely at last become matter of general wonder, how, while many of the contemptible versifiers of the latter half of the 17th century continue to have their scribblings preserved among the body of our National Poets, a selection from the productions of men of so much genius as Wither should never have been attempted to be inserted among them. The political prejudices, which after the Restoration sunk him into neglect

and disgrace, must long have ceased to operate; and the party pamphlets, in rhyme as well as in prose, by which he degraded his pen, and brought into doubt the nobler talents of his better days, might have been easily separated, and left in their merited obscurity without regret.

In Wither's private character there seems to have been a strong mixture of good and evil—a factious spirit; an ill-regulated ambition; a busy and meddling temper; and a doubtful and unchastized taste. He appears to have been an egotist, grasping, querulous, and conceited. The active concern he took in the troubled waters of those times brought him first into suspicion, then into disrepute, and lastly into proscription. He wanted at least prudence, and that self-command, and reserve, which secures respect. He was therefore continually left to poverty, scoffs, and revilings. A candid and sagacious perusal of his writings will, however, not easily refuse belief to his continual protestations of innocence and good intention; nor be unaffected by the perpetual recurrence of pathetic and virtuous sentiments which adorn and dignify numerous passages of his best and even of his worst compositions. It was his lot to fall on dangerous times, too severe for the trial of his versatile and restless spirit.

The mind of Wither was one of those to whose Muse the atmosphere of the city and the turmoils of business seem to have been fatal. Those poetical images which adorn his youthful effusions, seldom occur in his latter rhymes, which grew more and more flat and colloquial as he became deeper engaged in party politics and sectarian contests. Even in them, however, there are occasional passages of sentiment dignified in themselves, and striking from the simple force with which they are expressed.

3. *Fidelia, a Love Epistle.* By George Wither. A new Edition, from the Edition of 1619, &c. London, printed by T. Bensley, 1815, 12mo, pp. 42.

THIS reprint, by the same Editor, is uniform with the last. The Poem, in five-foot couplets, has many interesting passages; but perhaps its extreme prolixity of style renders it, on the whole, inferior to the "Shepherd's Hunting."

4. *Nympha Libethus; or, the Cotswold Muse.* By Clement Barksdale, A.M. of Sudelgy, in Gloucestershire. First printed 1651. A new Edition. London, printed by Bensley; 1816, 12mo, pp. 105.

THIS is also by the same Editor, and printed uniform with the two Poems of Wither already mentioned. The original Edition is among the rarest of our old Poetry; and is more valuable for the notices it contains of contemporary friends and authors, than for its poetical merit.

5. *Hymns and Songs of the Church.* By George Wither. A new Edition, with a Preface by the Editor. London, 1815, 8vo. pp. 306.

IT is to be regretted that this little volume was not printed uniform with the two other Poems of the same Author already mentioned, more especially as it came from the same Press, under the care of the same Editor.

6. *Poems by Thomas Stanley, Esq.* Reprinted from the Edition of 1651. London, 1814, sm. 8vo. pp. 107.

A NEW Impression of these original Poems, by that eminent Greek scholar the learned Editor of *Æschylus*, was a very acceptable and useful present to the curious. There is a great deal of ingenious elegance, a little tainted with an over-ambition of ornament and conceit, in these compositions.

7. *Anacreon, Bion, and Moschus. With other Translations.* By Thomas Stanley, Esq. First printed 1651. A new Edition, with a Preface Critical and Biographical. London, 1815, sm. 8vo. pp. 276.

THESE Translations are by the same Author, and come from the same Editor as the five foregoing Reprints. The manner in which the Translations are executed, when examined with reference to the time at which they first appeared, is very admirable; and the Notes abound in a profusion of classical learning, and taste.

8. *Poems by John Hall, of Durham.* The Second Edition. Reprinted from the Edition of 1646. London, 1816, sm. 8vo. pp. 145.

JOHN HALL was the friend of Stanley; and dedicates these Poems to him. He died 1666, æt. 29. His early genius and acquirements amazed

the University of Cambridge, where he was educated. In these productions there is rather mental vigour than poetical gift.

These seven little volumes are brought together as a directory to the collector of old English Literature. There has not been room to expatiate on any of these works, except the first. Perhaps a future opportunity may be afforded to say something more of the others.

9. *The History and Antiquities of the See and Cathedral Church of Norwich. Illustrated with Views, Plans, Sections, Details, &c.* By John Britton, F.S.A. 4to. Longman and Co.

WE have to congratulate the public on the appearance of this work, consisting of 24 plates, a wood cut, which forms the title page, and about 90 pages of letter-press.

We have frequently been surprised and dissatisfied at the miserable and inaccurate engravings of the last century; particularly those of Grose's *Antiquities*, and also the incorrect specimens published in *County Histories*, which, however meritorious in their historical details, have sometimes been overloaded with the ordinary monuments of different parishes, and the number of bells specified in the Churches; while the architecture of ancient and curious buildings has been entirely overlooked.

Of the specimens of engraving published since the middle of the last century, perhaps those of "Hearne and Byrne's *Antiquities*" may be reckoned the best of the kind; but even in that work, which is only to be considered as a selection of picturesque subjects, or mere landscapes, there is great inaccuracy in the details of the buildings. Since that time, several others have followed, differing in form and execution; not only picturesque landscapes, but remains of antiquity, are represented by architectural drawings, with plans, sections, and minute details of mouldings, capitals of columns, &c.

It is not our intention to enumerate the different publications of the present time, as it would be almost endless to mention the labours of living artists: their merits must stand or fall on the degree of success they meet from the public; and it would perhaps be deemed an act of injustice to speak

of the works of any one individual without mentioning all.

After having completed the publication of the magnificent Cathedral of Salisbury, which has been already noticed; from the great expence attending that work, we are concerned to find that the author has derived little emolument. But, to shew that he has acted honourably towards the various subscribers, we shall here quote from the Preface of that work :

“The time of laying the foundation of a great edifice, and that of completing it, are epochs of rejoicing and pleasure to the Architect; but these emotions spring from different causes. On the first occasion they arise from the mingled feelings of hope, solicitude, and confidence; on the second, from a consciousness of having fulfilled an arduous duty, and of having accomplished a task which involved his fortune or ruin, his fame or disgrace. It is thus with an honest and anxious Author: he commences his labours with hope, prosecutes them with unceasing solicitude, and generally finishes them with joy. This joy, however, is not positive and confirmed; for he has yet to pass the fiery ordeal of public criticism, and run the gauntlet of rigorous scrutiny. He is doomed to be tried in many and various courts; and he will be singularly fortunate to escape without severe admonition, or harsh condemnation. The invidious and cruel Judge is regardless of the Author's sensibility, and of his property.

‘No higher court his sentence to controul, He hangs, or he reprieves, as he thinks fit.’

The writer of the present volume, therefore, trusts that the experienced Critic, and the learned Antiquary, will exercise all their candour and charity in examining its contents; for he is fearful that such persons may find it defective, and detect many real faults. In justice to himself, however, he must observe, that he has exerted no small degree of caution and labour to render it superior to the original proposals. In the number and style of the engravings, and in the quantity of the letter-press, he has exceeded his promise; and in every part of the work has incurred an expence much beyond the first calculation, and greater than can be repaid by the sale of the whole impression.”

And in a note the author explains, that,

“The original Prospectus only promised 30 engravings, and about 80 pages of letter-press; whereas 31 plates,

with 3 wood-cuts, and nearly double the quantity of literary matter, are now given.”

In the Preface to the Antiquities of Norwich Cathedral, the author commences thus :

“Sanguine expectations are very frequently terminated by mortifying disappointment; but nothing of originality, difficulty, or importance, would ever be undertaken, were not the mind of man impelled by some degree of enthusiasm. The common and beaten track of life is easily pursued; but to scale the pathless mountain, or to explore the devious forest, is only to be effected by the courageous and enterprising traveller. Should he not make any essential discoveries, he will obtain that satisfaction which can only be derived from ocular demonstration.”

The author is anxious to produce a “respectable, handsome, and interesting work; one calculated to please the eye, and afford some instruction and delight to the mind. He would gladly give full satisfaction to the most fastidious Critic; but continually finds obstacles in his way, and difficulties to thwart his best intentions.” &c.

He next condemns the partiality of local or provincial antiquaries in preferring Cathedrals in their own immediate neighbourhood to those of other places, without considering that all have their different merits or defects.

He next returns his thanks to the

“liberal Critics, who have fairly and candidly reviewed the History, &c. of Salisbury Cathedral.”

We would advise him not to pay the least attention “to invidious, anonymous Critics;” but stand secure on the firm foundations of his works.

In preparing the publication Mr. Britton acknowledges the assistance of several noblemen and gentlemen, and thus concludes the Preface:

“In the letter-press the Author has endeavoured to give a condensed and connected narrative of all the principal events connected with the Cathedral; has pointed out the different styles, eras, and characteristic features of the architecture of the Church; and has also given a few biographical anecdotes of the different prelates. The chronological lists of bishops, kings, &c. and dates of the church, it is hoped, will be found useful. Although all the books specified in the following list have been examined, yet the Author has derived the greater part of the preceding narrative

ive from Blomefield's History, &c. of Norwich."

The work now under notice is divided into four chapters.

The first relates to the

"Kingdom and Bishopric of East-Anglia. The latter successively fixed at Dunwich, North-Elmham, and Thetford. Brief notices of the Bishops of those Sees, to the year 1091.

"Chap. II. Historical notices concerning the removal of the See, foundation and building of the new Cathedral, state of Norwich at that time; animosity between the Jews and Monks; burning of the Church and Monastery, and other events connected with the See and Church."

The matter of these Chapters, although chiefly collected from Blomefield and others, is well arranged and digested. From such a mass of curious information, we shall only advert to the quarrels between the citizens and the convent: it appears that the dispute originated with the Prior, for which account we must refer the reader to the work itself, p. 20—24.

"Chapter III. Description of the form, arrangement, and construction of the Church: also of its exterior and interior style of design and ornaments; and of the various portions of the edifice, with reference to the accompanying prints."

The Cathedral, Mr. Britton describes, as a specimen of ancient Anglo-Norman architecture, to be

"highly curious and interesting; and more particularly so from some peculiarities of form and ornament. Raised under the dynasty of Norman Kings and Norman Prelates, we naturally expect to find some similitude to the Churches and Architecture of Normandy; and hence we are also justified in using the term Norman, rather than Saxon or Gothic, as designative of the prevailing style of this edifice."

After a general description of the Cathedral, the author refers us to the Plates; and having described the ground-plan (Plate I.) he notices a few of the most ancient monuments of the Church, without encumbering the work with those of more subsequent date.

There are twelve perspective views, taken from different parts of the Cathedral, besides two of the Gates—five plates of plans and sections, and five of architectural details. In the description of these, Mr. Britton's remarks and observations are in general judicious and correct. The perspec-

tive views are selected with great judgment, as a work adapted for the amusement of the generality of subscribers and connoisseurs, while not a few specimens are also inserted to gratify the eyes of architects and lovers of accurate delineation; and the author appears to be perfectly aware of the taste, the feelings, or opinions, of the present day, from the success of his former works.

It would exceed our limits to follow the author through the description of all the plates: but we cannot avoid inserting a passage concerning the carved letters upon Erpingham's Gate, which have puzzled several antiquaries.

"An inscription, repeated four times, on a scroll in the Erpingham Gate. This word, or abbreviation, has excited much doubt and speculation. Blomefield, Sir Thomas Browne, and most writers since his time, read it *PENA*, or *PENA*, for penance, but Dr. Styer suggests a more probable and plain exposition, by reading it *YENK*, an abbreviation of *thank*, or *thank*, a mot, or motto, of Erpingham, and expressive of his thanks for the Bishop's pardon. This opinion is almost confirmed by a motto on a ring found at Wymondham, in Norfolk, with the words "*Yank God of all*," and by an inscription, often repeated, on the church of Great Ponton, Lincolnshire, of "*Thynke God of all*." P. 39, 40.

After the description of the Plates follow some judicious and discriminating observations on the general character of the Cathedral, in these words:

"As an object of architectural antiquity, the Cathedral Church of Norwich is peculiarly interesting, for it comprises in its different members many curious specimens of architecture, and some forms and features of unique character. Compared with many other Cathedrals, it is, however, small in size, and meagre in embellishment. Its Transepts are narrow; the Ailes of the Nave are small and low; the East end and North side are dilapidated and ragged; almost the whole surface of the building presents a ruinous appearance; the North side of the Nave is obscured and darkened by a mass of trees in the Bishop's garden."

To this we may add, that the great accumulation of the soil against the walls, particularly on the North side of the nave (being several feet above the pavement of the Church), must tend

tend to injure the walls above the foundation.

We do not agree with Mr. Britton, that the houses being attached to the South-west of the Cathedral injure the effect of the building: on the contrary, they rather tend to increase its magnificence. If we could suppose all the houses in Ludgate-hill, or in Cheapside, to be taken away, to open the view of St. Paul's Cathedral, the magnificent effect of that building would be weakened. — The view of St. Paul's from the Thames is particularly grand, when seen rising over the houses: this would lose much of its consequence if these subordinate buildings were removed. We have often witnessed the appearance of magnificence in a castle or palace, when seen rising out of a wood, giving the buildings an imaginary depth and size by concealing their base.

The author next mentions the different Chapels in the Cathedral, and then describes the mischief done in the rebellion of 1643 to the Church and adjoining Palace and Deanery.

In page 49 is a curious passage from Bishop Hall, which accounts for our frequently finding specimens of ancient painted glass of images without their heads.

Then follows the account of the repairs and alterations of the Cathedral under Deans Croft and Bullock; and lastly, in the present century, great improvement was made to the interior by clearing away the thick covering of whitewash: but we have to lament the taste for destroying an open stone screen, the removing the monument of Dame Elizabeth Calthorpe, but more particularly for taking away the most beautiful carved oak doors which stood within the arch built by Bishop Hart.

There are different opinions concerning the present rage for improvement in our Cathedrals, in clearing away tombs, screens, &c. under an idea of making a grand display, or eye trap, as at Salisbury, &c. We should very much doubt the taste of any person who should venture to recommend the destruction of the monuments of Westminster Abbey, and Henry VIII's Chapel, for the sake of one uninterrupted view of the whole building; which would tend to destroy every degree of intricacy, so much admired in our Cathedrals.

In page 48, the Chapel in the Palace is mentioned as the work of Bishop Reynolds, without any notice being taken of the curious windows of the style of Edward the Second's time, and evidently the work of Bishop Salmon.

The third Chapter concludes with some observations on the Dormitory, published in the *Archæologia*. Mr. Britton does not allow it to be anterior to King Stephen or Henry II, although Blomefield attributes the work to Bishop Herbert.

The fourth Chapter, and perhaps not the least interesting part of the work, relates to

“Biographical anecdotes of Bishops of Norwich, and of other persons connected with its Church.”

The number of Bishops, according to the chronological list (in page 80 and 81), is 65, from Herbert, the founder, to the present worthy Bishop Bathurst, but the number noticed in this Chapter is only 57.

Of the different characters recorded in this work—some are bad, some good, and a few of these whose history is little known may perhaps be considered as harmless and inoffensive men.

The limit of this work will not allow us to make copious extracts; but a few are here selected, as specimens of the author's style and manner of treating such subjects.

“Anthony de Beck, ‘an old courtier and retainer at the Court of Rome,’ a Blomefield calls him, was appointed to this See by the Pope, April 7, 1337, although the Chapter had previously elected *Thomas de Hemenhale*. Of an arrogant disposition, he opposed the Archbishop's visitation; and when the latter came to Norwich, he directed one of the monks to mount the pulpit, and declare the Archbishop's visitation to be null and void. The King, incensed at this procedure, ordered the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk to seize and imprison such persons as assisted the Bishop. The latter defied them, and appealed to the Court of Rome. He also tyrannized over the monks in a cruel and intolerant manner, whence he obtained the hatred and contempt of all. At length his oppressions became so unbearable, that his own servants contrived to poison him, probably at the instigation of the monks, December 19, 1343. He was the first Bishop that had his own arms engraved on the episcopal seal.”

The laws of this country are so well framed, it is not safe to poison our enemies; our best way is to put up with the evil, when it cannot be avoided: but, as a contrast to this, we are pleased to record the reception of the succeeding Bishop Bateman.

"The See of Norwich being vacant at this time, the Chapter unanimously chose Bateman, and were surprised and pleased to find that the Pope, who had reserved that provision to himself, had also appointed the same person. His presence at Norwich was greeted with strong demonstrations of joy." Page 59.

We insert the account of a young Bishop, but we do not say a hot-headed one.

"Thomas Percy, the youthful Bishop, of illustrious descent and connexions, was advanced to this See at the age of twenty-two, by the sole authority of the Pope and co-operation of the King, although in direct opposition to the monks. At first he opposed and harassed the latter, but soon found it expedient to live on good terms with them." Page 60.

This seems to be an act of wisdom; the same may be said of any dispute between two neighbours, that when we begin to find how useless it is to quarrel, it is best to make peace.

As a contrast to this, we insert a different character.

"Walter Lyhart, or Hart; who by amiable and conciliating conduct ingratiated himself so much with the citizens, as to obtain their esteem, and reconcile all differences between them and the clergy." Page 63.

We may here mention another worthy prelate, in Richard Corbet, of whom Gilchrist remarks, that

"Our amiable Prelate had not a grain of persecution in his disposition. Benevolent, generous, and spirited, in his public character; sincere, amiable, and affectionate, in private life; correct, eloquent, and ingenious, as a poet; he appears to have deserved and enjoyed through life the patronage and friendship of the great, and the applause and estimation of the good." Page 68.

It would be endless to select passages from this Chapter; but the lives of many of them are extremely interesting, particularly those of Richard Corbet and Joseph Hall.

Among the Prelates who were deposed for misconduct were, Eborard, the second Bishop, for cruelty; and

William Rugg, or Reppes, for extravagance.

We have also an account of a Warrior, or fighting Bishop; and, as a specimen of our author's talents for description, we insert the following quotation.

"Henry de Spenser, called the *warlike Bishop of Norwich*, was appointed by the Pope to the vacant See. Bred up with his brother Spencer, who commanded in the Pope's wars, he was a soldier in his youth, and in different stages of his life showed he had a skillful head and a courageous heart. Godwin, and some other writers, represent him as 'breathing nothing but war and arms;' and also remark that he continued at variance with the monks for 15 years, who were then forced to give him four hundred marks to secure their privileges, &c.; whence the monks have neglected to notice him among the accounts of Bishops: Cotton only mentions his name. This, however, is not very surprising, when it is remembered that he particularly favoured the secular clergy, and not only slighted, but opposed the regulars. Capgrave, in his Life of this Bishop (Wharton's Ang. Sa. ii. 359), characterizes him as 'generous, charitable, and cheerful.' Whatever may have been the natural disposition and habits of our Bishop, it is evident that he lived in times of civil discord and foreign warfare. Not long after he was seated on the episcopal throne, the populace, called the *commons* of the country, assembled in great number, opposed the civil power, and committed numerous acts of rapine and plunder. On this occasion Bishop Spencer actively, intrepidly, and skillfully, opposed the mob; and by his personal prowess first routed them, and then entirely suppressed the insurrection. He was still more distinguished in the Continental wars, when Pope Urban VI. was contending against Clement VII. called the Anti-pope; and Richard II. against the French King. Espousing the causes of Urban and Richard, the Bishop zealously exerted himself in raising money and riches of all kinds, as well as men. The whole Nation eagerly came forward; for they were taught to believe they should secure salvation, if not success, by fighting for his immaculate Holiness. The Pope's bulls declared that all persons who went with the Bishop, or contributed towards the expence of the expedition, should have the same indulgences and pardons as those who engaged in the crusades to the Holy Land. After much fighting, and the seizure of nearly all Flanders, the Bishop returned

returned home, in consequence of the jealousy and machinations of the Duke of Lancaster. He was impeached in Parliament, in four charges, by the Chancellor, but answered them with firmness in person. This pontifical war is said to have cost no less than 37,475 pounds 7 shillings and 6 pence, besides large gifts and aids. In 1387 the Bishop obtained a license to embattle, or '*kernellare*,' his manor-houses at Elmham and Gaywood. A decided enemy to the Lollards, he persecuted them on many occasions; and among his arbitrary acts was that of imprisoning Sir Thomas Erpingham, and compelling him to erect the elegant Gatehouse at the West end of the Church, which has been already described."

Such is the description of a *Right Reverend General* or *Colonel* (we cannot tell which) of the 14th century. This will not appear extraordinary to us in the present time: when alarmed by the proposed grand invasion from the French, the prevailing fashion took place of joining in a volunteer corps, and when the rank of Colonel or Major were granted to many, from a worthy alderman or a chief magistrate to a worthy trader or mechanic, we occasionally found a *Reverend Colonel* or *Commander*, with a helmet and feather, sword, green jacket, and pantaloons; and although in attending to the regular duties in performing their military exercises and shooting at a target they might be perfectly harmless, we have no doubt, if put to the trial with their enemies, we should have found them brave men, and not like the renowned Sir John Suckling,

"With a hundred horse more, ail his
own he swore,
To guard him on every side-a."

And instead of saying as of that good knight,

"When there were shows, of unning
and blows,
My gallant was nothing so peart-a;"

we may venture to say, that every one of our good volunteers would die in defence of his own Country, if invaded.

Among the Prelates recorded—John de Grey is called the *rich*, Henry de Spencer the *warlike Bishop*, and Richard Nix the *blind Bishop*: this last title has different meanings, either as *blindness of heart*, or *of sight*, or blindness to our own faults: we are too

GENT. MAG. January, 1817.

apt to act like those individuals who lived 18 centuries ago, that had a beam in their own eyes, but whose sights were not too defective to find out the mote in their neighbours' eye. But it will be more charitable to suppose the meaning of the word to be the consequence of old age, as described in p. 65.

"Blind, decrepid, oppressed with cares and troubles, and worn down with old age, he resigned his life, and [of course] his See, January 14, 1535."

Surnames and nicknames were frequently given to great men, to Sovereigns and Princes, as well as to our Prelates. The title of *the Great* is still retained in the names of Alexander of Macedon, our Alfred, Peter of Russia, and even by our old friend Tom Thumb, and by many others whether deserving of that title or not. Others retain surnames of the *just*, the *good*, the *wise*, &c.; on the contrary, many are denominated the *proud*, the *bad*, &c. But in the present age, our excellent laws will not allow his Majesty's subjects to be called by bad names, and the manners and politeness of the present day will not permit any person to make use of such expressions as the *mean*, or the *scoundrel*, without the danger of having his nasal sensibility disturbed; yet none of us object to receive a *good name*, and we are gratified to find two Bishops of North Elmham, Theodoric the Second, and Ailfric, still retained the title of "*the Good*," at least after a period of 850 years.

Without recording the virtues of living men, the author concludes the fourth Chapter, with Henry Bathurst, LL. D. (and we may truly say) "the present amiable and liberal-minded prelate."

Then follows a chronological list of the Bishops, Priors, and Deans of Norwich—An Index—A list of Books, Essays, Prints, &c. and the work concludes with a list of Prints illustrative of Norwich Cathedral, with the names of the different artists.

In reviewing the Plates which ornament this work, we are gratified to mention most of them as excellent, particularly Numbers 1, 3, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, and 23. The ground plan (Plate I.) may be reckoned one of the neatest specimens of this class of engraving, and appears to have been

been drawn with great labour and care.

In Plate 10 we still trace the genius of a Mackenzie, although had it been put into the hands of either of the Le Keux's, it would have been one of the finest embellishments in the work.

Of the remaining Plates, some are tolerable, and a few (particularly 2, 14, and 24) we must submit to the judgment of the "liberal critic."—The first portion of WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, produced at the same time as the present volume, is executed with great skill and taste. The drawings are by Mr. E. Blorc, and most of the engravings by John and H. Le Keux. We look forward to the completion of the History and Illustration of this truly interesting Cathedral with great anxiety.

10. *The History of Crowland Abbey, digested from the Materials collected by Mr. Gough, and published in quarto in 1783 and 1797; including an Abstract of the Observations of Mr. Essex, respecting the ancient and present State of the Abbey, and the origin and use of the Triangular Bridge; to which is added, an Appendix, concerning the Rise and Progress of the Pointed Architecture. From the Essays collected by Mr. Taylor, 8vo. pp. 182.*

"The principal object of the following work is to illustrate the progress of the building, and to endeavour to fix the dates at which the several parts of it were put together. It is, therefore, particularly addressed to the curious who visit the ruins, to whom the quarto volume, if we except the part which describes the West Front, is of very little use. But since this object alone would have furnished no variety, it was thought more generally interesting to preserve the principal events connected with the history of the Convent, the Abbots, the tutelary Saint, the site of the Abbey, and its various fortunes during the feudal ages. In all these particulars, the Author has frequently found occasion to differ in opinion from former writers; and he could by no means preserve many of the facts undisputed, which they had delivered with so much solemnity; he must, therefore, be answerable for his own errors, if such they are, and for giving a turn to some of the most important events in the history, entirely different from his predecessors. For these reasons he thinks it indispensable that he should sign his name to the work, lest its faults should be imputed

to some other person.

"BENJAMIN HOLDICH."

This elegant Abridgement (for such it really is) begins with the following compliment to the Collector of the treasures he has transfused into the present volume.

"Materials for the History of Crowland were collected with great pains and patience by Mr. Gough, and the voluminous authorities which he has quoted, are a proof at once of his assistance and his success. Besides collecting whatever has been preserved by the writers on Monkish Remains, he had recourse to the Societies of Antiquaries, and many public and private libraries; tracing with indefatigable industry the slightest mention of any paper relating to the subject which was thought to be extant, and following several of these with successful assiduity, step by step, until he recovered them from the dust and mould in which they had been for ages obscured. This will be sufficient to satisfy the reader as to the authenticity of the following abridgment; to obtain more materials is scarcely to be expected; and for those which we have, I conceive it is in vain to search for better authority.—Reliques such as I have mentioned were likely to be sacred in the eyes of an Antiquary; and as 'we are apt (says Dr. Johnson) to value our productions in proportion to the labour they cost us,' it is not surprising that he should have preserved every scrap which his unwearied search discovered. 'The labour we delight in physics pain.' But since he could hardly be expected to propagate this *ardor delusus*, his readers may be excused if they find his book wearisome in the perusal; disheartening in its length, and disgusting in its repetitions. To obviate these faults is the object of the present edition; for the quarto volume being too bulky to obtain general circulation, an abridgment of it, preserving what is interesting, and endeavouring to bring the materials into something like order and method, may be found an acquisition in this pleasing department of literature. To facilitate study, to ease the labour of research, and bring the reader to the end of his journey by the shortest road, are objects of some importance in matters of which people would rather rest in ignorance than pursue information at disproportionate cost and trouble. Another object, therefore, in this edition is *cheapness*; for next to the tediousness of unnecessary letter-press, is the vexation of unprofitable and useless *blank margin*."

It is but common justice to say, that

that Mr. Holdich has compiled a very entertaining narrative, which is illustrated by a neat View of the Abbey, and enriched by a pleasing Appendix on Pointed Architecture.

11. *Sermons on the Epistles or Gospels for the Sundays throughout the Year, (including Christmas Day and Good Friday): for the Use of Families, and Country Congregations, and chiefly adapted to the Conditions of the Lower Classes of Society; with a Prefatory Discourse, containing Observations on Public Religious Instruction; and a Vindication of the Clergy of the Established Church, from the Charges of their attaching too much Importance to Human Learning; then exalting Reason above Faith, and their not preaching the Gospel of Christ.* By the Rev. R. Warner, Curate of St. James's Parish, Bath. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 367 and 410. Longman and Co.

IN a very excellent "Preliminary Discourse," Mr. Warner observes,

"There are two points, which a little knowledge of human nature, and of the antient and present state of the world, will render evident to the reflecting mind; first, that man is, naturally, a religious animal; and, secondly, that, according to the nature of the religious principles which he entertains, he either is, or is not, happy in himself and useful to others.—It will be my endeavour, in the following pages, to prove, in a concise and discursive form, both these propositions: to infer, from their establishment, the benefit of the Christian revelation, and the importance of its being preached to 'the common people' in simplicity and truth; and to shew, that the Clergy of the Established Church fulfil this high public and professional duty, by vindicating them from the charges, which are too frequently levelled against them, of their worshipping human learning; their exalting reason above faith; and their not preaching the Gospel of Christ."

"They are offered to the Publick, not as a model, but as an humble attempt to illustrate, by an example, the mode in which (in my conception) the public religious instruction of 'the common people' ought to be conducted. They are plain, that they may be easily understood; they are for the most part short, that their substance may be more readily remembered; and their texts are taken from the Epistles or Gospel of the day, that they may be more appropriate to each Sunday. They develop the peculiar and characteristic doctrines of the Gospel, that those to whom they

are addressed may know what they ought to believe, and they are full and unequivocal on the precept, that the hearers may understand what they "must do to be saved." In some few of them the reader will recognise the language of the wise and good Bishop Wilson; who, according to my humble judgment, may be considered as one of the most perfect Gospel Preachers among uninspired men. There is a holy feeling, and a vein of piety: a warmth of affection towards his hearers; a yearning for their welfare, and an earnestness to promote it; a clear and affecting display of the great Christian tenets; a solemn enunciation of its commandments; and (what is still more uncommon) a spirit of personal humility, pervading his discourses, that give them more the tact of Scripture, than any literary productions of a similar description can boast, which have come within the range of my limited reading."

These points the worthy Preacher has illustrated in language at once elegant and easy to be understood.—Not only may "the common people hear him gladly;" but Christians of every degree may profit by the perusal of these Discourses in their closets.

The contents of the Holy Scriptures are thus distinctly analysed in the second Sermon:

"The book of Genesis, you know, stands at the head of the Bible. It was written (together with the books of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy) by Moses, full three thousand two hundred years ago, far before the time of any other book in the world. It relates, in a short and simple, but sublime manner, the history of the creation of the universe; of the formation of man; his fall; and the change for the worse, which then took place in his nature and circumstances: but which was immediately followed by a merciful promise, from God, of a great Saviour or Deliverer, to appear in after times, who should rescue mankind from the dreadful consequences of Adam's transgression, and finish his benefits to our race, by finally triumphing over sin, death, and hell. It relates a few particulars of Adam's family, and of the patriarchs who lived before the flood; gives a more full account of that dreadful event which the wickedness of man brought upon the world; of the confusion of languages, and dispersion of mankind, by which the whole earth became peopled; tells the history of Abraham (to whom the gracious promise of the Saviour was renewed), and of the patriarchs after him, more especially that of Jacob and Joseph

seph, a narrative full of extraordinary and affecting adventures; and concludes with an account of the death of the latter great, good, and wise man. — Exodus, the second book in the Bible, opens with the account of the Israelites' slavery in Egypt; and of the birth and early history of Moses, the type of Jesus Christ. It then mentions his appointment, by the Almighty, to the grand office of freeing the Israelites from the cruel bondage of Pharaoh and the Egyptians; relates the awful manner in which he accomplished his commission; the institution of the Passover, an emblem of the sacrifice of Christ; the Exodus, or going out of the Israelites from Egypt; their disobedience in the wilderness, and the adventures which befel them there; the delivery of the Ten Commandments, or moral law; the making of the tabernacle; and the appointment of Aaron to the priesthood. — The book of Leviticus describes the office and duties of the Levites, or the persons appointed to serve in the tabernacle, and conduct the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish religion; the Jewish sacrifices and ceremonial laws; the consecration of Aaron and his sons; the impiety and punishment of the latter; and some remarkable prophecies of Moses. — The book of Numbers, so called from the *numbering* or mustering of the people, contains an account of the wanderings of the children of Israel for nearly forty years in the wilderness, a punishment to which they had been condemned for their ingratitude and murmurings on their quitting Egypt; the miraculous destruction of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, for rebelling against God; the battles and conquests of the Israelites during their wanderings; the appointment of Joshua to succeed Moses as leader of Israel; the repetition of several of God's former laws, and the delivery of new ones; and, above all, that remarkable prophecy of Jesus Christ, by Balaam, under the image of the 'Star that should come out of Jacob, and the Sceptre that should rise out of Israel.' — The last of the books written by Moses, called Deuteronomy, or the *repetition of the law*, consists chiefly of solemn discourses to the Israelites by Moses, in which he repeats the divine laws to them; recounts their backslidings, punishments, and deliverances; enters into a new covenant between God and his people; and exhorts them, in the most earnest manner, to future obedience. He delivers in the 18th, 28th, and four following chapters, several extraordinary prophecies; one of the Messiah (or Christ) who 'should be raised up' in after-times;

and others of the destruction of the Jewish Nation by the Romans, and their dispersion through the world. The last chapter of the book (probably written by Joshua) gives an account of the death of Moses, in the one hundred and twentieth year of his age; and finishes the writings of that great man, which contain the history of the world for the first 2582 years. — The next twelve books of the Bible, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, the first and second books of Samuel, the first and second of Kings, the first and second of Chronicles, and those of Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther, are properly historical books, and give a most interesting account of the settlement of the Israelites in the promised land; their history while under God's government; their desire of having a king to rule over them, instead of God, and that desire being granted them; and their wars and distresses under some of their Kings; and victories and greatness under others, particularly David and Solomon; the building and dedication of the Temple under the latter Prince; the division of the Kingdom in the reign of his son Rehoboam; the history of the two distinct nations of Judah and Israel; the entire destruction of the latter by Shalmanezar; the taking of Jerusalem, the burning of the Temple, and the captivity of the Jews, by Nebuchadnezzar; the preservation of the Nation from destruction, while in captivity, through the means of Esther; the return of the Jews from their captivity to Jerusalem; and the rebuilding of their temple: — all these books contain, more or less, types and prophecies of Jesus Christ.

"The book of Job comes next in order in the sacred canon, and is full of piety, grandeur, and beauty, teaching us how to behave under afflictions sent by God, and shewing what great rewards will follow a pious submission to his holy will.

"The book of Psalms, written chiefly by David, is a most glorious treasure of devotion, prophecy, spiritual comfort, and instruction; calculated at once to spiritualize the heart, console the spirit, and improve the conduct.

"The book of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon, were written by that wise and good King; the two former in his old age, when he was brought back, by the grace of God, from the wickedness he had unhappily fallen into, and found by experience that every thing but holiness and virtue was vanity and vexation of spirit.

"The remainder of the canonical books (or those of divine authority) in the Old Testament are the writings of the Prophets. They consist of the four greater prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah (the *Lamentations*

tations of that prophet during the captivity), Ezekiel, and Daniel; and the twelve lesser ones—Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. They are all, more or less, 'profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness;' and are full of wonderful prophecies respecting the Jewish Nation, the advent, and sufferings and glories, of Christ; of the establishment of his kingdom upon earth; and the future fortunes of his church.—To these Scriptures which make the Old Testament, are added the books of the Apocrypha, of which one of the Articles of our Church speaks in the following terms: 'These the Church doth read for example of life and instruction of manners; but yet doth it not apply to them to establish any doctrine;' and they are consequently of far less authority than those books which are properly called the Holy Scriptures, and are our rule of faith as well as our rule of conduct.—The books of the New Testament, which contain the covenant in Jesus Christ, consist, first, of the four Gospels, or the history of our blessed Saviour (accompanied with that of John the Baptist, the messenger who was sent before him); of his birth, ministry, miracles, discourses, passion, crucifixion, resurrection, and ascension: Secondly, of the Acts of the Apostles, or the history of those venerable men, more particularly of St. Paul, the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and of the early Church for about thirty years after Christ's ascension: Thirdly, of fourteen Epistles by St. Paul to particular churches, to certain individuals, and to the Jewish converts at large: one by St. James, two by St. Peter, three by St. John, and one by St. Jude; all, except the second and third of St. John, addressed to the general body of Christians. Of all which Epistles it may be briefly observed, that they contain much sound doctrine, moral instruction, solemn admonition, and wise advice, mixed with many encouraging promises; and some passages, which, as St. Peter says, are the more 'difficult to be understood,' because they relate to questions, and heresies, and disputes among the early Christians, the history of which is now but little known. The fourth and last part of the New Testament is the book of the Revelations of St. John, filled with awful prophecies respecting the future fortunes of the Church of Christ, and of different nations of the world, from the period when it was written to the end of time."

Grand Lodge, in the Cathedral of Hereford, Aug. 14, 1845, by the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, M. A. F. A. S. Author of British Monachism, the History of Gloucestershire, Illustrations of the Townley Statues, &c. &c. Published by desire. 8vo. pp. 22, Farror, Ross.

THIS is an eloquent discourse, which, from the gratification it afforded, was published to benefit a worthy brother of the Society, a printer and bookseller with a large family, Mr. William Farror of Ross.

The exordium contains some curious illustrations of the properties of Deity in matter; and the following sentence will much please this ancient Fraternity.

"The genius of Free-masonry prohibits wrath, bitterness, clamour, and evil-speaking. When the malignant passions are greedily feasting upon the lacerated heart; when Devils drop their foam in the milk of human kindness, it is soon envenomed with the poison of the adder. Even home, beloved home, with all its darling annexations, has no longer charms for the deeply diseased sufferer. Those beautiful pictures of nature, the fellow-feeling of the relative, the second soul of the wife, the sportive happiness of the child, the zealous fidelity of the friend, the soothing esteem of the neighbour, are not answered in the joy of his heart. He has no music in his soul. The soft refreshing green of placid good-nature is burnt up into the gloomy brown of an African desert. Amidst envy, strife, surmises, railings, and perverse disputations, as the Apostle catalogues these painful spasms, life is a tiresome journey through a dismal wilderness, haunted by the wild beasts of Passion, with only a polar twilight of reason to shew us our way, and no other fare than the sour fruit of the thorn and the briar. Free-masonry then, abstracted from its preservative and sacred ceremonies, has, for its leading object, the extension and enforcement of fellow-feeling, in despite of opposing opinions, interests, and circumstances, in despite of groveling selfishness. It propagates feeling, where feeling might not otherwise exist. It is an urgent counsellor, who pleads hard for Christian charity in every form, and, if it does not establish for this purpose a peculiar household of faith, only a brotherly society, it is but to enlarge the instigations to benevolence. Are we to blame, because, as St. Paul became all things to all men, we annex a venerable institution, perfectly harmless, to the cultivation of feeling? Humanity is the standard

standard which we unfurl as the ensign of our Order. What is a man without feeling? A Free-mason he cannot be; a Christian he cannot be; the heir of a blessed immortality he cannot be. His mind is formed of bone only; he is a mere skeleton, of whom Nature is ashamed, because void of the grace and beauty of muscular conformation. He is a statue, without expression in the features, the hard and stony image only of that sublime and dignified being whom the Son of God honoured with his form, and enlightened with his virtues."

13. *A Sermon on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.* By the Rev. James Rudge, M. A. F. R. S. Lecturer of Limehouse, and Sunday Evening Lecturer of St. Lawrence, Jewry. 12mo, pp. 47.

WE are not surprised to perceive that this excellent Discourse has reached a Fifth Edition. It is well calculated to draw the attention of its Readers to the consideration of a solemn and most important subject.

"It is my unfeigned desire to perform my duty both towards God and my fellow creatures; and I shall therefore humbly endeavour to adopt the advice so energetically given by a late excellent and learned Prelate, "to apply myself with the whole strength and power of my mind to do the work of an Evangelist; to proclaim to those who are at enmity with God, and children of his wrath, the glad tidings of Christ's pacification:—To sound the alarm, to awaken to a life of righteousness a world lost and dead in trespasses and sins:—To lift aloft the blazing torch of Revelation, to scatter its rays over them that sit in darkness, and the shadow of death; and guide the footsteps of the benighted wanderer into the paths of life and peace," beseeching the Father of Spirits that he may be pleased to crown these endeavours with success."

14. *The School Boy: with other Poems* By Thomas Cromwell. 8vo pp. 98, Rivingtons.

OF the little Piece which gives its title to the present volume, Mr. Cromwell observes,

"Should the Poet feel disposed to mark its errors with critical severity, or the Philosopher refuse his sanction to its arguments, or the conclusions drawn

from them,—in both respects, it is hoped, an apology may be founded on the circumstance, that the author, at the period of its composition, was but little past the age, and had enjoyed little more than the experience, "of a School Boy."

The Reader is afterwards told, that

"The idea of the following Poem was suggested by some incidental reflections of the writer, on the opinion, by no means singular, that our school-boy years constitute the happiest period of life.

"The fallacy of this notion is here attempted to be shewn—partly by examples in which childhood appears to have its ills, proportioned to its powers to bear them—and partly by endeavours to prove, that as our means of happiness are greater and more solid, so our happiness itself should be more enlarged and real, in maturity than in youth.

"In other words, that the fault is with men themselves, if their felicity be not, like their knowledge and their years, the improvement of their reasoning faculties, and their possible attainments in virtuous excellence—progressive."

The idea is ingenious; and the young Poet, with the exception of a very few feeble lines, has performed his task well.

Let the following be a specimen:

"Lo! where the Oak, in stately pride
that rears [years,
Its branches strengthened by upholding
Bears groaningly the blast, and braves
its power: [wintry hour!
Moans each left scar that through the
And should the Sapping equal conflicts
share?

Droops it not even in the vernal air?
And writhing, bending, all its weakness
shows, [blows?
Too rudely when the May-mild zephyr
So weak is Childhood: and though oft
appear
Its ills unworth the very childish tear,
Yet ills they are; and many a pang im-
part
As keenly poignant to the youthful heart."

In "Eleanor and Janet" are some good sketches for a Tale; and the "Minor Poems," of which there are eleven, deserve commendation.

15. *A History of the Forest, or Chase, known by the name of Cranborn Chase, collected from authentic early Records, and continued to a late period. With a brief Description of its present State.*

BY what authority the misnomer of Forest has crept into this pamphlet

* Bishop Horsley. See the conclusion of his Lordship's Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of St Asaph, 1806.

we are at a loss to comprehend; as in sober truth it never was a *Forest*; nor is it a *Chace*, but a *Chase*. The plan of the publication is, evidently, to insinuate that Lord Rivers has no Rights of Chase within the County of Wilts. The subject, however, being still *sub lite*, we shall leave the farther notice of this Pamphlet to that upright and very able Critic, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench.

16. *Stories for Children, selected from the History of England, from the Conquest to the Revolution.* 12mo. pp. 186. Murray.

THESE amusing little Stories were originally compiled more for the amusement, than the instruction, of an intelligent little daughter; and to use the words of the author,

"As they have appeared to answer my purpose in the individual case, I think it right to offer them to the publick, and shall be glad to hear that they are as successful in other families as they have been in my own.

"As a literary work, this trifle can have no merit; my sole object has been to keep my style as simple, I may say, as *humble*, as possible, and to preserve, as nearly as I could, the very words in which I had been in the habit of repeating the story; whenever I may accidentally have deviated from the more nursery style, I am sure that I have gone astray. J. W. C."

Any one of the Stories would be a good specimen of the whole; and, from some late occurrences, we were almost tempted to select that of "Wat Tyler;" but perhaps the following will be found more *amusing*.

"THE GENEROUS ROBBER."

"You remember, I hope, the stories I have told you about King Henry the Fifth, he who was so wild a Prince and so good a King. He fought a great many battles with the French, and conquered them in all; but when he died, he left a little son, also called Henry, so very young, that though a crown was put upon his head, and that he was called King Henry the Sixth, yet he could not act as King; and even afterwards, when he grew up to be a man, he was unfortunately such a poor silly person that he was little better than a child, though he was married, and had a little son himself. The story I am now going to tell you is about this silly King's wife and child. During all this poor King's reign there was nothing but confusion, blood-

shed, and battles, throughout all England; for a cousin of his called Edward, Duke of York, wanted to be King in Henry's stead.

"I hope you recollect what I told you once about armour, and how those who were dressed in armour were not to be known from one another, because neither their limbs nor faces could be seen. So in those times when armies were going to fight, they wore some kind of mark on the outside of their helmets, or iron hats, that they might know one another, and not kill their own friends. Now in these wars between Henry and Edward, all Henry's soldiers wore red roses in their helmets, and Edward's wore white roses. But this could only be in summer, when roses blow; so in winter I suppose Henry's men wore red ribbons and Edward's white ribbons, which perhaps were tied up in the shape of roses; and for this reason these wars, which were very long and bloody, were called the wars of the Roses.

"It happened that in a great battle that was fought between those parties, the Red Roses — that is to say, King Henry's friends — were bitterly beaten; poor Henry himself was taken prisoner by the White Roses, and his wife and child, who was a very little boy, only escaped from their enemies by flying into the forests to hide themselves.

"But unluckily they had not made much way in the forest, when they fell in with a band of robbers; these robbers did not know who they were, but as the Queen and little Prince had fine cloaths, with ornaments of silver and gold, the robbers found they had a good prize, and began to strip and plunder them both in that dark forest.

"But it so happened that the robbers could not agree about sharing the plunder which they had taken, and they began to quarrel amongst themselves with so much fury, that in the darkness of the night the Queen contrived to make her escape with her son into the depths of the wood, where she hoped the robbers could not find her again, and she expected, when day-light came, she might be able to find a way to make her escape both from the robbers, and any soldiers of the White Rose, who should be in search of her.

"So she wandered all night in the forest, and having had nothing to eat or to drink, she and the little Prince were greatly tired and almost ready to die with hunger and weariness; but when morning came, the first thing they saw was one of the robbers, coming towards them with a drawn sword.

"He looked as if he meant to kill them,

them, and the poor Queen thought that it was now all over with her and her poor son; but she fortunately thought there was still one chance left, which was, to gain over the robber to assist and protect them, and she resolved to try it. So instead of running away and appearing afraid of him, they advanced boldly to meet the robber, and she said to him in a kind voice, 'My good friend, you look like a generous man, who would not betray nor hurt the unfortunate; here is your King's son, I commit him and myself to your humanity and honour.'

"The robber was greatly surprised at these words; but, by good luck, he was a man who, although a robber, had not lost all good nature and generosity; and when he saw that the Queen threw herself under his protection, he resolved not only not to do her any mischief, but to help and protect her, and to assist her in escaping from the hands of her enemies.

"So he concealed the Queen and the Prince for some time in the forest, all the paths and lurking-places of which he knew perfectly, and he fed and guarded them with great tenderness and care, till after some time, when the search after her began to be a little less strict, he contrived to conduct her to the sea-shore, where he procured a ship, in which he placed her and her son, and then bidding them farewell and praying for their safety, he fled back into the forest, while the ship sailed away over the sea, and soon after reached the opposite coast, where the Queen and Prince landed in safety, and told their friends the surprising history of their escape, which I have just told you."

17. *The Lives of Dr. Edward Pocock, the celebrated Orientalist, by Dr. Twells: of Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, and of Dr. Thomas Newton, Bishop of Bristol, by themselves: and of the Rev. Philip Skelton, by Mr. Burd.* 2 vols. 2^{vo}. pp. 438 and 512. Rivingtons.

WE perfectly coincide with the opinion of the very intelligent Editor of these interesting Volumes, that

"The republication of the Lives contained in these volumes will, it is hoped, be deemed an acceptable service to those who may not be in possession of the works to which they have been hitherto attached; or who may be desirous to increase their stores of literary history by having them presented in a form more easily accessible than the original. They

are principally valuable as belonging to that species of Biography, called the *minute*, which we cannot expect to find in Biographical Collections, important as the latter are; and of their importance, no man can be more sensible than the writer of the present article.

"It has been often complained that the authors of some lately published lives have become insufferably prolix by interweaving accounts of other persons who flourished at the same time, and were but remotely connected with the chief object. It is, however, to this very fault, this digressive information, that we owe our knowledge of many men of acknowledged worth in past times; and it is from such apparent redundancies and scattered notices that the compilers of Biographical Collections, acquire some of their most accurate and best authenticated materials. There is reason to think, therefore, that what may seem tedious while the events are fresh in the reader's memory, will be found more interesting to future generations.

"Of lives connected with contemporary history, and abounding in literary notices and traits of character no where else to be found, we have some valuable specimens in the English series, which are becoming scarce by neglect, or by the natural lapse of time. It occurred to the present Writer, that a republication of the most important of these, exactly as left by the respective authors, would not be unacceptable at a time when biography and literary history are more the objects of a laudable curiosity, and when there is a general wish that the benefactors of past times may no longer remain in obscurity."

Not doubting but that a just estimate has here been made by the Editor of the public inclination; we earnestly recommend the work to general perusal.

From such a fund of entertainment it would be easy to select many interesting extracts; but we shall endeavour to be brief.

In the Life of Bishop Newton, we are told,

"There was some misunderstanding between Dr. Warburton, and another friend of Dr. Newton, Hawkins Browne, who was suspected of having assisted Mr. Edwards in his *Canons of Criticism*, which was the smartest pamphlet that ever was written against Dr. Warburton. This produced a coolness between them, but proceeded no farther. Hawkins Browne was then in a decline, and died soon after the time that the other was made Bishop; so that Dr

Dr. Newton's joy for the promotion of one friend was damped by his concern for the death of another. He was a man of great capacity, of extensive reading, and of a most retentive memory. His grandfather Hawkins who left him his estate having been a lawyer, he was also bred to the law at Lincoln's Inn, and very well understood the theory of it; but had too good an estate, and was of too indolent a temper, to submit to the profession and practice of it. He had besides too much of a poetical genius, and delighted more in the flowery paths of Parnassus, than in the thorny walks of the Law. He was a very good English, but a better Latin poet, as appears from his poem *De Animi Immortalitate*, which obtained the honour of two different translations by two different Members of Parliament, Mr. Hay and Mr. Soame Jenyns. In some things he very much resembled Mr. Addison. Like him he had a fine understanding, with a happy mixture of the sublime and comic genius. Like him he never had a good constitution, but was subject to great flatulencies and lownesses of spirits. They both attempted to speak in Parliament, but with such ill success, that neither of them attempted it a second time. They were both excellent companions, but neither of them could open well without first staving a glass of wine, and then the vein flowed to admiration. It was a very apt and striking similitude, by which he once described himself. After one of the Westminster plays Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Browne, and several others supped with Dr. Markham, then the head-master, and now the worthy Archbishop of York. The conversation was lively and ingenious among so many ingenious persons, but lay chiefly between Lord Lyttelton and Mr. Browne; others now and then threw in something, but were more delighted in hearing. At length Lord Lyttelton got up upon some occasion, and Mr. Browne said eagerly, I hope your Lordship is not going. No, no, replied he, you are so entertaining, that it is impossible to leave you: You are like the nightingale, that sings sweetest at midnight. I thank you, my Lord, said he, for your comparison, but there is another simile that suits me much better; I am like the flying fish, and while my wings are wet, can soar above my native element; but as soon as they grow dry, I drop into it again. He left only one son behind him, of the same name with himself, Isaac Hawkins Browne, a very worthy good young man, possessed of many of his father's excellencies without his failings."

GENT. MAG. *January*, 1817.

The following remarks were written by Bp. Newton at the age of 78 :

"Some books were published in 1781, which employed some of the Bishop's leisure hours in his rural retreat and during his illness. Mr. Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire he read throughout, but it by no means answered his expectation. For he found it rather a prolix and tedious performance, his matter uninteresting, and his style affected, his testimonies not to be depended upon, and his frequent scoffs at religion offensive to every sober mind. He had before been convicted of making false quotations, which should have taught him more prudence and caution. But without examining his authorities there is one which must necessarily strike every man who has ever read Dr. Burnet's treatise *De statu mortuorum*. In vol. III. p. 99, Mr. Gibbon has the following note: "Burnet *De statu mortuorum* (p. 56—84) collects the opinions of the fathers, as far as they assert the sleep or repose of human souls till the day of judgment. He afterward exposes (p. 91, &c.) the inconveniences which must arise, if they possessed a more active and sensible existence." Who would not from hence infer, that Dr. Burnet was an advocate for the sleep and insensible existence of the soul after death! Whereas his doctrine is directly the contrary. He has employed some chapters in treating of the state of human souls in the interval between death and the resurrection; and after various proofs from reason, from scripture, and the fathers, his conclusions are, that human souls exist after their separation from the body, that they are in a good or evil state according to their good or ill behaviour, but that neither their happiness nor their misery will be complete and perfect before the day of judgment. His argumentation is thus summed up at the close of the 4th chapter. *Ex quibus constat primo, Animas superasse extincto corpore; secundo, Bonas esse, malas male, se habituras; tertio, Nec illis summam felicitatem, nec his summam miserrimam, accessuram esse ante diem judicii*. The Bishop's reading the whole was a greater compliment to the work than was paid to it by two of the most eminent of his brethren for their learning and station. The one entered upon it, but was soon wearied, and laid it aside in disgust. The other returned it upon the bookseller's hands, and it is said that Mr. Gibbon himself happened unluckily to be in the shop at the same time.

time — Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets afforded more amusement, but candour was much hurt and offended at the malevolence that predominates in every part. Some passages, it must be allowed, are judicious and well written, but make not sufficient compensation for so much spleen and ill humour. Never was any biographer more sparing of Ms praises, or more abundant in his censures. He seemingly delights more in exposing blemishes than in recommending beauties, slightly passes over excellences, enlarges upon imperfections, and not content with his own severe reflections, revives old scandal, and produces large quotations from the long-forgotten works of former critics. His reputation was so high in the republic of letters, that it wanted not to be raised upon the ruins of others. But these essays, instead of raising a higher idea than was before entertained of his understanding, have certainly given the world a worse opinion of his temper. The Bishop was therefore the more surprised and concerned for his townsman, for he respected him not only for his genius and learning, but valued him much more for the more amiable part of his character, his humanity and charity, his morality and religion. *Lenit albescens animos capillus*, as Horace says. Old age should lenify, should soften men's manners, and make them more mild and gentle, but often has the contrary effect, hardens their hearts, and renders them more sour and crabbed. The panegyrist of Savage in his youth, may in his old age become the satirist of the most favourite authors, in both cases a like to be blamed, his encomium as unjust and undeserved as his censures — Dr. Milles's edition of Rowley's Poems, and Mr. Bryant's remarks upon the same, are curious pieces for all the lovers of antiquity. The Bishop, by all that he could learn and collect at Bristol, was all along of opinion, that it was utterly impossible for Chatterton to be the author of these poems; and he was pleased to have his judgment confirmed by the concurrence of two such able writers. Who the real author was, whether Rowley or any one else, is a question more of curiosity than of any great use and importance. If the Bishop had ever so strong an inclination to enter into the controversy, yet the failure of his eyes would not suffer him to pursue it: and he could not help wishing that two such learned and ingenious men had employed their pens upon some subject of greater utility, and more worthy of them. Dr. Milles's should be considered as the work, rather of the President of the So-

ciety of Antiquaries, than of the Dean of Exeter; and as such it should have been intitled. This, however, is an ample proof, how worthily he filled the chair to which the Society had advanced him. He was also deserving of a higher chair, if the governing powers had thought it proper."

In the Life of the Rev. Philip Skelton, Dr. Hales, late of Trinity College, Dublin, is described as

"One of the most worthy clergymen of Ireland, whose humility can be only equalled by his learning; for he had none of that stiff dignity, and supercilious importance, that too often distinguish academic authority."

Of Provost Baldwin, who died in 1758, when at the age of more than 90, we are told that

"He had most of the qualities requisite for the station he possessed; but their effect was often destroyed by his tyrannical imperious conduct. His violent expulsion of Dr. Hughes, a senior fellow, for some disrespectful expressions against him in his absence, strongly marks the character of the man. In his political opinions he could bear no opposition. He had an utter aversion to Dean Swift, because he was a tory, and used to say jeeringly of him, that he was remarkable for nothing else, while in the college, except for making a good fire. He would not allow his college-woman, he said, to do it, but took that trouble on himself."

Mr. Skelton having published in 1736 "Some Proposals for the Revival of Christianity;"

"Some one of Swift's friends carried this pamphlet to him in Dublin, to find out if he wrote it, every anonymous production of any tolerable merit, on its first coming out, being then fathered on him. He was like a country-squire famed for getting children, who has generally all the bastards in the parish laid to his charge. Yet he formed a determination, to which he strictly adhered, not to acknowledge or disavow any anonymous performance, on his being asked if he wrote it; and therefore, when Skelton's piece was brought to him, only said, after reading it over, 'the author of this has not continued the irony to the end.'"

Mr. Skelton related a curious remark of Swift's in "an affair of honour:

"A friend came one morning to see the Dean in Dublin. The Dean bade him sit down. "No," he replied, "I cannot stay. I must go immediately to the

the park to prevent two gentlemen from fighting a duel." "Sit down, sit down," said the Dean, "you must not stir, let them fight it out, it would be better for the world that all such fellows should kill one another."

Of Mr. Skelton himself we have the following very curious anecdotes:

"At an entertainment in London, he happened to meet with the late Dr. Lowth, who was afterwards raised by his learning to the Bishoprick of London. Mr. Lowth was then, he said, a tall, thin, remarkably grave man. When he perceived Mr. Skelton, was a Clergyman from Ireland, he told him, he could have been highly promoted in the Irish church, but he refused it, as he did not wish to live in that country. 'Well, Sir,' replied Skelton, 'there are good pickings in the Irish church, and some of your countrymen have no objections to come over and take a large share of them, to the great sorrow of us poor clergymen natives of the land.' Mr. Lowth, like every man of genius, was sensible of his merits, which, he knew, must raise him in the English church, where learning and abilities are respected and rewarded. It was natural, therefore, as he had a choice, that he preferred promotion in his own country. Mr. Skelton, with all the world, had a high opinion of that learned and ingenious Prelate, the late ornament of the English church. 'Lowth on the Prophecies of Isaiah,' he said, 'is the best book in the world next to the Bible!'"

"Mr. Skelton, while in London, once attended the levee, dressed in his gown and band. The King, he said, being unable to lift up his feet as he walked, was forced to sweep them along the floor. His Majesty, as he passed him, stopped awhile and looked in his face, which might be owing to his striking appearance. Some of his friends then whispered to him, 'You are in the way of promotion, the King has you in his eye.' Possibly his Majesty in his own promoted persons less worthy of the Royal patronage than the great and good Mr. Skelton. — He spent a great part of his time in going through the city purchasing books at a cheap rate, and laid out on these the most of the money he got by *Deism Revealed*, which afforded a good library for a curate. The managers of a Review offered, he said, at that time, to enrol him among their number, and give him a share of their profit, on condition of his staying in London. But he refused, for he

thought an Irish curacy more secure bread, than the precarious subsistence to be acquired by criticism — He went then, through curiosity, to a certain cheap place to get his dinner, which cost him three halfpence, for which he got a quart of thick soup and a piece of bread. The soup was made up of broken meat collected from cook-shops, kitchens, and strolling beggars. However he did not choose to try the experiment a second time. He told us of his cheap dinner when he was teaching a young man to live on little money in Dublin. — In London he continued about half a year, and then returned to his curacy in Ireland."

18. *A Catalogue of the celebrated Library of the late Count Borromeo, of Padua. Containing the most rare and curious assemblage of Italian Novels of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century, both printed and manuscript, which has ever been submitted to public sale; including, among other Rarities, Boccaccio, il Decamerone, first Edition; an Article of distinguished Rarity, and the only copy in England. Boccaccio, il Decamerone, folio, 1498; &c. &c. which will be sold by Auction by Mr. Evans, Feb. 7 and 8. 8vo. pp. 77.*

Of this magnificent Collection we have already spoken in our last Volume, p. 543; and shall, probably, resume the subject when the sale is over.

A Fac Simile of the famous *Decameron* accompanies the Catalogue.

19. *Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language; with numerous Corrections, and the Addition of many Thousand Words. By the Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A. F.S.A. &c. &c. 4to. Longman and Co.*

THIS accurate and intelligent Editor has now presented to the Publick Seven Parts (out of Twelve) of the important and laborious task he has undertaken. To wield the bow of *Ulysses* is a bold and arduous undertaking; but no one who is acquainted with the mild and unassuming habits of Mr. Todd will accuse him of rashness. Happily endowed with strong natural abilities, matured by depth of sound learning, and possessing powers of investigation, quick perception, and a happy retentiveness of memory, he was perhaps of all others the man fittest for a task of such great and even national importance.

Oxford. The following are the subjects for the Chancellor's Prizes for the year 1817. For Latin verses, "Regnum Persicum à Cyro fundatum." For an English Essay, "On the Union of Classical with Mathematical Studies." For a Latin Essay, "Quam vim habeat ad informandos Juvenius Animus Poetarum Lectio?" — For Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, "The Farnese Hercules."

Cambridge. The Hulsean Prize for 1816 is adjudged to H. C. BOUTFLOWER, scholar of St. John's, for his Essay on the following subject, "The Doctrine of the Atonement is agreeable to Reason."

The subject of the Hulsean Prize Dissertation for the present year, is "The probable Causes of the apparent Neglect with which some celebrated Writers of Antiquity treated the Christian Religion."

The Seatonian Prize for 1816 is adjudged to the Rev. C. H. TERROT, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, for his Poem on "Hezekiah and Sennacherib."

The subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the present year is, "The internal evidence of the genuineness and authenticity of the Gospels."

The subjects of the Members' Prizes for the present year are: For *Senior Bachelors*, Utrum Sibyllina Oracula è sacris Judæorum libris compilata fuerint. *Middle Bachelors*, Utrum rectè judicaverit Cicero, omnia Romanos aut invenisse per se sapientius, quàm Græcos, aut accepta ab illis, fecisse meliora. — The subjects for Sir William Browne's three gold medals are, for the Greek Ode, Τὰ πάντα, ἴδου ἔτι, κακὰ λαν (Gen. i. 31.) For the Latin Ode, "Iol Debelata." For the Epigrams, Αἱ δινέριαι φρονίδες σοφώτεραι.

Nearly ready for Publication.

Mr. NICHOLS will publish, early in March, two volumes of "Illustrations of Literary History, consisting of authentic Memoirs and original Letters of eminent Persons;" and intended as a Sequel to his "Literary Anecdotes."

The Rev. ROGERS RUDING's *Annals of the Coiffage of Great Britain*; dedicated by permission to the Prince Regent.

A new Translation of the *Aeneis* in rhymed verse, with Critical Preface and Notes. By the Rev. CHARLES SYMMONS, D. D. The work will form a 4to volume.

The works of GIANUTIO and GUSTAVUS SELNUS, translated by J. H. SARRATT, Professor of Chess. These two Tracts on Chess are scarce and valuable. The first is in Italian, and was published at Turin in 1597. The second is in German, published at Leipzig in 1617. The name of Gustavus Selenus is, however, fictitious, for it is the production of Augustus, Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg.

An Inquiry into the Effects of Spirituous Liquors upon the Physical and Moral Faculties of Man, and their Influence upon the Happiness of Society.

Village Conversations; or, the Vicar's Fire-Side. Dedicated to Mrs. Hannah More. By SARAH RENOUE. The third volume, which is nearly ready, contains an inquiry into the Elements of Political Science, the Principles of Human Actions, and an impartial Investigation of the Sovereign Good, or the Best Interest of Man. — The Work contains a Classification of the various orders of the Human Mind; and comprises a general survey of the most important subjects, combined with a free inquiry into the nature of Good and Evil as connected with individual happiness and general well being.

The Home of Love, a Poem, by Mrs. HENRY ROLLS, authoress of "Sacred Sketches," "Moscow," &c.

The Elegant Girl; or, Virtuous Principles the true Source of Elegant Manners. Illustrated by twelve prints. With a Poem called "The Mother."

Part I. of "Marriage, a Didactic Poem;" embellished with two Engravings, of False Decency, and Friendly Consolation: an Argument, and Notes.

Family Annals, or the Sisters; by MARY HAYS; being a counterpart to her "Brothers, or Consequences."

"Placide;" a translation of Madame GENIUS' interesting work "Les Battuecas;" by Mr. JAMIESON.

Preparing for Publication.

Two Volumes of Sermons on Practical Subjects, by the late Dr. WILLIAM BELL.

A Series of Letters, chiefly upon Literary and Moral Subjects, from the late Mrs. ELIZABETH CARTER to her friend the late Mrs. MONTAGU, from the originals in the possession of the Rev. Montagu Pennington, her nephew and executor.

A History of Muhammedanism, or a View of the Religious, Political, and Literary Annals of the Disciples of the Arabian Prophet. By Mr. C. MILLS.

The History and Antiquities of the Tower of London, with Biographical Anecdotes of Royal and Distinguished Persons. 4to, with Thirty Engravings. By Mr. BAYLEY, of his Majesty's Record Office, Tower.

A Historical and Descriptive View of the Parishes of Monk Wearmouth and Bishop Wearmouth, and the Port and Borough of Sunderland, comprising a historical account of their origin and present state; an accurate description of the public buildings and Ecclesiastical Edifices; the rise and progress of the public Institutions; and a view of the trade, shipping, manufactures, &c.

Descrip-

Description of the Remains of Antiquity on the South Coast of Asia Minor. By Captain BEAUFORT.

A new Edition, corrected to the present time, of DEBRET's Peerage.

A second Edition of Mr. EDGEWORTH's Work on Roads and Carriages, with Additions.

A Reprint of "Morte d'Arthur," from the Caxton Edition, in the possession of Earl Spencer, with an introduction and notes; tending to elucidate the History and Bibliography of the Work; as well as the fictions of the Round Table Chivalry in general. By Mr. SOUTHEY.

A new Edition of Pope's Homer, elegantly printed in five octavo volumes, with illustrative Notes, selected from Mr. WAKEFIELD's voluminous Edition.

Select Amatory Poems, with Essays on the Passions and Affections of the Mind; by Miss EMILY GREAVES.

Subscriptions are opened for "A Dictionary of the Chinese Language, by the Rev. ROBERT MORRISON," now printing at Macao, under the Patronage of the East India Company. The Work will consist of Three Parts; 1. Chinese and English, arranged according to the Chinese Radicals; 2. Chinese and English, arranged alphabetically; 3. English and Chinese. — This Work is founded on the Imperial Dictionary, compiled by order of Kang-he, late Emperor of China. In the compilation of the Imperial Dictionary, twenty-seven persons were employed during five years, and the result of their labours was submitted to the revision of two others. This compilation is deficient in unity, perspicuity, and arrangement, and it does not in the least embrace the colloquial dialect. On these accounts, a mere translation of Kang-he's Dictionary would by no means answer the purposes of the European student, that work being intended for the use of Natives and not of Foreigners. The present Work adopts, in the First Part, the arrangement and number of characters given in the Imperial Dictionary. From the same source also are derived the greater number of Definitions and Examples. To these, important additions have been made from personal knowledge of the use of the character; from the Manuscript Dictionaries of the Romish Church; from Native Scholars; and from miscellaneous works perused with this express design. — The Manuscript Dictionaries contain from 10 to 13,000 characters; the late printed French copy contains 13,316. Neither the Manuscript Dictionaries, nor printed copies, insert the Chinese characters

in the examples; and the omission of these leaves the learner in great uncertainty. In the present Work, this material defect is supplied. The examples also are more numerous, and the illustrations generally more ample. The derivations of the characters are noticed; and specimens are given of the Chuen wan, or ancient Seal Character, as also of the Tsau tze, or Running Hand. The Dictionary will contain about 40,000 characters. The Work will be comprised either in four or five volumes 4to. It will be published in Parts, the first of which has been received, containing 188 pages, and extending to the eleventh Radical. The whole number of Radicals is 214.

The following notice has been sent to us as genuine Literary Intelligence. — A Physician has for the last two years been making Experiments in his Kitchen, with the view of composing a Culinary Code for rational Epicures, and augmenting the alimentary enjoyments of Private Families. The work is nearly completed, and will be entitled "Apicius Redivivus, or, the Cook's Oracle;" wherein especially the Art of composing Soups, Sauces, and flavouring Essences, will be made so clear and easy, by the quantity of each article being accurately stated by weight and measure, that every one thereby may soon learn to dress a Dinner as well as the most experienced Cook.

A clergyman in Iceland, who has only five dollars salary, and tills his own field, has translated "Paradise Lost" into Icelandic verse.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

The View of the Remains of Shrewsbury Abbey in our next; with the Monument of Bishop Burnet; the communication of our friend W. B. &c. &c. — The letter of the Rev. Dr. ABAUZIT is under consideration.

We thankfully accept the kind offer of Σ.

The query of Z would produce answers not suitable to the decorum of our Magazine.

In answer to COLL. REGAL. SOC. the Memoirs of Mr. WRAY and Dr. SNEYD DAVIES, are not printed for separate sale; but form a part of the "Illustrations of Literary History," announced in p. 60 of the present Month's Magazine.

C. V. L. G. says, There is no account in Mr. Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," of Dr. Charles Perry, author of the "Tour to the Levant;" related to "John Perry, the famous engineer." He wishes to see some account of him.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

FROM THE PERSIAN.

HE who my brimming Cup shall view
In trembling radiance shine,
Shall own the liquid Ruby's hue
Is match'd by rosy Wine.

Each is a gem from Nature's hand,
In living lustre bright;
But one congeals its radiance bland,
One swims in liquid light.

Ere you can touch, its sparkling eye
Has left a splendid stain,
Ere you can drink, the essence high
Floats giddy thro' the brain.

The Praise of PINDAR, and then of AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, paraphrastically translated from HORACE, By EDWARD LORD TUCKERLOW. Dedicated to the Lord HOLLAND.

HE, who with Pindar would essay a flight,
O great Antonius, in the realms of light,

With Dædalean art, and waxen wings
Into the fatal flood of glory springs,
But falls, forsaken, like a glittering star,
Shot from bright Phœbus' ever-burning
car, [from afar:]

Falls with a headlong haste, and flashes
Deep Ocean whelms him. But great Pindar burns, [turns:]

Now flows majestic, and now foams by
As a vast river from the threatening brow
Of some huge hoary mountain falls below,
When wat'ry stars and endless winter
swell [waves rebel:]

His rage above the banks, and make his
With a deep mouth, and an immortal soul,
The son of Jove, beyond weak man's controul, [Poet whole:]

Pindar all likeness scorns, and reigns a
His brow is shaded with the sacred leaf,
Which binds the temples of the Muses' Chief:

Lo, without art, and trusting Nature's force, [course]

He sits upon his chair, and urges on the
Of his divine bold dithyrambicks, proud
To sing his words, yet never heard, aloud;
And pour his lawless measures forth, and
dazzle the weak crowd.

And sometimes Gods, and sometimes too
he sings

Great heaven-descended Kings:

They, by whose force the guilty Centaurs fell; [hell:]

And rash Chimæra, breathing flames of
The horry people, and the triple beast,
In the full Bacchus of their flowing leaf-*,

* The Centaurs were slain by Theseus, and Penthous, at the nuptials of Hippodamia.

And flowery Lycian mountain, they from
his release†.

And sometimes those, whom Pisa's palm
brings home, [food:]
With heavenly pleasure, from Alpheus' Wrestler, or horseman, even God-become,
Or surely of the nectar-drinking brood:
Their acts now sparkle in his glorious lays;
More than a thousand statues shines his
praise; [gaze]

The vanquish'd without envy hear, and
Upon their lovely victors' looks, and vow
them lengthen'd days.

Or to the tearful, and betrothed maid
The ravish'd, youthful husband he de-
plores; [wey'd,]

And, all her soul into his strings con-
The beauteous dowry of his life restores;
His strength, his courage, and the golden
light

Of his chaste manners to the stars he lifts;
And envies Orcus, and eternal night:
The maid, assuaged by those sacred gifts
Of aye harmonious musick, to content-
ment shifts.

A bounteous air lifts up the Theban Swan,
When to the foot of Jove he would begone:
An air, Antonius, that must needs be great,
To bear his swelling plumage, and his
glorious state [to Heaven's gate.]

Quite through the sea of clouds, and up
But, as a Matine he,

With slender flight and song,
The flower of thyme-plant gathers free,
With art and labour long,
Murmuring o'er the grove, and bank
Of the yellow Tiber dank,
Like the bee, laborious, I
My little musick try.

Thou shalt soar with rapid wing,
And with a deeper plectrum strike the
string: [high,]

Thou shalt exalt great Cæsar's fame on
Then, when the fierce Sicambri he shall
draw, [savagely,]

Grim o'er the Sacred Hill, and frowning
The fierce Sicambri, that disdain'd all law;
Thou shalt exalt him in thy deathless
verse,

And all the harvest of his wars rehearse.

Nothing yet more good, or great,
To the Gods we owe, and Fate,
Nothing more great, or good, shall ever owe.
Not, though renewing our elapsed date,
Into their ancient gold the Seasons flow.

Thou shalt sing the happy days,
And the festal city's blaze, [plays:]
Th' illumin'd temples, and life-acting
All, that the natural heart of Rome can
prize.

* Chimæra haunted a mountain of Lyciâ.
For

For Cæsar, riding on our sacred ways :
Sweet concord in the forum shall revive.

Then of my voice, if aught of mine
May swell the musick of thy song divine,
Then of my voice shall an exceeding part
Declare the language of the heart :
And, O fair sun, and ever to be prais'd,
To whom all hands, to whom all hearts are
rais'd.

O sun, for ever happy, thee I sing,
That dost to Rome immortal Cæsar bring !
Not once, O Cæsar, on thy sacred way,
To triumph! shall thy people say ;
Not once, but always will they shout, and
sing.

All the whole city, and sweet incense bring
To every smiling God, and Heaven's eter-
nal King.

Ten bulls, ten cows, Antonius, shalt thou
slay, { day :
I but a tender bull upon this beauteous
see, from his mother's side, he feeds,
'Harm'd with his rising youth amid' the
flowery meads.

On his front the dazzling horns,
Like the pale moon's curved fires,
On the third night rising fair;
And his brow a star adorns,
Emblem of his chaste desires —
All the rest is golden hair.

Lachen, Sept. 1816.

ONE

ASTORIA *Rocking the Cradle.*

By M. GEORGE DYER.

'TIS fair Astoria's sweet employ,
To rock you little restless boy:
Tho' small that cradle, it contains
Treasure, beyond a King's domains.

Not all Arabia's spicy store,
Not all Golconda's glittering ore,
Elysian fields, nor Eden's grove,
Could buy that little restless love

Dear babe! the fan Astoria cries;
Dear babe! the listening muse replies;
While here a faithful guard we keep,
Dear babe, enjoy the honied sleep.

Now hush, the sobs! now hush, the cries!
Lo gentle slumbers close his eyes!
And here a faithful guard we keep,
Sweet babe! enjoy the hallowed sleep.

Fire yon fair orb, that rules the sky,
Beam'd on that little stranger's eye;
Fire yet with feeble voice it wept,
Close in the silent womb it slept.

And, who can tell the bitter smart
That pierc'd Asteria's trembling heart?
Yet sure there's magic in that boy,
That wakes the soft parental joy.

Still on Asteria's languid face
The primrose paleness keeps its place :
Yet o'er that face what brilliant hues
Gave this beloved babe diffuse !

How sweet beside the cradle's brink,
In musing state to gaze and think !
No daisied bank, no green hill's side,
So shines in Nature's decent pride.

Now see the babe uncloze his eyes !
And see the mother's transports rise !
How every feature charms her sight !
How every motion wakes delight !

**What rising beauties there she views!
The rosy lip, the polish'd nose,
The slender eyebrow building thin,
The velvet cheek, the dimpling chin.**

Anon she views the sparkling eye,
The lifted hand, the tuneful cry,
And, hastening on thro' years to come,
She traces out his future doom.

"Haply he'll plead Religion's cause;
Or weep o'er Freedom's bleeding laws;
Or feel the Poet's sacred rage;
Or trace the dark Historic page,"

Nor is so sweet the sweetest gale,
That breathes across the silent vale.
From myrtle grove, or garden's bloom,
As is the honied breath's perfume.

At length she breathes the fervent prayer:
Great God, oh! make my child thy care!
And may his future actions be
Sacred to virtue, dear to thee!

Whatever fortune then betide,
Thou shalt his portion still abide ;
And when the course of life is run,
Give him a never-withering crown.

● On reading the Third Canto of
CHILDE HAROLD.

— longo post tempore venit.

HE strikes that harp again, whose hal-
low'd tone

He oft has rais'd so wildly and so well !
And to that theme (though years between
have flown*) [dwell];

Whose echoes yet upon our hearts thrills
In laurel'd majesty he comes to tell
Of him whose tale pourtray'd his earlier
days, [strung shell,

Sweeping with mellow'd hand his deep-
That Hate stands mute, and listening to
such lays [praise

Then Envy's self allows her half-reluctant
Though life on him its darkest influence
shed.

His were the woes that elevate the soul.
As storms around some lofty mountain's
head.

Awhile obscuring, in their rage may roll,
Yet give a wilder grandeur to the whole.
So Grief his mighty mind's impetuous rush
Perhaps perverted, but could not controul:
Unknown to him the meaner cares that
crush | uriant flush!

The tender buds of thought, in youth's lux-

* It is almost needless to observe, that an interval of more than five years has elapsed since the publication of the two former Cantos of Childe Harold.

If there is aught on earth could make us deem
[clay,
That man is somewhat more than fragile
It is that such a spirit does not seem
Fram'd with its fleshly covering to decay :
Oh, if a soul like his can pass away,
And unto dull annihilation go ;

Who on this stormy scene would lingering stay [woe,
To drain the last dregs of his draught of
But quit the bitter cup, and rest in peace
below ?

Then let us rather hope (though faint may be

Th' assurance) that we meet again above :
Our purer essence there may mingle free
With what on earth it hardly dared to love.
That life these mortal barriers shall remove,
That long the kindred soul's communion

part. [prove,
No more that cold obstruction shall we
When here the struggling bosom strives
to dart [soul heart !

Its vivid feeling's flash on some conge-
One, who at times hath laid his youthful
hand,

Albert with holy reverence, on the lyre,
When such a page as Harold's he had
scann'd, [inquire,

Would, turning to his conscious breast,
* And am I too a Poet?—and retire.

Whilesuch a Bard awakes the living strain,
Enough for him in silence to admire,

Or, if he raise his powerless voice again,
'Tis but to feel himself how poor, how
weak, how vain !

ARTHUR BROOK.

Canterbury, Nov. 1816.

SONNET

To Mrs. P——, the unremitting Attend-
ant, for many years past, on her aged
Mother, Mrs. B——; with a Repository
Almanack for 1817.

PATTERN of Constancy ! whose filial
love

Is equal'd only by thy friendships true ;
Again doth the expiring year approve.

And bid me all my old respect renew :
Accept th' accustomed tribute of the time,

In memory of thy perfections clear ;
Perfections, so unusually sublime,

That, tho' we copy not, we must revere.
Emblem of thee, observ'd from day to day,

Time's Register a steady friend appears,
Which to Eternity still points the way,

Denoting the approach of future years :
For, though the seasons change, Time never sleeps,

But, like thy goodness, constant progress
Dec 31, 1816. R. S. W.

* " And I too am a Painter," was the
expression of Corregio, after viewing for
some time, in silence, the Works of some
of the greatest masters of his age.

ANACREON, 9th Ode.—Translated freely.
The Carrier delayed.

" NAY, tell, thou lovely little dove,
Tell me, whence fleetly thus you move ;

And whither, hasting through the air,
That spicy sweet perfume you bear *,
Which has the Heav'n with fragrance fill'd,
Like dew from lovely morn distill'd !

Say, who's thy master?—where you go—
Sweet bird—I pray—I long to know !"

" Inquisitive, desist ; I fly
On Love-affairs, of import high !

To kind Anacreon a slave,
I love myself, and all I have :

Charm'd Venus, for a graceful hymn
Of praises, barter'd me to him,

And kindly us'd, ' I willing serve,'
Nor ever from my duty swerve.

This perfume and this note I bear
To lov'd Anacreon's favour'd fair,

To Celestine, the loveliest maid
That ever yet his bosom sway'd ;

Whom Venus from the first design'd
To reign with softness o'er his mind !

Soon, my Anacreon says, that he
From servitude will set me free ;

But, even should he me release,
My careful service ne'er shall cease ;

For, what good reason, pray, have I
O'er hills, or vales, or plains to fly ?

To seek the woods, the fountains, the fields,
And taste alone what Nature yields ?

Fed at Anacreon's liberal board,
I love ' my master, and my lord ;'

For his luxurious bread I eat,
And from his palms e'en peck the treat ;

Nay, even quench my thirst in wine
He drinks himself, in draughts divine !

Then, thus eating and thus drinking,
Why should I of change be thinking ?

While I feasted thus, I'd rather show
The duty as a slave I owe ;

Dance to Anacreon's tender strings,
Cool, or conceal him, with my wings,

And sleep, fatigu'd, upon his lyre,
Than tempt the changing seasons' ire !"

" Kind Dove!—" Nay cease, for I must go,
All's told—I've praid like a crow ;

And I shall to my master seem
As sluggish as ' the Northern team.'"

R. S. W.

PALLAS

THE great Demosioness, they say,
Harangued the people, on a day,

With all the force of eloquence,
To take up arms for their defence

Against a fiend and deadly foe,
Who threaten'd big their overthrow :

To rouse their energy, and wake their fears,
He spar'd not arguments, nor tears,

But ran through all the desolation
That ever war brought on a Nation ;

And next display'd the charms of peace,
When wars should end and discords cease ;

* Var. Lect.

" This balmy Frankincense you bear."

But

But, seeing all this serious stuff
They valued not one pinch of snuff,
He chang'd at once the Patriot's strain,
And fell into a livelier vein.
Hearken, said he, my friends ! I'll tell
What once to Ceres here befel,
Who, for a time, Heaven's halls forsook,
And to our earth a journey took.
Intending round the world to stray,
She took for company by the way
An eel and swallow, very fit
To bear her company ! but so 't is writ.
As on they walk'd, in social chat,
Conversing upon this and that,
And noting every varying charm
Of noble seat or rural farm,
That in the changing scene arose
As on they pass'd or snatch'd repose,
For travellers must rest, and eat,
And usually detail the treat;
But such minutæ we pass over,
And more important facts discover.
They travel long, and many a day,
But not yet tired they onward stray,
Till coming to a noble scene
Where stately wood, and sloping green,
And flowery mead, and fountain bright,
Together mix'd, enchant the sight;
A stately mansion rose to view,
'Twas Lady Fortune's, Ceres knew :
Here they resolv'd some time to stay,
But a deep gulf before them lay,
Smooth, deep, and clear its waters spread,
To Ceres 'twas a sight of dread.
The eel swam o'er : with bounding spring
The swallow stretch'd her dappled wing,
Both in a moment gain'd the shore.—
The speaker paus'd, and said no more.
But what of Ceres ? cried the throng,
How did she pass the waves among ?
How she came off we burn to know,
Impatient every breast doth glow !
He answer'd straight, in angry strain,
His features glowing with disdain,
Why ask'd ye not, Athenian race !
To your forefathers a disgrace,
When death or slay'ry I set in view,
Why ask'd ye not, what shall we do
From Philip's power to keep us free,
And to preserve sweet liberty ?
Ceres, by me, sends this rebuke,
"I've mark'd each nodding drowsy look,
When urg'd your freedom to maintain,
That shew'd the wanderings of your brain,
And you, whom neither hopes nor fears
Could move, soon lend your listening ears
To idle stories, strangely wrought,
While for yourselves ye take no thought.
You my protection need not crave,
Whom folly sinks, I will not save."

P. FITZAUBREY.

CROOK BARROW-HILL, WORCESTERSHIRE,
accounted the largest Barrow in ENGLAND.

TOMB of the mighty brave ! sublime
afar,

Rear'd by the chiefs of elder days,
GEN. MAC. *January, 1817.*

When the fierce Pict, and Briton, rush'd
to war !

Glory's proud Cenotaph not vain essays,
What tho' unknown the hero's name,
Deathless his fame !

Temple of God ! fair Nature's shrine,
With holy awe is seen the labour'd
mound—

Immortal is the great design !
Successive verdure crowns the ground !
Amid the landscape lifts its conic form,
The scathed lightning's blaze, and winter's
howling storm !

Repose is thine, eternal as the world !
The warring elements, the wreck of time,
The earthquake shock that ruin hurld—
Still thou art seen in years sublime !
Ages around thee undistinguish'd lie—
But thou, preserv'd by Heaven, art sa-
cred in the sky !

Somersetshire, Aug. 20, 1816. G. H. T.

SOLID WISDOM AND TRIFLING WIT.
A Simile drawn from Nature.

WHEN the morning gilds the skies,
And the gentle gales arise,
Lightly o'er the dewy mead
Flies the thistle's downy seed,
And attracts the Idler's gaze
As with listless steps he strays.
Unobserv'd, the acorn lies,
Whence, in time, an oak shall rise.
So true Merit oft we find
Long unnoticed by mankind.
While, to court a short-hw'd praise,
Upstart Levity displays
Talents better far conceal'd
Than to public view reveal'd ;
Wit, by Wisdom unrefin'd,
Offspring of a worthless mind.
But when ages have revolved,
And the potent spell dissolv'd,
Cast by Fashion's dangerous charms,
Fatal medium of all harms,
The last shall be by all despis'd,
Merit alone be duly priz'd.
Blandford, Oct. 2, MASON CHAMBERLIN.

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 1.*

THE three following Hexameter lines
comprehend all the Sovereigns of Eng-
land, from William the Conqueror to the
present time ; and, as they may be easily
committed to memory, they may be of
use in pointing out the order of succession.
Will. Will. Hen. Ste. Hen. Rich. John,
Hen. Third, and 3 Edwards,
Dick, Hal. * 'al. 'al. Ted. Ned, Dick, Hal.
'al. Ted. Mary, Betsy,

James, Charles, Charles, Jenny, Will. Ann,
George, George, George, the Prince Regent.

I have found these lines very useful,
and I am therefore induced to send them
to you, as they may assist the memory of
some other persons.

* H omitted for the sake of the metre.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

RETROSPECT OF 1816.

(From *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*.)

We have at last attained a period of universal peace. The tumult of events has subsided, and the task of the historian assumes that comparative insignificance which generally announces less brilliant, but happier times — which, though not yet arrived, we have no doubt ultimately await us.

The features of 1816 wear, though not an extraordinary, yet an interesting appearance. Our glance had hitherto been diverted by the movements of other Nations: now it is more confined to our own. Born in the midst of hopes and pledges of economy, 1816 seemed destined to realize them all. But, in an unfortunate moment, Ministers subjected themselves to much reflection and very general attack, by proposing to continue the Property-Tax, though only on a reduced scale of five per cent. This impost had been supported with patience, during the protracted vicissitudes of an arduous contest: but the Nation now called for its repeal; its voice was at length heard and attended to; and Parliament, on this, as on all great occasions, faithful to its trust, decided the question in favour of the prayer and petition of the people. In consequence of this decision, the estimates previously put forth by Government were withdrawn, immediately re-considered, and materially reduced. Public confidence was thus regained, public good humour restored, and the power of administration secured.

While the present interests of the Country were guarded with so much vigilance and success, a measure affecting the future welfare and security of the empire in the succession to the throne, was negotiated and carried into execution. The union of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, with the brave and amiable Prince of Saxe Cobourg, holds forth the hope of a long succession of constitutional monarchs. Sincerely attached to the family of a Monarch, whom neither age nor infirmities, nor even his secession from power, have torn from the hearts of his subjects; the Country also beheld with pleasure the union of his respected daughter, Princess Mary, with the Duke of Gloucester.

These domestic arrangements were no sooner completed, than our Country was called upon by the European world for an exertion of that power which she alone possessed, and which had never been put forth unjustly or in vain. The piracies of the Barbary Powers carried desolation to the Christian shores of the Mediterranean.

Poor in spirit and in means, the Italian States beheld their trade destroyed, and their subjects carried into captivity, with impotent affliction.—A British fleet appeared in the Mediterranean, and all the African Regencies bowed to its behests. But this submission was extorted by fear. Scarcely had our fleets returned to our shores, than Mahomedan good faith broke the treaties, and by the general massacre of the Christians at Dons, pledged itself to resume its course of piracy and devastation.—Another British fleet, more powerful than the former, was assembled and equipped in a few weeks. Entrusted to the same Commander it sailed.—The contest was the bursting of a tempest. Led and animated by Lord Exmouth's heroism, it continued till he had annihilated the barbarians' power. He then dictated terms, and loaded with emancipated slaves, bore them rejoicing, to the lands, the friends, and the altars, from which they thought they had been torn for ever. To their honour, the Netherlands' warriors fought in our ranks on that memorable day, and while France sat in peace, deriding our efforts, they nobly shared the dangers and the glories of the conflict.—While France sat in peace, did we say?—She was indeed at peace with all her neighbours, but not with herself. Retaliatory violence between the Government and the people; divisions between the King and his family, the Ministers and the Chambers; a dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, followed by furious electioneering contests,—form nearly the whole history of France during 1816. To this may be added, a scanty harvest, and an impoverished treasury.

The other States of Europe have presented a more tranquil picture, though perhaps only to appearance. The promises of free Constitutions made by the Allied Sovereigns to the Nations of Germany, when they wanted their assistance, have not been forgotten by those Nations, though they are now unattended to by their promising Monarchs. The King of Prussia has but just recollected that he had promised a Constitution to his brave subjects, and now assures them that he will dedicate his thoughts to the undertaking. The Bavarian Monarch, himself an innovation on the list of Kings, boldly sets up against all innovations. Fortified by the alliance of his daughter with the Emperor of Austria, he braves the resentment of his people. Meanwhile the French Government views that union with jealousy. It conceives that a marriage which makes the Emperor Francis brother-

ther-in-law to Beauharnois, as well as father-in-law to Buonaparte, may bode no good to the stability of the Bourbon Dynasty. The Ex-Empress Maria Louisa, and her son, have resumed all their share in the affections of the Austrian Monarch. His wife encourages all those sentiments; and a thousand rumours already begin to agitate the minds of men and of Nations on the Continent. In Spain, the Restorer of the Inquisition has also afforded to his *loving* subjects the hope of seeing a *worthy* successor of his virtues fill his throne, by his marriage with the Infanta of Portugal. Occupied in settling and administering her new Polish kingdom, Russia has borne no prominent part in the events of the year. Her new Tariff has disappointed the hopes of the traders; and her future plans of policy or aggrandisement remain at present quiescent. She, like other nations, feels the necessity of a calm; but let it not be supposed that her ambition is extinct, because it is dormant. Her new possessions fully naturalized and consolidated, she will awake like the lion from his sleep.—Let Europe beware of the future irruptions of the Northern ho des. Russia is now the giant to be watched, and she will be watched.—With America, by a wise Commercial Treaty, we are now enjoying all the reciprocal advantages of Trade, as much as the confusions produced by the War will yet permit. In India our immense empire is at rest. If in the West Indies a negro insurrection roused the apprehensions of our planters, it was only a momentary danger, which has passed away with its explosion. In Asia peace also generally prevails.—Turkey is at rest with human powers.

And is it in thee, Britain, whom Nations cannot injure, and from whom the visitations of Heaven have in a great measure been turned away—is it in thee, that discord and discontent shall prevail! Because temporary distresses assail thee, must thy misguided people take up arms, deride the sanctity of the laws, and threaten

the happiness of the land! You have sunk, it is true, into a state of lassitude from overstrained exertions, and must wait the healing influence of time to recruit your strength. Expending your principal instead of your revenue, you have been able for a time to make an effort which could neither have been much longer continued, nor speedily repeated, without positive ruin. The sudden stoppage of this forced expenditure has palsied the industry it had created; nor until new channels are discovered for the disposal of the produce of such industry, can it again be placed in activity. The thrifty accumulations of individuals, which have been lent to Government, have formed the capital that has paid such a prodigious quantity of labour; these accumulations will find their way but slowly into commercial channels, from the inadequacy of the present returns and the security of its employment.—You must be therefore prepared for some continuance of the present depression, and consider, that you have now to suffer a small share of the waste and desolation of the War you have so long waged; and what claim have you for an exemption from evils which all the Belligerent Powers have in their turn experienced? While patiently and firmly suffering these evils, you have the consoling reflection, that there is in this land such a mass of industry, of intelligence, of integrity, of capital, that it will doubtless prove sufficient to overcome your difficulties—and enable the Country finally to settle in a state of permanent ease. In the mean time, if because the exuberance of trade has been repressed, and the abundance of the harvest refused, much individual suffering exists, are not the hearts and the purses of the opulent open to their suffering brethren! Read the list of their subscriptions, see the blessings which they scatter around them, and when the interested and the traitor shall call upon your sons to burn your capitals and devastate your fields, hurl the incendiaries from among you.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 8th inst. the whole Election Law, consisting of twenty articles, was passed, by a majority of 52, viz. 132 against 100. An amendment was proposed, to send back members who had accepted situations under Government, to their Constituents, for re-election, as in England; but it was not adopted.

It has been often observed, even in the British Parliament, that when close divisions have been predicted, a debate has ended in the most quiet manner possible,

without any trial of the strength of the contending parties. This has been the case with respect to the French Election Law. Its most important clauses—those by which the principle of the bill is sanctioned—have been carried in favour of the Ministers, without an appeal to the vote. This is a most important change in the constitution of the French monarchy. The Deputies are to be elected in future in one single assembly, as in England.—All Frenchmen who are thirty years of age, and pay 300 francs of taxes per annum, are to be allowed to vote.

The

The French Journals of the 11th inst. brought a report of the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies on the 9th; when M. de Serre brought up the Report of a Committee on the Law for securing personal liberty. Our readers must observe, that by the term *liberty* is, in truth, meant personal restraint; and the object of the present law, which is a modification of that of last year, is, to enable the Crown to confine, under specific forms, persons suspected of conspiring or attempting the overthrow of the established Constitution. The picture of France, drawn by M. Serre to justify a continuance of this measure, bears many very dark shades and melancholy tints:

"Notwithstanding the powerful example of the Monarch (he observes), religion resumes her empire but slowly: Revolutionary doctrines are to a certain period disgraced in the public opinion—but sound doctrines have not yet sufficiently confirmed those who were misled, and fixed the anchor that is to check them; the *Prevoial Courts*, a measure of circumstance, do not present the force that was expected from them;—extraordinary tribunals do not take well in France; and Justice has there lost her dignity. The French army, re-organized, is faithful, but not numerous;—extreme vigilance must keep out of it men who might try to mislead it. In all the public services the necessity of economising, and political causes, have brought about numerous reforms;—a great number of individuals are without employ, and consequently discontented. This discontent, and necessary preferences, revive those heated passions which the war carried out of the country, and which an iron sceptre kept down within. In fine, two grievous circumstances complicate and embarrass the situation of France in a very afflicting manner. The first is the consequence of the dispositions of the Treaty of the 20th November. The second, the diminution of part of the harvest of this year by the intemperance of the season. The Allied Powers have proved, by deeds more than by words, their serious intention to ensure the repose of France, and unite her interest to that of Europe. They had calculated on the abundance, the richness of the produce of our soil, the revival of commerce, the impulse of our industry, equal to that which had taken place at the end of 1814. Had these calculations been realised, it is certain that it would have been possible, though painful, for the French to make head by increase of taxes to an increase of three hundred millions of expences.—Events have destroyed these calculations. French industry and commerce are in a state of languor and stagnation; her richest produce has entirely failed, and even the produce of articles of

the first necessity is moderate. The care of Government, and, above all, the activity of trade, will prevent all scarcity, but will not prevent dearness; and it is often from indigence that one must demand tribute. In proportion as these things deprive Government of its natural force, in that same proportion they furnish food and pretext to injustice and ill-will. In consequence of these considerations, the Commission deemed it necessary that Government should have a police armed with great authority; and though the suspension of a constitutional right is always an evil, yet under the present circumstances it will prevent greater evils."

This picture, though a melancholy one, is certainly not worse than the general circumstances of France, and of Europe, have naturally led us to anticipate. A hope is entertained, and expressed, of some alleviation arising from favourable negotiations. The negotiations alluded to are, proposals made by France to certain monied men for a Loan. The houses of Lafitte, of Paris; Barings, of London; Parsh, of Hamburgh; and Hopes, of Amsterdam, are understood to have taken upon them the advance of the sum wanted, which is 12,000,000 British, or £60,000,000 millions of francs. Report adds, that one half will be required in money, and the other half in provisions and clothing; of this point, however, there is not the same certainty of correctness as in the outline above stated*.

According to official accounts communicated to the two Chambers, the present population of France (without including Corsica and the colonies) is 28,818,041.

The King of France has instituted an Order of *St. Michel* for the reward of Merit in Literature and the Arts and Sciences. This example does great honour to the King; it is the only order of Knighthood, we believe, in Europe, that pays such a tribute of honour and respect to those who may well be called the benefactors of mankind.—The King has also granted an annual pension of 2,400 francs to the widow of the celebrated poet Delille, whom the French writers call the *Engel* of France.

The French Government, to compensate for the loss they have sustained by the Mauritius not being restored to them, is reported to be equipping some ships for the purpose of proceeding to the coast of New Holland, and completing that survey of it which was begun by Mous. Baudin in *Le Geographe* and *Le Naturaliste*, in 1802; for the purpose, it is added, of forming a settlement.

Captain Freycinet, of the French navy, is about to embark at Toulon, in the

* There are reports of obstacles having arisen to prevent the completion of the Loan, but they are, probably, unfounded.
King's

King's Corvette, the *Uranie*; his voyage is, to determine the form of the south hemisphere of the earth; collecting also in his journal the various remarks that may occur to him on general physics, meteorology, and natural history.

The number of the Allied troops quartered upon France is to be forthwith reduced, by the marching homeward of 30,000 men; of these, 6,000 are British. The impoverished state of the frontier countries, together with the improved political condition of France, is said to be the cause of this change of system.

On the 12th, Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Danzig, who was one of the most devoted adherents of the Ex-Emperor, was presented to the King, when his Marshal's staff was restored to him.

The Duke of Reggio (Oudinot) is appointed Inspector General of the National Guard, of the Department of the Seine, and, as such, a Member of the Committee over which Monsieur the Count d'Artois, the Colonel General, presides.

The Paris Papers of the 23d inst. are principally occupied by the debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the Law for suspending Personal Liberty. The Ultra-Royalists, who, in 1815, were the first to propose the law, now oppose it with great pertinacity, as a violation of the liberty of Frenchmen. In the course of the discussion, M. Corbiere declared, that its object was, to substitute the arbitrary government of the police for the regular government of the laws; and that, independent of its attack upon public liberty, it would injure the public morals.—Such is the freedom with which the Legislators of France can now deliver their opinions!—After several days' debate, the Law was carried, by 156 against 92.

In the German Papers we find the following statement:—The Paris papers are no longer allowed to mention the hunts of the Princes. The following accident is stated to have been the cause:—On a late occasion, as the Princes, at an early hour in the morning, were proceeding through the Faubourg St Marceau, accompanied by a brilliant train of piqueurs, who carried flambeaux, they passed several bakers' shops, where the people were waiting in expectation of bread when it came to their turn. The contrast between this splendid procession and the misery of the people was so striking, that a loud murmur arose, and the train was saluted with showers of mud."

A conspiracy is stated in private letters to have been detected at Bourdeaux, to dethrone the Bourbons, and declare Maria Louisa Regent during young Napoleon's minority.—The French papers indirectly confirm this information; but the plot is described as contemptible, and the parties engaged in it of no weight or

consequence. An individual, named Randon, who was at the head of the conspiracy, has been arrested, with several others.

The value of landed property is so exceedingly deteriorated in France, that large purchases are made for the sole purpose of dismantling the mansion and other houses on the estates, and selling the materials.

The private letters from Paris communicate a variety of particulars on the state of France, and of parties; some of which are rather interesting:—

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Dec. 26.—"All that is now done in France for the Priests and the Old Noblesse is looked upon with a very evil eye by the people. The misery prevailing is still very great; and there are loud complaints of the burthens, and especially the heavy contributions paid to foreigners, whose yoke we would throw off. It is not, therefore, surprising, that in general the Bourbons are not loved; because the opinion is, that to them are to be attributed all the misfortunes of France. There is much disturbance in La Vendée; and it is supposed to be excited by persons attached to the Princes, to keep that province ready to act if there should be commotions in France."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 1.—"I was yesterday night at the Theatre Francais, at the representation of *Hamlet*. When *Noteste*, who arrived from England, observes—

"That Island where perhaps even now plots are about to produce trouble and great changes"—

there was a cry of *oui! oui! c'est vrai*: but shortly after, when *Claudius*, dissuading *Hamlet* from the analogy he is willing to establish between the regicides of the two countries, exclaims—

"Leave we to England her mourning and her tears, [crimes,"

England was too often fruitful in the pit unanimously rose, and drowned the actor's voice with cries of approbation, which lasted several minutes. They demanded the repetition of the verse; but the actor prudently declined acquiescing."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 5.—"The King continues ill. Contrary to his custom, he spends the greater part of his time in bed. He attends but little to business, but much to conversation; and there are not courtiers wanting, M. de Cazes among the first, to supply him with entertainment suited to his state of mind. His voice fails him; mental exertion fatigues him; and his memory, hitherto so faithful, forsakes him; on the other hand, his appetite is good, and vegetative life is still strong within him. This impaired condition of his health has given rise to a report among the Ultras, of his having

having fallen into a state of infancy, and of Monsieur being about to be appointed Lieutenant General of the kingdom. Speculation is busily employed here upon the object and result of the Duke of Wellington's sudden journey and speedy return. Its object is pretty plainly understood to relate to the financial embarrassments of France, and to the relieving her of a part of the burthen of a foreign army of occupation. Its result is conjectured to be favourable, from the very gracious reception met by the Duke from the King, as well as the Count d'Artois.—The late circumstance, so honourable to the Duke of Orleans, that of his recalling to mind his humble employment at one period of the French Revolution, on the occasion of the dinner given by the Society of Schoolmasters in London, was not suffered to appear in the French papers."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 6.—
"The French, at present, flatter themselves that a war is inevitable between Russia and England. The Emperor of Russia has, it is believed, proposed not only to abandon his pecuniary claims, but to withdraw his troops from France, and to co-operate with a force of 600,000 men, which he has actually on foot, in checking the influence of Great Britain upon the Continent! France too is about to assume a military attitude!! and Marshal Macdonald has arrived in Paris, to assume the command in chief of the French armies!!!—Such are the illusions with which the French indulge their animosity against England at the present moment."

***** "The Duke of Wellington has been joined here by the most numerous and brilliant staff with which he has hitherto known to be attended. It amounts to near three hundred persons, and is composed, in a great proportion, of foreign officers. The appearance of so many foreign uniforms gave rise to a report, that the commanders of all the foreign corps of the army of occupation had arrived, which was instantly laid hold of by the French, as an additional proof of the want of concord between the Allied Powers."

Extract of another letter, dated Jan. 7.—
"The arrival of the Duke of Wellington, with a numerous *Etat-Major*, at Paris, is viewed with some jealousy. His Grace did not meet, yesterday night, at the Opera, with all the respect his illustrious name entitles him to. Arriving a little late, a laugh was heard to proceed from his box, which was re-echoed by the pit in chorus; and on the same incident occurring a second time, instead of the usual cry of *silence*, it was met with a similar rebuff."

• NETHERLANDS.

Intelligence has been received at Amsterdam, that the Dutch Commissioners

received the Island of Java from the English on the 19th of August.

The Flemish papers are continually arguing for a general prohibition of the export of grain; but it does not appear that the Government coincide in this opinion, nor has the proposition to this effect been renewed in the Second Chamber.

ITALY.

Intelligence from Parma announces the intended departure of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, for Vienna, to which, it is said, she has been invited by her father.

On the 15th of December, a Catholic priest proceeded on foot to the Cathedral of Adria, in Lombardy, and returned thanks for having attained his 110th year, without infirmities or sickness! He was accompanied by an immense concourse of people, and chanted the Cathedral service in a firm, manly, and dignified voice.

The German papers have brought us a document of greater importance than usual, in the shape of a new Constitution for Sicily. That interesting portion of Europe has lost nothing by the restoration of the legitimate Sovereign to the Throne of his ancestors.—The King of Naples, unlike his namesake and cousin, the Sovereign of Spain, has signalized his restoration by confirming the blessings of a free Constitution already enjoyed by Sicily, and conferring others equally solid. By it none but Sicilians are to be permitted to hold offices in the Sicilian church. One-fourth of the Neapolitan Council of State is to be composed of Sicilians: the abolition of feudal rights, a boon which was granted several years since, is fully confirmed. A sinking fund is established, to place the finances of Sicily on the same respectable footing with those of other European States; and, in short, the civil and religious liberties of every individual in the island are protected by the usual bulwarks of a free Constitution. We need scarcely observe, that when measures thus calculated to ensure the happiness of the people emanate spontaneously from the Throne, they promise a double harvest of blessings, both to Sovereign and people.

GERMANY.

The King of Wurtemberg has agreed to a new Constitution, which was to be laid before the Assembly of the States on the 17th of this month. He has also resolved on making great retrenchments in every part of the public expenditure.

The King and Queen of Wurtemberg were at Frankfort on the 27th ult. under the titles of the Count and Countess d'Urach.

The King of Bavaria has arrived at Vienna under the travelling title of Count de Haag.

By the German Papers we learn, that, by the new regulations in the Prussian dominions, heavy taxes are to be imposed upon English goods, while the manufacturers of other countries are to be subject to smaller duties. The Continental system still continues to operate against us. Germany is overstocked with manufacturers whom that system created; and this invidious conduct towards England is, because she is the only nation with the manufacturers of which they as yet dread a competition.

From the *Hamburg Papers* we extract the following melancholy article; by which it will be seen how great the distress is upon the Continent:

“Vienna, Dec. 18.—Alarming accounts are received from various parts of the Austrian monarchy, respecting the daily increasing dearth of provisions. In some parts of the Tyrol, the Salzburg Mountains, Upper Carinthia, and the greatest part of Illyria, there is such a scarcity, that people have resorted to bread made of bran, and powdered bark of trees. In the environs of Agram the country people farmed the woods, in order that they might catch the rats in them, which are smoked, and considered a delicacy. The accounts from Bohemia are also far from consolatory; and it is feared, that the mountainous parts may be distressed by famine in the spring, which would have the most fatal consequences for the numerous manufactories in those parts.”

ASIA.

The Dutch planters and others of Ceylon, at British instance, have adopted some judicious regulations for the gradual abolition of slavery: all children born of slaves after the 12th of August last, are to be considered free, but to remain in their master's house, and serve him for board, lodging, and clothing; the males till 14, and females till 12 years of age; after which, to be wholly emancipated.

•AFRICA.

A new Dutch Consul lately arrived at Algiers. The Dey, at first, declined recognizing him, on account of the hostilities committed by Admiral Von Capellan, in conjunction with Lord Exmouth; but when the Consul produced the usual present, he was received without further objection.

At Algiers, not three weeks since, the fortifications had all been repaired, and the guns remounted.

The Congo Expedition.—The detailed accounts of the expedition to explore the river Congo, or Zaire, have reached the Admiralty. Melancholy as the result has been, from the great mortality of the officers and men, owing to excessive

fatigue, rather than to the effects of climate, the journals of Captain Tuckey and the gentlemen in the scientific departments are, it is said, highly interesting and satisfactory, as far as they go; and we believe they extend considerably beyond the first Rapid or Cataract. It would seem, indeed, that the mortality was entirely owing to the land-journey beyond these Rapids; and that Captain Tuckey died of complete exhaustion, after leaving the river, and not from fever. The climate, we understand, was remarkably fine; scarcely a shower of rain or any humidity in the atmosphere, and the sun seldom shining out but for a few hours in the middle of the day; Fahrenheit's thermometer seldom exceeding 76 degrees by day, and never descending below 60 degrees at night—such a climate, in fact, as one would wish to live in; but an anxious zeal and over-eagerness to accomplish the objects of the expedition, and to acquire all the information that could possibly be obtained, seem to have actuated every one, from the lamented Commander to the common seaman and private marine, and led them to attempt more than the human constitution was able to bear. The total number of deaths amount to 18; of which 14 were on the land expedition. They consist of Captain Tuckey, Commander of the expedition; Lieutenant Hawkey, Lieutenant of the Congo; Mr. Professor Smith, botanist; Mr. Tudor, comparative anatomist; Mr. Cranch, collector of objects of natural history; Mr. Galwey, a friend of Captain Tuckey, who volunteered from pure love of science; Mr. Eyre, the purser. The names of the remainder have not been returned. The Dorothy transport, that accompanied the Congo into the river, lost but one man, and he fell overboard and was drowned.—The following extract of a letter from Mr. Mackerrow, the surgeon of the Congo, details some of the melancholy particulars of the symptoms which the sufferers exhibited previous to their death:—“Of the eighteen who died in the river, fourteen had been on shore, marching for some time, and were far advanced before reaching the ship. Professor Smith, who saw many of them when taken ill, gave to some a dose of calomel, but to others nothing had been administered. The fever appeared in some degree contagious, as all the attendants upon the sick were attacked; and before we left the river, it pervaded nearly the whole crew; also some of the transports; but as for myself, although constantly among them, I did not feel the slightest indisposition until we left the coast, when I was attacked; however, I considered mental anxiety, and disturbed rest, as the sole causes. Captain Tuckey had been afflicted many years with

with a chronic *hepatitis*; and on returning from travelling five weeks on shore, he was so excessively reduced, that all attempts to restore the energy of his system proved ineffectual. Mr. Tudor was in the last stage of fever before I saw him; as were Messrs. Cranch and Galwey. Professor Smith died in two days after he came under my cure; during which time he refused every thing, whether as nutriment or medicine. Lieutenant Hawkey was taken ill after leaving the river, and died on the fourth day: his case was rather singular—the symptoms were, irritability of stomach, with extreme languor and debility; but he had neither pain nor fever. Mr. Eyre had a violent fever, and on the third day breathed his last: before death, a yellow suffusion had taken place, with vomiting of matter resembling coffee-grounds.”

Extract of a Letter from Bahia, Oct. 30.—“We are enabled to give you a piece of intelligence, which will to many be of great interest—we mean the failure of the Expedition sent out by your Government early this year, under the command of Captain Tuckey, whose object was to explore the river Congo. Like all former enterprises of a similar kind, and notwithstanding the presumed discernment and skill of those concerned in the planning and executing of it, there appears to have been a want of foresight, both as to the time and means. However, as, no doubt, publicity will in due time be given to all their proceedings, it will suffice for us to acquaint you, that yesterday arrived in this port, his Majesty's ship Congo, and the Dorothy transport, from Cabenda, in twenty-eight days, under the command of Mr. Fitzmaurice, formerly master, but who succeeded in consequence of the death of Captain Tuckey and the Lieutenant, both of whom died at sea, the former on the 3d, the latter on the 5th instant. It appears, that they arrived at the mouth of the Congo about the 3d of July; and, leaving the transport, which only accompanied them at an inconsiderable distance, they proceeded in the sloop, which was built purposely to draw little water, up the river, to the extent of 120 miles; when her progress, and even that of their boats, was stopped by insuperable difficulties; principally, we believe, by the rapids, which they express as beyond all description. Determining still on the further prosecution of their undertaking, the men were landed; and it was not until they had marched 150 miles (and 120 more than any white person had been before) over a barren and exceedingly mountainous country, after experiencing the greatest privations from the want of water, and being entirely exhausted by fatigue, that they gave up the attempt.—Hope

enabled the most of them to traverse their route, and regain the vessel; but, alas! nature had been completely worn out; for most of them, say 25 out of 55, died 24 hours after their return, comprehending all the scientific part of the Europeans; and, we believe, only eight on board are now in a state to work the vessel; but as their chief want seems to be nourishment, it is to be hoped the others will soon be brought round. Suspicious are entertained, that many died by poison, administered by the natives; and Mr. Fitzmaurice says, that he is persuaded that he could penetrate an intricate way into the country without apprehending danger from any other cause, as the people are very pusillanimous, and easily intimidated. As a matter of courtesy and expediency, they asked permission of the Kings to pass through their respective territories, which was generally readily granted; at the same time, they were furnished with plenty of natives as guides, at a moderate charge; but latterly advantage was taken of their difficulties. Mr. Fitzmaurice and the surgeon are determined on a new attempt, if the Admiralty will fit out another expedition, and as he thinks he can provide against all casualties, he has great hopes of attaining the desired end.”

We lament to learn, that when the Dorothy was at Cabinda, there were ten Portuguese ships in the port waiting for slaves, and two from Spain.

AMERICA.

The New York Papers have brought us President Madison's Message to the Congress of the United States, assembled at Washington on the 4th ult. It is an interesting document, is very long, and draws a flattering picture of American prospects. The following are extracts.—The Message commences thus:—“In reviewing the present state of our country, our attention cannot be withheld from the effect produced by peculiar seasons, which have very generally impaired the annual gifts of the earth, and threatened scarcity in particular districts. Such, however, is the variety of soils, of climates, and of products, within our extensive limits, that the aggregate resources for subsistence are more than sufficient for the aggregate wants. And, as far as economy of consumption, more than usual, may be necessary, our thankfulness is due to Providence for what is far more than a compensation, in the remarkable health which has distinguished the present year. Amidst the advantages which have succeeded the peace of Europe, and that of the United States with Great Britain, in a general invigoration of industry among us, and in the extension of our commerce, the value of which is more and more disclosing itself

itself to commercial nations, it is to be regretted that a depression is experienced by particular branches of our manufactures, and by a portion of our navigation.

As the first proceeds, in an essential degree, from an excess of imported merchandize, which carries a check in its own tendency, the cause, in its present extent, cannot be of very long duration. The evil will not, however, be viewed by Congress without a recollection, that manufacturing establishments, if suffered to sink too low, or languish too long, may not revive after the causes shall have ceased; and that in the vicissitudes of human affairs, situations may recur, in which a dependence on foreign sources, for indispensable supplies, may be among the most serious embarrassments.

"The depressed state of our navigation is to be ascribed, in a material degree, to its exclusion from the colonial ports of the nation most extensively connected with us in commerce, and from the indirect operation of that exclusion.—Previous to the late convention at London, between the United States and Great Britain, the relative state of the Navigation Laws of the two countries, growing out of the treaty of 1794, had given to the British navigation a material advantage over the American, in the intercourse between the American ports and British ports in Europe. The Convention of London equalized the laws of the two countries, relating to those ports; leaving the intercourse between our ports and the ports of the British Colonies, subject as before to the respective regulations of the parties.—The British Government enforcing new regulations which prohibit a trade between its colonies and the United States in American vessels, whilst they permit a trade in British vessels, the American navigation loses accordingly; and the loss is augmented by the advantage which is given to British competition over the American, in the navigation between our ports and British ports in Europe, by the circuitous voyages enjoyed by one, and not enjoyed by the other.—The reasonableness of the rule of reciprocity, applied to one branch of the commercial intercourse, has been pressed on our part, as equally applicable to both branches: but it is ascertained, that the British Cabinet declines all negotiation on the subject, with a disavowal, however, of any disposition to view, in an unfriendly light, whatever countervailing regulations the United States may oppose to the regulations of which they complain. The wisdom of the Legislature will decide on the course which, under these circumstances, is prescribed by a joint regard to the amicable relations between the two Nations, and to the just interests of the United States.

"I have the satisfaction to state generally. *Mac. January, 1817.*

rally, that we remain in amity with foreign Powers.—An occurrence has indeed taken place in the Gulph of Mexico, which, if sanctioned by the Spanish Government, may make an exception as to that Power.—According to the report of our naval commander on that station, one of our public armed vessels was attacked by an over-powering force, under a Spanish commander, and the American flag, with the officers and crew, insulted in a manner calling for prompt reparation.—This has been demanded. In the mean time, a frigate and smaller vessel of war have been ordered into that Gulph, for the protection of our commerce. It would be improper to omit, that the Representative of his Catholic Majesty in the United States, lost no time in giving the strongest assurances, that no hostile order could have emanated from his Government, and that it will be as ready to do, as to expect, whatever the nature of the case, and the friendly relations of the two countries, shall be found to require."

The Message here proceeds to charge the Dey of Algiers with a violation of good faith, in attempting to revive the annual tribute and slavery which he had given up by the treaty. With the other Barbary States, affairs have undergone no change. The Indian tribes within the American limits appear disposed to remain at peace.—The Message then recommends a new and more effective organization of the militia—the establishment of uniformity in weights and measures—the formation of an University at Washington—a revival and re-modification of the Civil and Criminal Codes—more effective measures for the prevention of the illicit importation of slaves—and several alterations in executive and public bodies.—It then gives the following flattering picture of the finances:

"In directing the legislative attention to the state of the finances, it is a subject of great gratification to find, that even within the short period which has elapsed since the return of peace, the revenue has far exceeded all the current demands upon the treasury, and that, under any probable diminution of its future annual product, which the vicissitudes of commerce may occasion, it will afford an ample fund for the effectual and early extinguishment of the public debt. It has been estimated, that during the year 1816, the actual receipts of revenue at the treasury, including the balance at the commencement of the year, and excluding the proceeds of loans and treasury notes, will amount to about the sum of 47 millions of dollars; that during the same year the actual payments at the treasury, including the payment of the arrearages of the war department, as well as the payment of a considerable excess beyond the usual appropriation, will amount

amount to about the sum of 38 millions of dollars, and that consequently, at the close of the year, there will be a surplus in the Treasury of about the sum of nine millions of dollars."

[In conclusion, the President alludes to the approaching close of his political labours; expresses his gratitude for the continued confidence of his fellow citizens; and felicitates himself on the hopes of being enabled, on his retirement, to leave his country in prosperity and peace.]

From the report of the late Secretary to the Treasury it appears, that the revenue of the United States for the year 1816 amounted to 59,403,978, and the expenditure to 38,745,799 dollars, leaving an excess of receipts amounting to 20,658,179, exclusive of the sum in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1816.

The Commander of the Firebrand has been tried by a Court-Martial, for his conduct in an affair with two Spanish ships of war, and honourably acquitted. The sentence of the Court Martial severely censures the conduct of the Spaniards, as a wanton outrage, and an insult to the American flag.

In the Senate, the former territory of Indiana had been declared a component state, conformably to the constitution. A motion had also been made for altering the flag of the United States, by adding more stripes, to correspond with the new States annexed to the Union.

It is pleasing to observe the facility with which useful institutions are adopted, under the harmony at present subsisting among mankind. We have intelligence, that the Provident or Saving Bank, which have been established so beneficially here, are about to be resorted to in the United States. At Boston the plan is in progress, and is not left to individual benevolence, but is countenanced by a large body of the Members of the State Legislature; and the measure is very soon to receive its high sanction.

On the 3d December, a dreadful fire broke out in New York, which consumed 30 houses, and did damage to the amount of 300,000 dollars.

The New York Gazette of the 22d ult. says—"The ship *Augusta*, Ray, arrived at Salem this morning—passenger, the French General Savary."

We have received Jamaica papers to a late date. The House of Assembly opened on the 29th Nov. The Governor sent a message to the House, representing the cause of the Slave Registry Bill having been introduced into the British Parliament; that it was entirely a misconception; but that his Majesty's Government expected some legislative measures to be enacted to prevent the exist-

ence of such an evil in time of peace; not that it was supposed such trading or smuggling in slaves had already occurred; but that such measures, if complied with, would calm the fears of those persons who had been most instrumental in bringing forward the Slave Registry Bill in the British Parliament.—Both Houses state in their addresses, that it is their intention to attend to the recommendation of his Grace.

Private letters of the 23d ult. from New York state, that Christophe had fallen under the displeasure of the American Government; and it was said, that preparations were making in America to send out a frigate to demand of him the payment of about 500,000 dollars, the estimated amount of his spoiliations upon American commerce.

A fever prevails at Cape Henry, St. Domingo; and several Englishmen have fallen victims to it.

For some months past it had been generally known, that a Portuguese army was assembled on the borders of the Brazilian territory; whose object was, to take possession of Monte Video and the Spanish colonies on the left bank of the Plate; but whether with the consent of King Ferdinand or not, was uncertain. It now appears that the Portuguese have made the attempt; two very singular Proclamations having reached this country, issued by the chief Military Authorities of the Portuguese King; in which they announce entering the Spanish territory with a well-disciplined army, call upon the invaded to keep quiet in their houses; speak of reiterated insults from Artigas, the Spanish Independent Chief; declare that they do not come to conquer or destroy, and speak of the formation of a Provisional Government. Wherever they appeared, the Portuguese flag was hoisted. From the Portuguese Commanders saying nothing of any consent or connivance with Ferdinand and the Seventh in this transaction, it was at first imagined that the proceeding was contrary to the wishes of the latter Sovereign; but that idea is completely removed by the subsequent arrival of two other Proclamations of the Portuguese Commanders (which are subjoined), in which it is distinctly stated to be a measure adopted between the two Cabinets of Spain and the Brazils. There can be no doubt that the movement of the Portuguese troops is an operation concerted with Ferdinand to reconquer the colonies which have succeeded in throwing off his yoke.

Cadix, Dec. 24.—Letters received yesterday from Lisbon, dated the 14th inst. confirm the news of the successful entrance of the Portuguese troops into the fortress of Monte Video; and authenticate the following

following proclamations of General Lecor, and the Captain-General of San Pedro, South of the Rio Grande:

PROCLAMATION.

"Without prejudicing individual interests, we proceed to take possession, in the name of his most Faithful Majesty our Lord, of the territory to the East of the river Plate. It has been a necessary measure adopted between the Cabinets of our Monarch and his Catholic Majesty, who subjects you to the dominion of a King, great, beneficent, and generous. Give thanks to the Supreme Arbitrer of destinies. Our object is, to put down the cry of discord and disunion which unhappily has been propagated among you. Let mutinous heads tremble at the sight of the arms of the great regeneration of public repose—you others remain tranquil in your houses, and you shall be protected by the valour of your new brothers. (Signed) LECOR."

THE OTHER.

"The Marquis de Alegrete, Privy Counsellor of his Majesty the King my Lord, Gentleman of the Bedchamber, Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword, Commander of that of Christ, Mariscal de Campo of the Royal Armies, and Captain-General of the Captainship of San Pedro South of the Rio Grande:

"Inhabitants of the country of Montevideo!—The Portuguese troops, as brave as disciplined, as warlike as invincible, have entered your territory. Let the good bless Divine Providence, which, employing the always powerful and beneficent hand of his most Faithful Majesty the King my Lord, and myself, makes disappear the calamities which persecute you, chastises their authors when they do not betake themselves to flight, and which will make them be succeeded by other benefits, which you will know how to appreciate when you enjoy them. Abandon not your houses; but, in order to place them in security from the evil-inclined, join the army. When it stands in need of you, you shall be paid in the name of his most Faithful Majesty. I answer for the security of your persons and property. Let clamours for ever cease; and let your voices mixed with ours repeat thousands of times, with the joy which has so long been a stranger to you—Live the King!

(Signed) "MARQUIS DE ALEGRETE."

General Toledo, one of the Patriotic Chiefs of South America, is said to have deserted the independent cause, and made his peace with Ferdinand.

The Paris Papers mention the receipt of authentic letters from Rio Janeiro, announcing that the King of Portugal was preparing to make a voyage to his States

in Europe; and that he will probably arrive at Lisbon in the course of next May.

Letters have been received from Havannah, dated 25th November, which, referring to official accounts from Vera Cruz, of the 3d of the same month, communicate the important intelligence, that the latter port has been opened to all friendly and allied nations for the importation of provisions. This was one of the first measures Viceroy Apodaca resolved upon after assuming the supreme command of the country; it is further stated to be the intention of the King of Spain, to declare several ports of America free for the commerce of all friendly and allied nations.

Advices from New South Wales represent the settlement to be in a very disturbed state, and lamentably retrograding in point of prosperity. The convicts, but little affected with the leniency with which they are treated by the present Governor Macquarie, a man, it is said, of mild and amiable manners, have fallen into a state of great insubordination, which, it is much feared, may spread its contagion to the soldiery. Hence it has been determined to change the regiment stationed (the 46th), which is to be sent to Madras, and the 45th is to be dispatched in its place to Sidney.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Maunsden to the Secretary of the Missionary Society, dated June 7, 1816:—

"A vessel has just arrived from the Society Islands, but has brought no letters for me, or for your Society: they are on board another vessel which is not yet arrived here. I have seen a letter from Mr. Davies to my colleague, the Rev. W. Cowper, which contains the most flattering accounts. I have conversed with the Master of the vessel, and passengers, on the subject of the mission; and all accounts agree, that a most wonderful change has been produced in all the Society Islands; and the spread of the Gospel seems to be almost universal. Pomare is become a great man, and a pious Christian, as appears from the whole of his conduct. I understand he is now a Sovereign once more. His enemies made an attack upon him and his people on the Sabbath day, when they imagined they would not defend themselves; but Pomare felt it his duty to fight on the Sabbath, in defence of himself and subjects. In this battle he obtained a complete victory, and took many prisoners, whose lives he spared, contrary to their custom; which has had the most happy effect upon the minds of his enemies, as it has convinced them that the new religion is a merciful religion. Many have joined him from the accounts of his clemency."

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dec. 16. At a meeting of the *Bath Literary and Philosophical Society*, Dr. Wilkinson made an experiment of well-rubbing a magnetic needle with onion-juice, and shewed to the Society that it made no alteration with respect to its polarity, or in any way disturbing its magnetic property, as had been stated in different periodical publications.

Dec. 28. This evening the extensive collieries at *Chirk* in Denbighshire were destroyed by inundation. Owing, as it is supposed, to the servants in the *Ellesmere Canal Company*, the stop-gates, plugs, &c. for regulating the quantity of water on that part of the canal which is embanked up to the *Chirk aqueduct*, were neglected; the fatal consequence was, that the embankment being overpowered by the great weight of superfluous water, gave way, and, falling down a precipice, completely dammed up the river *Cering*, which flows below it, and over which the canal is carried by an aqueduct. The water being thus impeded, quickly found its way in another direction, and in half an hour every pit belonging to the colliery was filled with water, earth, gravel, &c. The machinery was torn to pieces by the tremendous force of the current, and very considerable damage done to the surrounding country. Had it not been for the judicious and timely interference of Mr. Edward Davies, engineer to the *Chirk Colliery*, in stopping the wickers or stop-gates of the canal, the whole of its water increased by the overflowing of the *Dee* river, which is received by a feeder into the canal, must have swept away *Chirk Mills*, and every thing in the valley, into one general destruction. Most providentially this was the only night in which, for several years past, the workmen were absent from the pits! They had been allowed a little time to collect Christmas bounties, &c. and thus this dreadful calamity is not aggravated by the loss of so many valuable lives, as must have been otherwise inevitably sacrificed. All the horses employed in the works were instantly drowned. The immense loss to the proprietors of the works, and to the estate of the late *William Lloyd, esq.* of *Plas Powr*, on whose land the colliery is chiefly worked, is immense. This, it is presumed, must ultimately be made good by the *Canal Company*, but although a remuneration from them may in some measure compensate the pecuniary damages, yet the destruction of so valuable a colliery, which has for a long series of years produced fuel for the country, and employment for the poor, is, as a public calamity, irretrievable. — (*Shrewsbury Chronicle*.)

Ely, Jan. 13.—It is with extreme regret we state, that a tremendous breach or gull has taken place in the *Burnt Fen Bank*, near Mr. Speaker's, on the river *Lark*, by which nearly 15,000 acres of land are inundated.

DREADFUL STORM.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated Jan. 21.

"We experienced yesterday morning one of the most dreadful storms that has been remembered by the oldest inhabitant. On Sunday evening, the wind at S. E. increased to a violent storm, and about twelve o'clock flew round to South, where it continued to blow with increasing violence until nearly eight o'clock in the morning, with a most terrible sea pouring into the Sound. This caused the water to flow many feet beyond the usual height, and all the lower parts of the town were inundated, and the damage done thereby is very considerable. The appearance of the sea over the Breakwater was awfully grand, and the damage done to that work is supposed to amount to upwards of 100,000*l.* The effect of this storm on the vessels in this port has been truly distressing; and had not the force of the sea in some measure been broken by the Breakwater, it must have been worse. The *Jasper* brig of war parted from her anchors in the Sound, during the gale, and went on shore near the *Batten Point*, where she shortly after went to pieces; and, melancholy to relate, only one seaman and a marine were saved; the remainder on board, amounting to about 90 persons, amongst which were several women, were all drowned. The only officer on board of rank were the Master and Purser. The *Telegraph* schooner, *Lieut. Little*, drifted from her anchor between the *Island* and *Main*, and went on the rocks under the *Hooe*, and dashed to atoms. One seaman was killed by the wreck, and the purser and several of the crew were severely hurt. The *Princess Mary* packet, lately arrived from *Jamaica*, was lying at anchor in *Catwater*, from whence she drifted on the rocks in *Deadman's Bay*, and she soon went to pieces. Mr. *Gidley*, the master, his wife and son, a brother of Mrs. *Gidley*, and two seamen, were drowned. The sloop *Albion*, of this port, Captain *Coose*, was totally lost at the back of the Breakwater, during the gale, and all the crew perished. The *Lapwing* revenue cutter, during the gale, went on the rocks in *Mill Bay*; the crew fortunately got on shore in the boat: it is hoped that she may be got off. A fine new trawl-boat went on shore in *Mill Bay*, and is lost. Several ships have been stranded in different parts of the harbour, and great damage done to the small craft and small boats. At *Cawsand* the damage has been very

very great, estimated at upwards of 10,000*l.* where eight or ten houses have been washed away, and nearly 50 small boats destroyed, besides other damages. One person was washed away, and several others severely hurt by falling of houses.—At Polperro 40 boats out of 45 were lost, and very considerable other damages. Indeed, we may expect to hear of nothing but calamity from all along the coast.”

Considerable injury has also been sustained on various parts of the coast by this calamitous and awful visitation.—At *Plymouth* the tide rose higher than was ever remembered; the Passage-House was totally destroyed by the fury of the waves; as was also that strong stone built Custom Office, commonly called the Watch-House.—At *Dawlish* the storm was most tremendous, and has left strong marks of its ravages; a garden, in front of Mr. Cox's house, with all its contents, was completely swept off by the tide, and the large stones which formed the embankment wall, were carried as far as the Warren, a distance of a mile and a half.—The banks of the *Ere* were overflowed, and many thousand seams of hay borne off by the waters.

A new Roman Catholic Chapel at *Glasgow* has been just opened, which has cost upwards of 15,000*l.*

An instance of manly fortitude, resignation, and self-possession, is thus recorded in a Country Paper:—Two coracle men were fishing together, in the *Towy*, between Llangatock and Llandilo, about four o'clock in the morning of Dec. 24, when one of them hearing a plunge in the water, and perceiving at the same instant, that something had got into the net, hastily drew the end he held in his hand towards him, fully persuaded that he had caught a salmon; but his astonishment and terror may be more easily conceived than described, on the head of his partner appearing above the water. The coracle of the latter had been upset by the entanglement of the net, and the sufferer now supported himself by taking hold of the hind part of his friend's coracle. In this situation, so imminently perilous to both, by the management of the man in the coracle, who followed the directions of the other, they had almost reached the land; when it was discovered that the latter was so entangled in the net as to preclude the possibility of their proceeding any further! A ray of hope, however, still remained—that by pulling back to the place where the poor devoted sufferer had fallen into the water, he might possibly be enabled to extricate himself from the net; but sorry are we to say, that every effort and every exertion used on this heart-rending occasion proved unavailing. After struggling with his fate

for nearly half an hour, all hope of assistance being at an end, and his strength completely exhausted, he, with a firmness of mind of which no words can convey an adequate idea, observed to his comrade, that his lot was cast for eternity; that the coracle would be endangered by his quitting his hold, but that he would give notice before it happened. He then prayed fervently, hoping that God would be merciful to him, and bidding his friend an affectionate farewell, sunk into the deep! —[A coracle is a boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker-work.]

Mr. William Lancaster, in his lectures on Acoustics, lately delivered before the *Plymouth Dock Literary and Philosophical Society*, stated the following curious fact relative to an Echo. When the bells of Stoke Church ring, the echo of them only is heard at a particular spot on the Mill causeway, though the interval between that spot and the church, in a straight direction, is very trifling. He supposes the original sound to be transmitted by angles of incidence, first from the tower to the Military Hospital just opposite, thence across the water to the Naval Hospital, next to the Mill buildings, and thence to the place of echo on the causeway.

Mr. James Stockton, of *Malton*, has found, from a long series of regular and diligent observations, that the Horseleech is an accurate prognosticator of the weather. He describes the peculiarities exhibited by one kept in a large phial covered with a piece of linen rag, three parts full of clear spring water, which is regularly changed twice a week, and placed in a room at a distance from the fire. In fair and frosty weather it lies motionless, and rolled up in a spiral form at the bottom of the glass; but before rain or snow, it creeps up to the top, where, if the rain will be heavy or of some continuance, it remains a considerable time; if trifling, it quickly descends. Before rain or snow accompanied with wind, it darts about with amazing celerity, and seldom ceases until it begins to blow hard. Previous to a storm of thunder and lightning, it is exceedingly agitated, and expresses its feelings in violent convulsive starts at the top or bottom of the glass. It is remarkable, that however fine and serene the weather may be; when not the least indication is given either by the sky, the barometer, or any other circumstance; if the animal ever quit the water, or move in a desultory way, so certainly will the coincident results occur in 36, 24, or perhaps 12 hours; though its motions chiefly depend on the fall and duration of the wet, and the strength of the wind, of which in many cases it has been known to give a week's warning

warning.—We have always been of opinion, that a proper attention to natural objects would furnish man with a far more useful weather-guide than any that his boasted arts and sciences can enable him to construct.

A Clock, on an entire new system, has been made by John Thomas, a native of Caerleon, who resides at Newport, Monmouthshire, as a working smith and furrier. This piece of mechanism continues going, after once winding up, for the space of 384 days. It has a pendant, vibrating seconds, dial-plate, shewing minutes and seconds. The plates and wheels are of brass, the pinions of the best cast steel. It is in action at the maker's house.

An extraordinary instance of innate scientific genius has been lately evinced in the person of a man of the name of Bird, who, less than a twelvemonth since, followed the humble occupation of a journeyman carpenter at Abingdon; but on reading a small tract on astronomy, he obtained so clear an insight into the truths of that divine study, that though he has but little education, never heard a lecture on any science, and never saw an orrery, he has made one from his own ideas, assisted by the subscriptions of the inhabitants of Abingdon, where it was first exhibited in June last. He has since delivered lectures, with astonishing perspicuity, in the principal towns of Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

" *Windsor Castle, Jan. 4.* His Majesty continues to enjoy a good state of bodily health, and has been generally tranquil during the last month. His Majesty's disorder remains unaltered."

The Prince Regent has been pleased to grant out of the funds at the disposal of his Majesty, 1000*l.* in aid of the subscription for the relief of the labouring classes within the city and suburbs of *Edinburgh*.

NEW SILVER COINAGE.

Royal Mint, Jan. 4.—The New Silver Coinage being now very nearly finished, arrangements are making for enabling all his Majesty's subjects, in every part of Great Britain, to exchange, at the same period, the Old for the New Silver Coin of the realm. This exchange will commence on or before Monday, the 3d of February next*, and all standard Silver Coin of the Realm, however defaced or reduced in weight by use, will be received in exchange for the New Coin, by tale, at its nominal value. The Public are requested to observe, that the

New Silver Coin to be issued from his Majesty's Mint, upon this occasion, will be delivered in exchange to the holders of the Old Coin. It is therefore, strongly recommended, that all Silver Coin of the realm, however defaced or reduced in weight by use, which is now in circulation, should continue to be given and received in payment, for the very short period that will elapse before the issue of the New Silver Coin. By this means no interruption in the circulation will arise.—N. B. The Old Silver Coin of the realm, however defaced or reduced in weight by use, is received in payments, at its nominal value, by all branches of the revenue, and at the Bank of England, and will continue to be so until it is exchanged for the New Silver Coinage. (Signed) W. W. POLZ, Master and Worker of his Majesty's Mint.

Bank Dollar Tokens.—An Advertisement has appeared in the London Papers, stating that the Bank of England, with a view to the convenience of trade, has extended the time for giving value for all Bank Dollar Tokens at the rate of 5*s.* 6*d.* to the 1st day of May next.

Tuesday, January 25.

This day being appointed for opening the Session, at Two the Prince Regent entered the House of Lords; and, having sent to the Commons, to command their attendance, his Royal Highness delivered from the throne the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamented indisposition. I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their earnest desire to maintain the general tranquillity. The hostilities to which I was compelled to resort, in vindication of the honour of the country, against the Government of Algiers, have been attended with the most complete success. The splendid achievement of His Majesty's fleet, in conjunction with a squadron of the King of the Netherlands, under the gallant and able conduct of Admiral Viscount Exmouth, led to the immediate and unconditional liberation of all Christian captives then within the territory of Algiers, and to the renunciation by its Government of the practice of Christian slavery. I am persuaded that you will be duly sensible of the importance of an arrangement, so interesting to humanity, and reflecting, from the manner in which it has been accomplished, such signal honour on the British nation. In India, the refusal of the Government of Nepal to ratify a Treaty of Peace which had been signed by its Plenipotentiaries, occasioned a renewal of military operations. The judicious arrangements of

* By a Proclamation of later date it has been deferred to the 13th of February.

of the Governor-General, seconded by the bravery and perseverance of his Majesty's Forces, and of those of the East India Company, brought the campaign to a speedy and successful issue; and peace has been finally established upon the just and honourable terms of the original Treaty.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I have directed the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been formed upon a full consideration of all the present circumstances of the country, with an anxious desire to make every reduction in our establishments which the safety of the empire and sound policy allow. I recommend the state of the Public Income and Expenditure to your early and serious attention. I regret to be under the necessity of informing you that there has been a deficiency in the produce of the Revenue in the last year; but I trust that this to be ascribed to temporary causes; and I have the consolation to believe that you will find it practicable to provide for the public service of the year, without making any addition to the burthens of the people, and without adopting any measure injurious to that system by which the public credit of the country has been hitherto sustained.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have the satisfaction of informing you that the arrangements which were made in the last Session of Parliament, with a view to a New Silver Coinage, have been completed with unprecedented expedition. I have given directions for the immediate issue of the New Coin, and I trust that this measure will be productive of considerable advantages to the trade and internal transactions of the country. The distresses consequent upon the termination of a war of such unusual extent and duration, have been felt, with greater or less severity, throughout all the nations of Europe; and have been considerably aggravated by the unfavourable state of the season. Deeply as I lament the pressure of these evils upon the country, I am sensible that they are of a nature not to admit of an immediate remedy; but whilst I observe with peculiar satisfaction the fortitude with which so many privations have been borne, and the active benevolence which has been employed to mitigate them, I am persuaded that the great sources of our national prosperity are essentially unimpaired, and I entertain a confident expectation that the native energy of the country will at no distant period surmount all the difficulties in which we are involved. In considering our internal situation, you will, I doubt not, feel a just indignation at the attempts which have been made to take advantage of the distresses of the country, for the purpose of exciting a spirit of sedition and violence. I am too well convinced

of the loyalty and good sense of the great body of His Majesty's subjects, to believe them capable of being perverted by the arts which are employed to seduce them; but I am determined to omit no precautions for preserving the public peace, and for counteracting the designs of the disaffected: And I rely with the utmost confidence on your cordial support and co-operation, in upholding a system of law and Government, from which we have derived inestimable advantages, which has enabled us to conclude, with unexampled glory, a contest whereon depended the best interests of mankind, and which has been hitherto felt by ourselves, as it is acknowledged by other nations, to be the most perfect that has ever fallen to the lot of any people."

Our Readers will hear with just indignation, that several daring outrages were committed on the person of the Prince Regent on his return from the House of Lords; the particulars of which were communicated to both Houses by Lord James Murray, the Lord in waiting. The Life Guards were insulted, and gravel and other missiles thrown at the Royal carriage, between Carlton-House-Gardens and the Stable-yard Gate one glass of the state coach was struck thrice, and broken. Lord J. Murray was of opinion one or two bullets were fired from an air-gun but no bullet was found. One man active in the disturbance has been secured. The Debates on the usual Address in answer to the Speech were adjourned; and both Houses unanimously agreed to the following Address.

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, humbly to express our abhorrence of the outrage offered to your Royal Highness on your passage from Parliament—to assure your Royal Highness that we feel the deepest concern and indignation that there should be found any individual in his Majesty's Dominions capable of an attack so daring and flagitious; and to express our earnest wishes, in which we are confident we shall be joined by all descriptions of His Majesty's subjects, that you will be pleased to order measures to be taken without delay, to discover and bring to justice the aiders and abettors of this atrocious proceeding."

To this Address his R. H. the Prince Regent returned the following most gracious answer:—"This additional proof of your duty and loyalty affords me the highest satisfaction. Relying on the affection of the great part of his Majesty's subjects, I have nothing to regret but a breach of the laws. I have ordered that the persons concerned in that outrage should be brought before the proper tribunal."

FIRES IN TOWN.—On the 3d day of Jan. 1817, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Martin, grocer and tea-dealer in Bishops-gate-street: it was got under after destroying the whole of the premises, which are insured: *happily no lives were lost.*

A fire broke out on the 6th at Mrs. Fryars, Dyer's-buildings, Gower-street, which destroyed the first and second floors: it was occasioned by a horse of cloaths taking fire in the back room, and although Mrs. Fryars was in the front room, and gave immediate alarm, the flames had caught the ceiling before assistance was afforded.

FIRES IN THE COUNTRY.—The Earl of Bridgewater's magnificent Castle, Ashridge, has several times lately escaped conflagration. Several of the apartments have at different periods been discovered on fire, but fortunately in time to prevent the diabolical intentions of the incendiary, who is yet unknown, *though suspicions are entertained respecting the offender.*

A fire broke out at Woodley Farm, near Barnet, on Sunday night, the 5th instant, which did much damage. It was discovered in the kitchen when the inmates were asleep, by a shepherd, who gave the alarm in time for the family to save themselves. The house, which was an old timber building, was destroyed with many valuable improvements in machinery but the southerly wind saved the farm yard.

At the late Sessions at Guildford an order was made for rating the Rev. Rowland Hill's Chapel, towards the support and maintenance of the poor of the parish of Christchurch, and, on an inspection of the receipts and profits derived from the chapel, the magistrates fixed 67*l.* as a fair sum upon which the building ought to be rated. Mr. Webber's name, as treasurer of the chapel, was accordingly inserted in the next assessment, and a sum of 16*l.* 1*8s.* was charged. When the overseer applied to Mr. Webber, that gentleman refused to pay any thing: upon which refusal Mr. Meymott, solicitor, who is vestry clerk of Christchurch Parish, applied to the magistrates at Union-hall for a summons, to be directed to Mr. Webber, calling on him to appear and show cause why he refused payment. Mr. Webber not having attended, Mr. Meymott proved that the rate had been duly demanded, and payment refused, and applied for a warrant of distress, which the magistrates granted. The defendants have declared their determination not to pay till they have the opinion of the Court of King's Bench.

The publick will very shortly be gratified by free access to those famous Athenian Sculptures which were lately purchased for the Nation by the British ambassador to the Porte. Two spacious rooms have

been built for their exhibition on the ground-floor of the British Museum, adjoining the Townley and Egyptian Galleries. In the first and smaller of these rooms will be displayed the spirited sculptures recently dug up at Phigalia, together with the casts of Athenian statuary, the originals of which still adorn Athens and its vicinity: and in the other, originals from Athens, which will henceforward be properly called the Athenian Marbles or Sculptures. On the ground-floor are disposed the several statues, as the Theseus, &c.; and at the height of six feet from the floor the Friezes; while a few feet higher are the Metopes. Nothing can be more striking, more interesting, and more affecting. We are struck with them as the remains of ages so renowned, and so long passed away! We are interested with them as performances of matchless beauty, and many of them the work of Ictinus, under the superintendence of Phidias! And we are affected at that revolution of empires which has occasioned their transportation from their native city to a country which, in the age of Pericles, was esteemed the most barbarous of all countries, even if its very existence was known. They are, however, a proud trophy, because then display in the British metropolis is the result of public taste; and also a pleasing one, because they are not the price of blood, shed in wanton or ambitious wars. United to the Townley and other collections, the suite of rooms exhibits the finest display of the art of sculpture to be found in the world, and they will always do honour to the metropolis, and to the parties concerned in assembling and purchasing them. In addition to the above, and other splendid attractions, the public-spirited Trustees of the Museum have recently purchased, at the price of 1,100*l.* a complete collection of British Zoology, formed by Col. Montague, of the Knowle, in Devonshire.

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the regulation of Roman Catholic subjects in foreign states, has been recently printed. It establishes the remarkable fact, that no European nation, either Catholic or Protestant, has permitted the Pope to exercise an exclusive power in the choice of Bishops; and that the controul over the Hierarchy has constantly been exercised by the Sovereign power of each nation.

A considerable sensation has been excited by the official statements of the revenue, which represent it as having deteriorated in an alarming degree; and that the total deficiency in the year ended 31 Jan. 1817, compared with the income of the preceding year, amounts to upwards of nine millions.

1817.] Consolidated Fund.—Promotions.—Preferments. 81.

An Account of the Income of, and Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended the 5th January 1816 and 1817, together with the Amount of War Taxes, and the Annual Duties, &c. to the same periods.

INCOME.

	1816.	1817.
Customs - - -	£.1,128,120 2 11½	£.1,317,383 18 11½
Excise - - -	4,526,159 0 0	4,132,724 0 0
Stamps - - -	1,520,340 2 0	1,461,325 5 11
Incidents, &c. - - -	3,353,979 8 0	2,881,795 0 2
Surplus Annual Duties - - -	422,397 8 1½	361,317 4 8
Exchequer Fees - - -	24,000 0 0	
Tontine Money - - -	11,810 6 1	11,807 16 3½
Interest, Ireland - - -	916,115 19 10	946,760 12 4
War Taxes - - -	614,035 17 4½	
- Reserved out of Annuity to the Prince of Wales - - -	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
	£.12,522,438 4 4	11,118,613 18 3½

CHARGE.

	1816.	1817.
Exchequer, &c. - - -	£. 293,043 8 7	293,036 2 4
Bank Dividends - - -	9,627,814 13 2½	9,569,050 3 2
Redemption National Debt - - -	2,829,291 6 8	2,828,746 15 1
Civil List - - -	257,000 0 0	257,000 0 0
Pensions, &c. - - -	120,233 16 0½	Estimated at 252,166 19 5
	13,127,383 4 5½	13,200,000 0 0
Deficiency - - -	604,945 0 1½	2,081,386 1 8½
	£.12,522,438 4 4	11,118,613 18 3½

WAR TAXES.

	1816.	1817.
Amount of War Taxes - - -	£.4,689,452 19 9½	2,447,396 7 11
Deduct War Taxes carried to Consolidated Fund - - -	614,035 17 4½	
War Taxes for the Public Service - - -	4,075,417 2 5½	2,447,396 7 11
Amount of Duties annually voted to pay off 3,000,000 Exchequer Bills - - -	927,635 0 4½	1,211,941 8 8½
South Sea Duty - - -	1,642 15 8	743 17 5½
4½ per Cent. - - -	7,601 0 0	6,840 16 2

Exchequer, Jan. 4, 1817.

WM. ROSE HAWORTH.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Windsor-castle, Jan. 1. Maj.-gen. Herbert Taylor, Treasurer to her Majesty, vice the Earl of Effingham, dec.

Jan. 7. Sir G. Drummond and Sir A. Campbell, Knights Commanders of the Order of the Bath.

Foreign-office, Jan. 13. George-William Coad, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of the Netherlands.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

S. Humphrys, esq. Prothonotary for the Counties of Chester and Flint.

Mr. Barré Beresford, Deputy Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.

GENT. MAG. January, 1817.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Carr, M. A. Hatfield Broad Oak V. Essex, vice Dealtry, resigned.

Rev. James Ingram, B. D. Rotherfield Grays R. co. Oxford.

Rev. William Wray Maunsell, Vicar-general of Limerick, vice Radcliffe, appointed Vicar-general of Ireland.

Rev. John H. Browne, Crownthorpe R. Norfolk.

Rev. William Workman, Estrop R. Wilts.

Rev. E. J. Beckwith, M. A. Tillingham R. Essex, vice Bennett, dec.

Rev. H. J. Knapp, Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, vice Bennett, dec.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 6. At Florence, the lady of Sir Thomas Trowbridge, R. N. a son.—23. The wife of W. E. Lees, esq. a son.—24. The wife of Thomas O. Lees, esq. a son.—25. The wife of John C. Lees, esq. a son.—30. The lady of Sir H. Lees, bart. a son and heir.

Lately. In Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of Hon. Lieut.-col. Grey, a son.—In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, the wife of Robert Westley Halls, esq. a son and heir.—At Bath, the wife of Lieut.-col. Wardlaw, a son.—At Rio de Janeiro, the wife of Henry Chamberlain, his Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, a dau.

Jan. 2. In Devonshire-place, the lady of Maj.-gen. Sir William Anson, K. C. B. a son.—4. In Hertford-st. the Countess of Clonmell, a son and heir.—At Hollycombe, Sussex, the wife of C. W. Taylor, esq. M. P. a son and heir.—7. At Kensington, the wife of E. E. Vidal, esq. R. N. a dau.—8. At Cambridge, Lady Mortlock, a dau.—10. The wife of Rev. Charles Parr Burney, a son.—10. The wife of Dr. Edward-Thomas Mouro, Gower-street, a son.—11. In Wimpole-street, the lady of Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville, a son.—In Harley-st. the wife of Capt. Beaufort, R. N. a son.—13. At Kemsey Lodge, Worcester, the lady of Maj.-gen. Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, bart. a dau.—14. In Wimpole-street, the lady of Rt. Hon. Ld. Bridport, a dau.—In Hyde-street, Manchester-square, the wife of David Cronin, jun. esq. of Prospect-hall, Killarney, a son.—16. Viscountess Folkestone, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 1. At Kington, Warwickshire, Rob. Dormer, esq. youngest son of the Hon. James Dormer, to Elizabeth, only child and heiress of the late Richard Hill, esq. of Kington.

Dec. 20. At Gotha, the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg, to the Princess Louisa, only dau. of the reigning Duke of Gotha.

21. Robert Marquis, esq. late of Bengal, to Mary Forsyth, daughter of Thomas Rannie, esq. of Bird's Park, Cullen.

26. W. G. Paul, esq. of Ballyglan, Waterford, second son of the late Sir J. Paul, bart. to Marianne, fifth dau. of the late Edward Moore, esq. of Moonesfort, Tipperary, and niece to Lord Brandon.

William Young, esq. of Coperagh, Carlow, to Henrietta-Maria Leslie, eldest dau. of the late Major Adams, of Annalee.

30. Rev. John Gore, to Maria, only dau. of the late Capt. John Tuome, of Upper-terrace, Islington.

Dec. ... By special licence, Lieut. Maurice-Fitzhardinge Powell, Aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent, eldest son of Mr. Powell, of Bristol, to Lady Eleanor Dumbarton, of Dumbarton Castle.

Lately, Richard Eastwick, esq. to Frances, youngest dau. of Maj.-gen. Fyers.

W. Gray, esq. R. N. to Louisa, only dau. of Mrs. Esdaile, and niece to Gen. Glasgow, R. A.

William Curzon, esq. youngest son of C. H. Curzon, esq. of Melton, to Maria, only daughter of Col. Hunlock.

At Hitchen, Robert-Linlow Carr, esq. M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Rev. H. Ward, M. A. of Queen's College.

Samuel Gerrard, esq. late of the 3d (or King's own) Dragoons, and only son of Thomas Gerrard, esq. of Tally-ho, Westmeath, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of T. C. Fowler, esq. of Pendeford House, co. Staff.

Major H. B. Harris, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late T. H. Balteel, esq. of Bellevue, Devon.

Jan. 1. John Clayton Hall, M. D. to Mrs. Eliza-Jackson Rand, widow of the late Charles Rand, esq. of Madras.

William-John Law, esq. to Charlotte Mary, eldest dau. of Rob. Simpson, esq.

John Parrott, esq. of Mitcham, to Mrs. Phillips, of Phipps-bridge, near Merton Abbey.

J. H. Bellairs, esq. of Leicester, to Frances-Louisa, sister to Lieut.-col. Bull, K. C. B. of the Royal Horse Artillery.

At Lisbon, F. W. Haden, esq. Deputy Commissary General, to Mrs. Maria Bullen, widow of A. J. Bullen, esq. and eldest dau. of Sam. Thornton, esq. of Streatham.

2. Mr. R. Revell, of Chelsea Hospital, to Anne-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Gwyn Jones, esq. of Berbece.

4. E. Tovey, esq. of Daleybrook House, Road, Somerset, to Mrs. Duncan, widow of John Duncan, esq. of Jamaica.

John Irvine, esq. eldest son of Gerard Irvine, esq. of Rockheld, co. Fermanagh, to Sarah, eldest dau. of T. Towers, esq. of Bushy Park, Tipperary.

6. Rt. Hon. Joshua Lord Huntingfield, of Heveningham Hall, Suffolk, to Miss Blois, dau. of Sir C. Blois, bart. of Cockfield Hall, in the same county.

At Edinburgh, John Polwarth, esq. factor for Lord Keith in Scotland, to Miss Adams, dau. of the late Henry Adams, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

7. Sir J. H. English, K. G. V. surgeon, of Lower Grosvenor-street, to Miss Eliza-Wigglesworth Bogle, of Manchester-sq.

Henry, son of P. Desbshire, esq. of Little Maddox street, to Mary-Edwardina-Fenwick Stuart, dau. of E. Fenwick, esq. and niece to the late Lieut.-gen. Sir John Stuart, Count of Maida.

8. Capt. Gapt. George-Augustus Westphal, R. N. to Mrs. Chambers, of Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

H. J. Conyers, esq. only son of J. Conyers, esq. of Copt Hall, Essex, to Harriet, second dau. of Rt. Hon. Thomas Steele.

SIR GEORGE PREVOST, BART.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1817.

The enclosed Halifax newspaper contains some observations, which appear to me so illustrative of the character and services of that inestimable man, and very excellent, but much-injured officer, the late Governor General of British North America, and so justly, though briefly, detail many of the civil and military difficulties which he had to encounter and did surmount, that I trust you will agree with me in thinking them highly deserving a place in your Miscellany.

Now that the irritation and animosities of party-spirit have subsided and been buried in the grave, I doubt not but every impartial man will allow the preservation of Canada to the British empire to have been chiefly owing to the judicious conduct of Sir George Prevost, in the arduous charge committed to him by his Sovereign.

It is certainly of great importance that the fair fame and well earned reputation of military men should be cherished, and protected from the blight of flippant or unfounded aspersion; and I am confident you will be ready to contribute to so desirable a purpose by handing down to posterity, in your widely circulated Publication, this just tribute of an unprejudiced Nova Scotian to the virtues and talents of his late Governor, which I am certain will be perused by many with as much satisfaction and interest as it has been by your constant Reader.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

"We have copied from the London Gazette * the posthumous honours be-

stowed upon Sir GEORGE PREVOST, with a lively pleasure, in which we are sure the great mass of our Readers will participate. Some few indeed there are (and we say it with pain) whom we remember pressing nearest to his person, and bowing most profoundly at his levees here, who altered their tone prodigiously when the great and good man was thought to be falling. Where this proceeded, as we believe it mostly did, from a trifling levity of mind, veering, like a sulken vane, with every wind, it can only be an object for our pity. But if there were any who could be enemies to so excellent a man, we wish them no greater punishment than the rankings of their own bad hearts, when they read the judgment pronounced upon him by his Prince.

"For ourselves, as we profess not to flatter the living, so we wish to do justice to the dead. We never had but one opinion of Sir George Prevost, which we formed upon some knowledge of his character, and which we never saw reason to change. We were pleased with the even cheerfulness of his temper, with his simple unassuming manners, and his condescension to people of every rank. We admired his vigorous, active, penetrating mind. But we peculiarly respected him for his probity, his independence, his justice, in short for principles of morals and religion, such as we have but rarely met.

Sir George Prevost, we believe, never had any patron but his services and character. Recommended by these alone, he was selected to defend us at a time when the people of the United States had full confidence that they would speedily

* "*Whitehall, Sept. 3.* His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, taking into his Royal consideration the distinguished conduct and services of the late Lieutenant-general Sir George Prevost, bart. during a long period of constant active employment in situations of great trust, both military and civil, in the course of which his gallantry, zeal, and able conduct were particularly displayed at the conquest of the Island of St. Lucia, in 1803, and of the Island of Martinique in 1809; as also in successfully opposing, with a small garrison, the attack made in 1805, by a numerous French force, upon the Island of Dominica, then under his government; and while Governor-general and Commander in Chief of the British Provinces in North-America, in the defence of Canada against the repeated invasions perseveringly attempted by the American forces during the late war; and his Royal Highness being desirous of evincing in an especial manner, the sense which his Royal Highness entertains of these services, by conferring upon his family a lasting memorial of his Majesty's royal favour, hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to ordain, that the supporters following may be borne and used by Dame Catharine Aune Prevost, widow of the said late Lieutenant-general Sir George Prevost, during her widowhood, viz. 'On either side a grenadier of the 16th (or Bedfordshire) Regiment of Foot, each supporting a banner, that on the dexter side inscribed WEST INDIES, and that on the sinister CANADA; and that the said supporters, together with the motto, 'SERVATUM CINERI,' may also be borne by Sir George Prevost, bart. son and heir of the said late Lieutenant-general, and by his successors in the said dignity of a Baronet, provided the same be first duly exemplified according to the laws of Arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office. And his Royal Highness hath been also pleased to command, that the said concession and especial mark of the royal favour be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms."

be in possession of Halifax. And some time after, when Sir James Craig had left Canada in a state of irritation little short of rebellion, 'the Prince Regent (as the Secretary's letter expressed it) having had experience of his talents, both for civil and military affairs,' ordered him to assume the administration of that most delicate and difficult government.

"And certainly no man could be better qualified to reconcile (if that were possible) the two discordant parties, who with very unequal numbers, but equal animosity, have so long divided, and still unhappily divide, that Province. But since even his good temper, impartiality, and address could effect nothing like cordial union, he took the course which his duty plainly required—to be of neither party; to employ men who had talents and influence, without any distinction whether they were of French or English origin, or whether they had been obnoxious or otherwise to his predecessor.

"This equal holding of the balance was displeasing to the English party; but it saved the country. It gained Sir George the entire confidence and affections of the Canadians. They submitted to be severely trained to arms; they took his army-bills as cash; and when the Enemy invaded the country, encouraged by the supposed disaffection of the inhabitants, General Wilkinson testifies, that they met nothing but the most determined hostility in the whole male population. And another General (Hampson) could testify that he and his army were discomfited by the gallant De Salaberry, a Canadian gentleman, at the head of one or two companies of Canadian militia.

"In brief, when this War broke out, Sir George was informed that England could neither send him men nor money. But, confident in the affections of the people he governed, and in the resources of his own mind, he met the Enemy at every point where he attacked, along a frontier of 1100 miles; and at every point he repulsed him with loss and disgrace; until the whole fleet on Lake Erie being captured—and captured, beyond all controversy, for want of 400 seamen whilst we had 100 ships of war upon the station—the loss of Uppermost Canada inevitably followed.

"Another much more unaccountable disaster upon the water—the defeat of an English fleet by that of the Enemy on Lake Champlain—rendered it altogether impossible for Sir George to penetrate, as he had been instructed, into the interior of the United States. Which being the case, and none can deny it, he thought he could not answer for blood 'unprofitably shed' by assaulting the works at Plattsburgh, which he assuredly must

abandon, if he succeeded, in less than a month.

"But here was a fine opportunity for wicked passions to work. It was convenient for the beaten navy to devolve the blame upon the land service. It was delightful to the domineering party at Quebec to be revenged of the man who had trusted to French Canadians. They were able artful men, and high in office. They had attempted long before to get Sir George recalled, by *privately* representing to the Prince Regent that his *conciliating system*, as they called it, would be ruinous to the authority of Government. But now they thought no terms need be kept. The brother of one of the highest naval officers—himself a civil officer—was afterwards found to be the writer of the most virulent libels upon Sir George that appeared in the *Montreal Herald*. That paper, and the *Arcadian Recorder*, teemed with calumnies and abuse against that good man, which must ever be esteemed disgraceful to the countries in which they were published; and we believe that both countries now think so.

"We have not room in an article of this sort to enter largely into the subject. We shall only say that we profess to think for ourselves, and not to follow the momentary cry of a mob. We think that there is often more magnanimity displayed in not fighting, than in fighting; and certainly much more in facing oloquy than in facing a cannon. The *Heralds* of Sedition, and *Recorders* of Calumnies, were as busy in the days of *Fabius* as they have been in ours. They called him Pædagogue, coward, old-woman, every thing; because he would not fight just when they thought he should. He bore with the infamy of the day, and is illustrious to all posterity.

Non ponbat enim rumores ante salutem:
Ergo postque magisque vixi nunc gloria claret.

"Such also was Sir George Prevost. He knew very well what use his enemies would make of his retreat from Plattsburgh. He might have assaulted and carried the place (for we think it would have fallen); and, after burying one or two thousand brave men in the ditch, returned with the applause of the multitude, bought with the tears of widows and orphans, and without any one advantage to his country. He followed the dictates of his conscience, and trusted to the deliberate voice of his country for his fame. It has not disappointed him.

"But we hasten to the catastrophe. Sir George Prevost went home (with an eagerness and by a route that exhausted nearly all the strength he had left) to answer every charge his enemies might bring;

bring; and when he arrived he could scarcely find who was his accuser; or whether he had any. He pressed for an investigation, however, before a proper tribunal; where he might vindicate his character from the foul calumnies which he would not stoop to answer in the country where he governed. This demand was evaded, and various successive reasons found for deferring the trial for a long and most distressing period to him.

"The Government seemed to wish that no investigation should take place. Indeed the feelings of the two great branches of the public service seemed to be too much concerned in the case. That of the Military might be implied from the favourite and official organ of the Command, in Chief giving a dinner to Sir George and his friends upon his arrival in London. Whilst that of the Navy was but too plainly marked by the Court-Martial on Captain Paine, who thought proper not only to try their own officers, but to declare their censure also of the Governor-General of Canada.

"Hereupon Sir George renounced his demand of a speedy trial; and a day was at last fixed, and Sir James Yeo obliged to give in his formal charges. It is plain that the whole must have turned upon this—'Was the fleet lost, or was it not, by want of co-operation of the land forces?' On this point Sir George was ready, long ready, to meet his accusers with superabundant evidence. We have not a doubt but he would have been triumphantly acquitted, and sent back with a peerage—a well-earned peerage, to his government. But alas! the justice and the reward were '*reserved for his ashes*.' His frame, exhausted by most faithful and laborious services to his country; by a journey through the wilderness in the midst of winter, to meet his accusers; and by the still more painful delays of justice, sunk at last, and he went to a tribunal where he will find Justice. So fell a great and good man; without any thing to cheer him, but the rectitude of his heart, and a conscience, void of offence to God and man. 'We are grieved from good authority, that when his death was known at Quebec, it drew tears from the eyes of those very persons who had opposed his administration as too indulgent to the French Canadians.

"We have only to add, that his Lady, who reminds us of the Spartan and Roman Matrons, after a few days of the first bitter grief had passed, presented a spirited Memorial to the Minister; demanding that the proposed Court-Martial should proceed notwithstanding the decease of her husband; as she was ready to meet it, and to vindicate his fame. After reference to the Judge Advocate Ge-

neral it was answered, that such a request could not be complied with; but that his Majesty's Ministers never had any intention to throw a shade on the name of Sir George Prevost; but on the contrary would shew their high esteem of his services by conferring honours on his family; and a gentleman was sent from the Secretary's office, to settle with her Ladyship at Belmont how this might be done most agreeably to her feelings. The issue was what we have given from the Gazette; and nothing could be thought of more judicious. The *Supporters*, the proper badges of nobility, give the honour of the peerage, without the rank, to which the fortune left by Sir George was not equal, though his merits were. The words displayed upon the banners will be a perpetual memorial of the great and important services which Sir George in his lifetime rendered to his country. And when his only son, now but a boy, looks hereafter upon these arms, we trust it will raise in his youthful bosom a strong desire to become like his father.

"The facts which we have stated in this article we have from highly-respectable Correspondents, on whom we can fully rely; and we conceived they would be interesting to our Readers."

PESTONJEE BOMANJEE.

Aug. 21, 1816. At half-past two o'clock in the morning, Pestonjee Bomanjee, the well-known and very respectable Parsee Merchant, paid the great debt of Nature, after having just completed his 68th year. He had for some time lingered under a very painful and depressing illness, which he bore with great fortitude, cheering his family and friends with the hopes of his recovery to the last. A few hours, however, before his dissolution, he became sensible of the near approach of death; and in the full possession of his faculties, prepared his surrounding relatives for the awful separation that was about to take place, with a composure and resignation worthy of the most enlightened philosophy, exalted and refined by the most perfect reliance on the wisdom and goodness of God. He addressed them with great affection, and with all that strength, clearness, and precision of language for which he was held in so much estimation through life. He told them that he felt his hour was come, and that as such was the will of the high Providence that watched over them, he submitted himself to his gracious dispensations: That death was the last tribute to be paid in this world—the universal lot of human nature, and that as it must be paid, sooner or later when God determined the time, it is the duty of man to submit without further struggle, and to prepare himself for an event which he cannot

cannot delay : That as he felt all hopes of recovery were vain, he gave up, as far as man can be supposed to do, the very wish to live ; and conjured his friends to imitate him in that resignation which was now his greatest comfort. He desired them to look back on the part he had so long played in life, that, if they were satisfied he had conducted himself well, his memory would remain to them as a consolation after he was gone, and that instead of lamenting, they ought rather to give thanks to the Almighty for the prosperity with which he had been crowned, and for the powerful friends by whom he and they were supported, both in India and in England. That the same line of conduct which first obtained those blessings, would preserve them ; and that he had nothing left to wish for in this world, but a long continuance of that prosperity which God had been pleased to show his family before he took him to himself. Such was the piety, such the resignation, and such the dignified morality of this dying believer in the religion of Zoroaster !

His loss has not been confined to his family and friends : it is felt by the Natives of every description. His wealth and his knowledge gave him great power ; and he was liberal of both without ostentation. From the earliest period of his life he was trained up in mercantile pursuits ; and of all the Asiatics we have ever known, he was eminently the best acquainted with our language, our customs, and our laws. This enabled him to adjust many disputes among the rich, which might have involved them in ruin, and to relieve many of the poor from that pride of oppression which is so generally connected with the aristocracy of mere wealth. As the representative of successful industry, wealth indeed cannot be too much respected ; but how many accomplishments and how many virtues are required, to refine it into that respectability, which can only result from a proper use of the power which it bestows. He was possessed of a very noble figure, an admirable address, and a copious flow of language. No man could possibly present himself in a more dignified or prepossessing manner ; and the impression he made from such natural advantages was uniformly supported by the resources of a sound judgment, and a great variety and extent of information. From the time his fortune first enabled him to lay out money on building, even to his last illness, he continued to beautify the town and island of Bombay with houses and gardens ; and he may be truly said to have created that taste for an ornamental disposal of their wealth, by which the natives of this country have contributed so much to the comforts of the European

population. The gentlemen who have inhabited his numerous and stately houses will bear ample testimony to the liberality with which he uniformly met their wishes, and adopted their suggestions of improvement or even alteration ; and the greater part of a very considerable fortune is actually vested in this manner. The day before his death, we understand, he made and published his last will and testament, in which he displayed his usual good sense, and left his affairs in the most orderly arrangement. He adopted his eldest grandson Dadabhoj, as his own son, according to the custom of his Nation ; but left his very handsome fortune to be enjoyed equally by both his grandsons ; the children of a beloved daughter, whose early loss he lamented as the greatest misfortune he had met with in life. She married Nowrojee, the eldest son of Jamsetjee Bomanjee, our venerable Naval architect, and head of the Wadia family—a family which, whether we consider them as British subjects, British merchants, or British architects, have largely contributed to the prosperity and strength of the British Empire in India.—(*Bombay Courier*, August 24, 1816.)

REV. HENRY MEEN, B. D.

Jan. 3. Died, at his Rectory-house in Bread-street-hill, aged 72, the Rev. Henry Meen, formerly fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge ; B. A. 1766 ; M. A. 1769 ; B. D. 1776, rector of the united Parishes of St. Nicholas Coleabbey and St. Nicholas Olave, London, to which he was collated in 1792, and prebendary of Twyford in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul ; in which Cathedral he held also the office of Lecturer. This very amiable and learned man completed, in 1780, Mr. Fawkes's Translation of the " Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius ;" in the preface to which he speaks too modestly of his own share in the work ; having written all the notes, and some of the translations. He was also the translator of " Cóluthus Lycopolites," in Dr. Anderson's edition of " Translations ;" in which C. stood for *Coadjutor*, who was Mr. Meen. He afterwards distinguished himself in a critical work of very considerable erudition on an obscure subject, entitled, " Remarks on the Cassandra of Lycophion," originally published in the European Magazine, and afterwards reprinted in a distinct form, 8vo 1800. These remarks consisted of portions of the Cassandra, made into sections of Latin Arguments, Greek Originals, the Latin prose Translations, an English Translation by Mr. Meen ; together with short notes on the original Greek, and short English notes by Mr. Meen. This work was published as a specimen of an entire Translation of the
Cassandra

Cassandra of Lycophron, which, from the specimen afforded by this pamphlet, it is much to be regretted that the learned Translator did not live to publish, as he thoroughly understood his dark mysterious Author, and would have brought him before the English Public in a clear and elegant translation. Even yet it is to be hoped that his laborious undertaking will not be lost to the literary world, as we are assured that Mr. Meen completed his translation of Lycophron, which, with the rest of his books and MSS. will be sold by Mr. Stubbins.—These remarks were succeeded, in the year 1816 by “*Successivæ Operæ*,” or Selections from ancient Authors, sacred and profane, with Translations and Notes &c., 8vo. Of these Literary scraps (Mr. M.’s own modest phrase for his “*Successivæ Operæ*”) the most considerable are Translations, with notes on portions of his favourite Lycophron’s Cassandra, and of Pindar’s Odes. This work also contains observations on Horace; on a book entitled “*De Religione Tractatus*,” 1705, St. Paul’s first Epistle to the Corinthians, xi. 25., Gataker’s and Pfoheunus’s Remarks on Lycophron, Milton, and Pindar; St. Luke, xii. 49. and xvi. 9.; 1 Cor. i. 12., and St. James’s Epistle, i. 17.” In 1766, he published with his name, “*Happiness, a Poetical Essay*,” 4to. Lond. Of this Poem he spoke as a juvenile performance. In 1798, he preached before an Association of Volunteers, and printed and published his Sermon in 4to: the ext. Gal. iv. 18.—Mr. Meen was frequently consulted by Authors on the publication of their works, and was most liberal of his assistance in correcting them for publication, or seeing them through the press: among others he corrected the proof-sheets of Bishop Percy’s “*Blank Verse before Milton*,” a work which was destroyed by Messrs. Nichols’s fire.

MRS. SUSANNA PARK.

Oct. 3. Died at Hampstead, near London, in the 90th year of her age, Mrs. Susanna Park, who might, without ostentation, be pronounced

Plena diem, plena vitulum.

She was the sole daughter of Mr. Richard Nevison, who relinquished the profession of the Law to reside upon a small patrimonial property at Caldecot, in Rutlandshire. Dying there, while his child was very young, she became the ward of his particular friend William Whitwell, esq. of Oundle, with whose immediate honourable descendants (Admiral Whitwell, Lord Howard de Walden, the Countess de Waldereu, and Mrs. Griffin) she continued to live in habits of much indebted friendship

* This work is ably reviewed in our vol. LXXXV. Part ii. pp. 236—239.

during their several lives. A fitting sigh would sometimes cross her saddened recollection, that she had outlived them all. In infancy her frame was so feeble that it was not expected she could have been reared, and in maturer years she suffered much from rheumatic fever, by being put into a damp bed; but in advanced life her health and spirits were the unfailling support of each other. Cheerful contentment and pious composure became the characteristics of her mind, and her moral practice was to be “*temperate in all things*.” Hence her faculties remained unimpaired by the fulness of her years. She was accustomed to read her Bible, with the Sermons of Bp. Beveridge, and other theological writings, for three or four hours a day; and from her familiar acquaintance with the Psalms, would frequently peruse them without spectacles. One week of languid confinement to her bed, from the gradual exhaustion of animal strength, was all her patient spirit had the trial to undergo before her change came. On the morning of departure she supplicated for release, resigned her soul into the hands of her Saviour with the solemn aspiration of St. Stephen, and fell asleep with such an angel-smile upon her countenance, and so like an infant sinking into repose, that the precise time of departing could not be ascertained by those who were kneeling round. One of her domestic attendants affecting sobbed forth—“*May I die the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like thine!*” That this may be accomplished it will be needful to live the life of the righteous; and so, by true faith in “*The Lord our Righteousness*,” it may be humbly hoped, that “*being planted together with Him in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection*.”

A copy of tributary verses to his venerable mother, by Mr. Park, the poetical Autiquary, is here inserted.

Lines writen while an aged Mother was taking an afternoon nap, after having expressed a pious willingness for removal from this world.

To guard my sleep thou oft watch’d me,
And safe may thy day-slumbers be,
As now I sit and watch by thee,
And bless thee, oh my Mother!

Calm be thy slumber, sweet thy dream;
If aught should o’er thy fancy gleam,
May Heaven’s bright dawns form the theme

Of visions near my Mother!

And even now it may be so,—
For there’s a more than earthly glow
Upon thy cheek, and on thy brow.

A smile of peace, my Mother.

Thou, with the ‘pure in heart,’ hast trod
A saintly path on Zion’s road,

And

And such will Jesus guide to God
And to Himself, my Mother!

Yet still on earth what mercies thine!
When, past the verge of eighty-nine,
Comfort and Hope unclouded shine,
To gladden thee, my Mother.

And Grace still dawns from day to day,
And Faith still points thy upward way*,
Then do not blame the long delay
Till thou dost soar, my Mother!

July 18, 1816.

T. PARK.

DEATHS.

1816. **A**T Dinapore, Bengal, aged 60,
July 8. Richard Morse Payne, esq.
many years paymaster of H. M. 24th foot.

Aug. 26. At sea, on his way to Britain,
Alexander Cameron, esq. late captain in
the 79th foot, youngest son of the late
Ewan Cameron, esq. of Glenewis.

Oct. 9. At Saint John's, Antigua,
Thomas Kirwan, esq.; a gentleman whose
loss will long be mourned, by his numer-
ous friends and relations, both in these
countries and the West Indies; for,
gifted with the highest endowments of na-
ture, aided by an enlightened education,
he was at once the delight and improve-
ment of society, and of those who were
fortunate enough to be acquainted with
him. He was the advocate of every cha-
ritable, every benevolent, and every use-
ful measure. In him talent always found
a patron, industry a supporter, misfor-
tune an alleviator, and distress a benefac-
tor. The gloom which his death has
cast over his friends at Antigua and the
other Islands is the best testimony of
the estimation in which his virtues were
held, and of the manner in which his loss
is deplored. The mingled tears of the
native and the sojourner will long con-
tinue to bedew and freshen the grave that
now possesses the mortal remains of this
upright, honourable, and excellent man.
Mr. Kirwan was in his 73d year. He was
born at Galway in Ireland.

Oct. 28. In Cape Town, at the Cape
of Good Hope, aged 36, Mrs. Diana War-
den, the wife of Francis Warden, esq.
chief secretary to the Government of
Bombay. A residence of many years at
that place, distinguished by every virtue,
and the charms of a most amiable dispo-
sition, had endeared her to a numerous
circle of friends.

Nov. 1. At Belize, Honduras, of a
bilious fever, aged 25, Dep. Assistant-
Commissary Gen. Geo. Thos. Harker.

Nov. 7. At Barbadoes, Mr. Edward
Prescott midshipman of H. M. ship Ante-

lope, third son of the late John Prescott,
esq. of St. Petersburg.

Nov. ... At Moscow, the Russian Gen-
eral Doctoroff.

Dec. 1. In Charlemont-street, Dublin,
in his 65th year, Joseph Mason esq. He
was the younger son of a respectable fa-
mily which had been for some time settled
at Little Coolbanagher, in the Queen's
County, adjoining Shane Castle, the resi-
dence of the late Dean Cooté. Mr. Mason
was early introduced into active life, and
long held a confidential and laborious situ-
ation in the office for the payment of corn
premiums, where, for many years pre-
viously to its suppression, he was one of
the deputy-paymasters. He has been
often heard to say that when he first
came to Dublin he had not more than a
guinea in his pocket, and that, although
in the course of his official duties sums to
the amount of more than 60,000*l.* annu-
ally passed through his hands, yet he
never left his account one shilling in ar-
rear. Mr. Mason was first married to
Miss Groves, sister to the late James
Groves, esq. an eminent attorney in Dub-
lin, by whom he had issue three surviving
children: Wm.-Shaw, author of the Statis-
tical Survey of Ireland; Olivia, first mar-
ried to Alderman Button, late Lord Mayor
of Dublin, and now the wife of Robert
White, esq. of Grafton-street, in the same
city, one of the firm of the house of
Hawkes, Moseley, and Co. London; and
Edward-Groves, of the First Fruit Office.
Mr. Mason was afterwards married to
Miss Andrews, eldest sister of Alderman
Andrews of Dublin. His remains are de-
posited in the cemetery of St. John's
Church, Coolbanagher, within a mile of
the place of his nativity.

Dec. 2. At St. Thomas's, in South-
wark, aged 63, the wife of the Rev. Chas.
Hodgkin.

Dec. 5. At Pont de Beauvoisin, on his
road to Pisa for the benefit of a milder
climate, in his 31st year, Lieut.-col. H.
Gomm, Major in his Majesty's 6th re-
giment of infantry. This officer having
served under the Duke of Wellington dur-
ing the whole of the Peninsular War, re-
ceived a severe wound at the Pass of the
Pyrenees, from the effects of which he
never recovered.

Dec. 10. At Penzance, the wife of
Capt. Michael Halliday, R.N.

Dec. 20. At Hampstead, of a dropsy,
Albertina, wife of Capt. Hutchinson, late
agent and consul at Briel in Holland, and
niece to Dr. Matthias Mawson, Bp. of Ely.

Dec. 23. At Newton, in his 88th year,
Robert Hope, esq. the most extensive
farmer in the South of Scotland. His loss
will long be severely felt by a numerous
list of relations and friends. His door
was ever open for the poor to enter the
hospitable

* "By Grace are ye saved through
Faith."—Ephes. ii. 8.

hospitable mansion, and his hand always ready to relieve their wants. His heart melted at the tale of woe, and his purse was always open to relieve distress. The ready bounty with which he assisted necessity, and the honest warmth by which he shewed the sincerity of his friendship, were virtues which so eminently adorned his character, that the remembrance of them will be a lasting monument of departed worth. He lived to a late period of life, enjoying great good health, loved, honoured, and venerated by all around him, and sunk at last, as his best friends could wish, without a struggle or a sigh.

At Paris, August 10, third daughter of G. Grant, esq.

Dec. 25. At Churchill House, co. Northampton, in her 74th year, Mrs. Clarke, relict of John Clarke, of Welton Place, esq. whose death we recorded in Vol. LXXV. p. 1233. In every situation of life in which she was placed, as a daughter, wife, mother, and friend, her conduct was uniformly amiable, and worthy of imitation. A true and sincere Christian, her character through life was marked by the most devoted resignation, and submission to every dispensation of the Almighty, by unremitting piety and devotion, accompanied by the mildest and meekest humility; extending the tenderest feelings towards the distressed, the most active charity towards the poor; the most constant and warm friendship towards those around her; and the fondest and most affectionate proofs of conjugal and maternal love towards her husband and children.

Dec. 27. At Priner, in his 44th year, Rev. William Roberts.

Dec. 28. At Gravesend, aged 70, John Rose, esq. many years storekeeper at Gravesend and Tilbury Fort.

At Hartlebury, Worcestershire, after a few hours illness, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. P. Medwin. This excellent woman, distinguished in an eminent degree by her conjugal and maternal virtues, had left an afflicted partner and three small children to lament her premature death, which was occasioned by an injury received from the pommel of a saddle when she was in a state of pregnancy. The kindness and anxiety expressed by all ranks in the neighbourhood on this unfortunate accident, sufficiently indicate how much she was beloved.

At Nottingham, aged 80, Lady Elizabeth Santry, relict of the late Lord Santry, of Santry House, Ireland.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Morris Robinson, widow of Lieut.-col. Robinson, late B. M. G. at Gibraltar.

Dec. 29. Suddenly, in Newington Butts Church, Surrey, during divine service, aged 66, Mr. J. Dorrington.

At Howden, in her 72d year, Mrs. Spof-Gent. *Mag. January, 1817.*

forth, of that place, most deservedly respected and regretted by all who knew her.

At Knaresbro', Elizabeth, wife of Robt. Dent, esq. after a few days illness, occasioned by extreme anguish for the loss of her niece, Miss Anne Wilson, who was carried off by a rapid decline at the age of 17. They were both interred in the same grave on Jan. 2, an awful and affecting instance of mortality.

At the Deanery near St. Asaph, in her 75th year, Mrs. Wynne, relict of R. Wynne, esq. late of Gaithwin, co. Denbigh, deceased, and mother of Robert Wynne, esq. of the same place.

Hyacinth Daly, esq. many years mayor of Calway.

Dec. 30. The wife of Mr. John Haggitt, of the Strand, hosier. She gave birth on Christmas day to a daughter, who survives her.

Dec. 31. Of typhus fever, aged 21, Martha, fifth daughter of Francis Chapman, of Thornton Rust, Wensleydale, whose amiable manners and disposition caused her to live universally respected.

LATILY.—At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Baker, in Argyle-street, very sincerely regretted by her family and numerous friends, Mrs. Andrewes, wife of the very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury. She was Eliz. Maria, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Ball, rector of Wymondham, co. Leic. and 34 years Curate of St. George's Bloomsbury. (See memoirs of Mr. Ball in History of Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 390.)

At Acton, in his 68th year, George Samuel Wegg, esq.

Mr. Tho. Middleton, upwards of 25 years clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Dorrien and Co.

D. non.—At Stonehouse, Plymouth, aged 106, Margaret Clark, who till within a few months of her decease, had the full enjoyment of her faculties; indeed, till late in 1814, she was in the habit of going regularly to Plymouth market for such little necessaries as were requisite to her subsistence. Since 1812, a gentleman of Plymouth, in consideration of her age and extreme good character, has, by a contribution among his family and friends, supplied her with a weekly stipend, in addition to the parish allowance. The account she gave of herself on the 7th of January 1812, was, that she was born at Dundee; that she was married at the New Church there by the Rev. Mr. Dawson, about 80½ years since (before the Rebellion), to Philip Clark, by whom she had 15 sons and three daughters, two only of whom are now living, a son and daughter; the former being drum-major in the East Devon Militia. She was at the battle of Fontenoy, where Duke William commanded, with her husband, who was wounded and taken prisoner. He was afterwards

terwards a serjeant of invalids in Plymouth citadel, where he died 21 years ago. Two of her sons were lost on board a vessel commanded by Capt. Buttell, of Topsham, at the time of the great earthquake; and five others were killed in the action fought by Adm. Keppel. Tea was her usual drink; and she declared she never was prevailed upon to drink beer or spirits during her life.

At Exeter, Anne, wife of Ralph Rice, esq. barrister-at-law, daughter of the late Edmund F. Bourke, esq.

Essex.—At Colchester, aged 57, Rev. S. King, of Comarques, Thorpe-le-Sokes. *Gloucestershire*.—At Cheltenham, aged 70, Edward Witts, esq. formerly of Swerford Park, co. Oxford.

Whilst on a visit at Bristol, aged 67, Mrs. Chester, relict of the late Rev. William Chester, of Cheltenham

At Berkeley, Charlotte, wife of Dr. Henry Jenner.

Near Bristol, Miss D. Davis, youngest sister of the late Rev. D. P. Davis, vicar of Monmouth.

Kent.—Dr. Thomas Fitzmaurice, many years senior surgeon of Haslar Hospital, and late of Woolwich Dock-yard.

Lancashire.—At Adwick, Manchester, aged 39, Rev. Robert Mayow, second son of the late John Mayow, esq. of Bath.

Norfolk.—Lucy, wife of Dr. Gledesstone, of Yarmouth.

Northumberland.—In his 73d year, Mr. R. Beilby, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He was associated with the celebrated Bewick in the first publication of the "History of Quadrupeds," he was the compiler of that work, and Mr. Bewick (who had served his apprenticeship with him) adorned it with those admirable wood-cuts, which have since occasioned the revival of an almost forgotten art.

Sussex.—At Brighton, Mr. R. Hall, comedian, late of the Theatres Royal of York and Hull.

At Brighton, in her 21st year, Amelia, youngest daughter of Benjamin Travers, esq.

Somersetshire.—At Bath, at an advanced age, Mrs. Burns, the grand-daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, the ancestor and founder of the noble families of Hechester, Holland, and Digby. Mrs. Burns was the relict of the late Major C. Burns.

York.—At Gisborne, Rev. Thomas Collins, D. D. Incumbent of Bunbury and Compton-Valence.

At Pottington, near Howden, aged 86, Henry Bill, esq. for more than 60 years a steady churchman, a loyal subject, an intelligent, judicious, diligent, and highly prosperous farmer (and, to crown the rest) an honest man and pious Christian.

Wales.—At Margam, Rev. J. Hunt, LL. D.

Aged 75, Charles Collins, esq. one of the aldermen of Swansea, and a magistrate for the county of Glamorgan.

IRELAND.—At Merion, near Dublin, aged 72, P. Carberry, esq.

At Doonas Glebe, Limerick, the wife of Rev. Charles Massey.

At Greyfort, Charlotte, fourth daughter of T. Stoney, esq. of Arau Hill, Tipperary.

At the Dominican Convent, Sligo, Rev. Richard Prendergast, about 20 years priest of the Catholic chapel, Cebidge, co. Stafford.

Thomas Lowther Allen, esq. of Thomond Lodge, co. Meath, late lieutenant-colonel of the 18th Hussars.

At her father's house in Tipperary, the wife of the late Pierce O'Brien Butler, esq. of Dunboyne Castle, co. Meath

At Mitchelstown, aged 90, Richard Thornhill, sen. esq.

At Moncvquid, Tipperary, Thos. Goring, esq. of Santa Cruz.

ABROAD.—At Lisle, Miss Mortimer, who appeared with great credit in the musical circles in this country a year or two since. She was the daughter of the late Hans Winthrop Mortimer, esq. formerly M. P. for Shaftesbury, Dorset.

At Paris, Gen. Leclerc. His obsequies took place in the Church of the Assumption.

At Dresden, where he had been for some time, the Count of Tolstoy, Grand Marshal of the Court of Russia.

At the Isle of France, where he filled the office of Marshal of the Court of Admiralty, Edward O'Brien, esq. of Ennystymon, and formerly Major of the Clare militia.

At Bermuda, Major J. Pollock, 6th regiment, eldest son of the late James Pollock, esq. of Newry.

On the expedition to Africa, Captain Tuckey. He was brother to D. Tuckey, and Dr. Tuckey of Cork. (See p. 71.)

At Antigua, on board the Childers, of a fever, Mr. Bishop, purser; also five successive pursers, several officers, and upwards of 50 of the crew, in one month. Mr. Bishop was the last of three brothers who also fell victims to that destructive climate.

On her passage to England, on board her husband's ship, the wife of Captain Robert Weir, of the ship *King George the Third*.

At Anspach, in Germany, aged upwards of 80, and after above 40 years residence upon the Continent, Flaminia, second surviving daughter of that eminent Scotch lawyer, Alexander Lockhart, Lord Cunington, who died in 1782.

Jan 1. At his father's, Sutton Court Farm, Chiswick, aged 21, J. W. Pickering, esq. late of Essex Wharf, Essex-street.

Aged 68, Rev. Thomas Hamilton, of Guseley.

Guiseley. He has left a widow and six children.

At Bishop's Auckland, aged 83, Wm. Emm, esq. many years secretary to the Lord Bishop of Durham, and to the three preceding Bishops.

At Berlin, in his 71st year, the celebrated Chemist Klaproth.

Jan. 2. In his 66th year, Sir Martin Stapylton, bart. of Myton Hall, co. York.

In her 54th year, Mary, wife of Wm. Walter Viney, esq. Bulstrode Cottage, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks. Her mental accomplishments, sweetness of disposition, and peculiar suavity of manners, were endearments of which her friends will retain a lasting impression; but in the husband of her affections can only be effaced by death.

At Fovoran House, co. Aberdeen, aged 86, Andrew Robertson, esq. of Fovoran.

Jan. 3. In Nassau-street, Soho, at an advanced age, Mrs. Dorothy Parse, formerly of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

At his father's, Senbury, in his 25th year, Mr. John Francis Giraud, of the Treasury.

At Wells, Major Thomas Clark, of West Holme House, Shepton Mallet, late of the East India Company's service.

At Richmond, co. York, in his 63d year, J. B. Hellyer, esq. inspector of taxes. He fulfilled the duties of his situation with honour and uprightness, and was deservedly respected.

Jan. 4. In his 77th year, Sir Arthur Owen, bart. late adjutant-general in the East Indies, and a colonel in the army. He is succeeded in his titles by his nephew, W. Owen, esq. of the Temple, barrister-at-law.

Mr. Daconchy, late of Bond-street.

At Gravesend, Mr. John Good, pilot. His death was occasioned by the fall he received from the Gravesend coach upsetting.

At Hythe, Kent, at an advanced age, Elizabeth, wife of Major Bishop, of the 64th regiment.

Benjamin Wood, esq. late of Merton, Surrey.

Duke Crofton, esq. of Mohill, Leitrim, nearly 40 years a magistrate there.

Jan. 5. Maria, daughter of Leonard S. Cox, esq. of Upper Norton-street.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, in his 70th year, Philip Pinnock, esq. of the Island of Jamaica.

In Carmarthen-street, Fitzroy square, the wife of Capt. Angelo, of the West India Rangers.

At Clapham, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Mason.

At Rochester, suddenly, aged 65, Thomas Elliott, esq.

Aged 36, Mr. G. V. Knibb, of Tring, Herts, solicitor. He was endeared to his

disconsolate relations and numerous friends, by the virtues of his private life, and strict integrity and abilities in his profession.

Mr Joseph Johns, attorney, notary public, and coroner for the county of Dorset.

Suddenly, but after a series of bad health, aged 60, Thomas Coke, esq. of Kilnburst, near Rotherham.

In his 58th year, Mr. Moore, of Pontefract, schoolmaster. He was distinguished for his steady and unshaken attachment to his King and Country upon all occasions, and particularly during the French Revolution, in 1792, when the doctrines of Paine were disseminated throughout this country with such pernicious effect. At that time he wrote and published at his own expence, a pamphlet, shewing the fallacy of Paine's reasoning, and the danger of imbibing those principles that were so fatal in overthrowing the French monarchy.

Jan. 6. Sarah, wife of Thomas Potts, esq. of Birmingham, and daughter of the late Mr. T. Radford, of Leeds, jeweller. Her temper was amiable, her manners gentle and engaging; her piety sincere and fervent. She uniformly exhibited a pleasing example of almost every virtue that can adorn the female character, or bless domestic life.

Jan. 7. Aged 68, Mrs. Fitz-John, senior, of Baldock, Herts.

Adorned by every excellence of character, Mrs. Fowler, of Wykes-court, Dorsetshire.

At Fifeild, Wilts. Edward Penruddocke, esq. son of the late C. Penruddocke, esq. M.P. for Wilts.

At Exmouth, aged 16, Kenrick, eldest son of Rev. Kenrick Peale, of Manningford Bruce, Wilts.

At Toulouse, in his 19th year, Robert Nasmyth, esq. only son of Mrs. Nasmyth, of Jamaica.

Jan. 8. At Mrs. James Strodes's apartments, Kensington Palace, Anne Cecil Strode.

In his 21st year, Henry Charles, third son of Rev. S. Lovich Cooper, Yarmouth, Norfolk.

Jan. 9. In his 28th year, Mr. John Thomas, of Charing Cross

In consequence of having ruptured a blood-vessel, which brought on a rapid decline, in his 22d year, Mr. James Butler, of St. John-street, a young man whose early abilities, moral conduct, and urbanity of manners endeared him to all who knew him.

In Duke-street, Portland Place, the wife of Michael William Sharp, esq. portrait-painter.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Denny, mother of J. Denny, esq. of Ipswich.

At Kensington, the widow of the late Robert

Robert Thornton, esq. whose memory will be ever dear and instructive to those who had the happiness to know her.

Jan. 9. At Sidmouth, where he went for the recovery of his health, in his 26th year, Henry Wiglesworth, esq. of Whitwell Place, Halifax, only son of James Wiglesworth, esq. of Halifax, an eminent solicitor there.

At Priestdale Grove, Chatham, aged 72, T. Withy, esq.

At Wells, Thomas Clerk, esq. of Westholme House. He was descended from a branch of the ancient and well-known family of his name, of Pennewick House, near Edinburgh.

At Exmouth, George Jardine, eldest son of Henry Jardine, esq. Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh.

At New Malton, in her 67th year, Sarah, wife of Mr. Joseph Rider. She was a most affectionate wife and parent, and her loss will be greatly felt by the poor, to whom she was a liberal benefactress.

Jan. 10. In Guldford street, in his 46th year, John Suchman Munnings, esq. solicitor, of Gray's Inn. In 1802, this gentleman published "A Dramatic Dialogue between an English Sailor and a Frenchman;" and in 1806, "Cromer, a descriptive Poem," printed for Ridgway, with the motto *Basis prælucet amaris*; and dedicated to Mrs. Wynham, of Cromer Hall. It is in blank verse, and purports to be only a first part, but no other was ever published, although it is possessed of sufficient merit, both of truth of description and elegance of versification, to have rendered a continuation desirable.

At the house of Walter Cosser, esq. Millbank-street, in her 57th year, Harriott wife of Charles Boynton Wood, esq. of Upper John-street, and Hayes, Middlesex.

In Upper Belgrave Place, aged 72, Thomas Chapman, esq. of St. James's-street, banker.

At Clapham Rise, aged 57, Sarah, wife of John Bubb, esq.

At West Ham, Essex, in consequence of a fall from his gig, George Anderson, esq. F. L. S. son of the late Dr. James Anderson, author of *Essays on Agriculture, the Bee, and other Works*. As a man of genius, erudition, and deep botanical research, his death is a severe loss to the scientific world, and will be long deplored by a numerous circle, both of learned and social friends.

Sarah, wife of James Walker, esq. of Crawfordton, Dumfriesshire.

At St. Andrew's, Rev. Dr. Robertson, Professor of Oriental Languages.

Jan. 11. At Edinburgh, Mr. Moss, who was long the great dramatic favourite

of the Edinburgh publick, and many still recollect the excellence with which he portrayed *Lingo*, and many characters of the same stamp. He was many years a member of the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Haymarket Theatres; and upon resigning those engagements, he attempted by his individual powers of humorous recitation and singing to support himself. These efforts failing, he commenced the dangerous speculation of management; but here alas! Fortune was still unpropitious; and the lingering illness which caused his death would have been aggravated by extreme poverty, had not public and private assistance repaid the efforts formerly made for their amusement.

At Cambray, the wife of Captain Sandilands, Coldstream regiment of foot guards.

Jan. 12. At Kensington Gore, J. Wilson, esq. of that place, and of Doughty-street, London.

At Lower Tooting, in his 53d year, John Costaker, esq. of Cornhill.

At Mand-ton, aged 83, Sir William Bishop, knight, the oldest justice of the Corporation.

At Newington Batts in her 80th year, Mrs. Saunders, relict of the late Rev. John Saunders, Vicar of Newington, and of Farningham, Kent.

At Exminster Villa, Devon, aged 64, William White, esq. formerly a captain in the East India Company's service.

At Whitechurch, Hants, Rev. John Charles Williams, M.A. scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, on Mrs. Eaton's foundation.

At Clifton, at a very advanced age, Lady Miller, widow of Sir Thomas Miller, bart. 1788, Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, to whom she was married in 1768, and who died in 1789, without issue by her, but leaving by his first wife a son, the present Sir W. M. Lord Glenlee. The lady whose decease is here recorded was Anne, eldest daughter of John Lockhart, esq. second son of Sir J. Sinclair, of Stevenson, by Martha, only child of Sir John Lockhart, Lord Castlehill; which Martha was first married to her cousin-german, Cromwell Lockhart, esq. of Lee, (eldest son of Ambassador Lockhart, by Robina, niece of Oliver Cromwell), by whom she had no issue; but having children by her second husband, she carried into the Sinclair family her father's estate, together with many valuable articles derived from her first marriage, amongst which were portraits of the Ambassador and his son Cromwell, and a handsome service of dressing plate for the toilet-table, given to the Ambassador's wife by Louis XIV. John Sinclair, second son of Martha, assumed the name of Lockhart, and died without issue male, leaving three daughters, Anne, married to

Sir Thomas Miller; Matilda, married to General James Count Lockhart; and Isabella, married to William Morehead, esq. of Herberthshire, all deceased; and the property went to the second son of Sinclair, of Stevenson, and is now vested in his son Robert Lockhart, esq. of Cambusnethan. The last 26 years of Lady Miller's life were devoted to the welfare of her great niece, Matilda Ross Wishart, wife of Captain Sir Thomas Cochrane, R. N. and only surviving child of the late Lieut.-gen. Sir Charles Lockhart Ross, of Balmagowan, bart. by his first wife Maria Teresa, only daughter of Gen. Lockhart by the above-mentioned sister of Lady Miller.

At Dublin, Mrs. Walstein, mother to the actress of that name, and sister to the late Dr. Douglas, Roman Catholic Bishop of London.

Jan 13 At Long Crendon, Bucks, in his 20th year, Mr. J. West, of New College, Oxford.

Aged 22, Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Casson, of Sutton, and one of the Society of Friends.

Suddenly, aged upwards of 70, George Harriot, esq. lately one of the Magistrates of the Thames Police Office. The melancholy circumstances attending the death of Mr. Harriot, who has been so long known as the Chief Magistrate of the Thames Police, have excited the sympathy, not alone of a numerous circle of that gentleman's friends, but of the public in general, who have had frequent opportunities of appreciating the value of his public services. For the last nine months it appeared that Mr. Harriot had laboured under the malady which finally led to his dissolution. During that period his sufferings were of the most dreadful description; but latterly, even to his strong mind, they seem to have been beyond endurance. His increasing indisposition about four months back induced him to retire from public business, which, in consequence of his previous long and meritorious exertions, he was allowed to do upon his full pay; and to the day of his death he continued to occupy his house adjoining the Thames Police Office, where he was visited daily by many of the inhabitants of the surrounding parishes, to whom he had endeared himself by his benevolence and urbanity.—The testimony of Mr. Halloway, surgeon, before the Coroner's Jury, proved the direct cause of the death of Mr. Harriot to have originated in the disease with which he was afflicted; and the Jury, after a short consideration, returned a verdict of *Natural Death*.—Of this gentleman we shall give some memoirs in our next.

In his 84th year, Ralph Strong, esq. of Whitby, co. York.

Jan. 14. In his 71st year, Mr. Thomas Peat, of Prince's-street, Soho. His tender affection for his family, and a warm attachment to his friends, will be long held in respectful remembrance.

In Guildford-street, aged 68, Charles Jacomb, esq.

At York, aged 69, Mrs. Tancred, relict of William Tancred, esq. formerly a captain in the 2d Dragoon Guards. She survived her husband only four months.

Jan. 15. In Drury-lane, Mr. Thomas Bundoock, formerly of Sandwich, Kent, of which town he was one of the Jurats, and served the office of Mayor. He was a Captain in the Cinque Port Volunteers, under the late Mr. Pitt; and during his prosperity contributed with great liberality to every charitable institution. The correctness of his conduct secured him a friend in his adversity; and he died under the comfortable reflection of never having committed a dishonest or dishonourable action.

At an advanced age, Thomas Olive, esq. of Taywell, Goodhurst, Kent.

Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Curtins, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk; a bright example of filial duty and affection, of benevolent friendship, philanthropic sympathy, and of pious fortitude and resignation, through a protracted state of ill health; qualities that will for ever live in the fond remembrance of her sorrowing friends.

At Bath, the Hon. Agnes Fitzwilliam.

Jan 16. At Kingston, aged ..., Mr. John Blount, baker. He was a native of Leicester; but for many years carried on a considerable business in the house where he died; and, with great reputation, acquired a comfortable independence. He was a sound member of the Establishment in Church and State. To his superiors he was courteous but not obsequious. To his equals, an open-hearted friend, and a very entertaining companion. To his inferiors, unassuming, benevolent, and charitable. The Parish owed much to the benevolent diligence with which he superintended the management of their well-regulated Workhouse; and the Poor in general have lost a most generous benefactor.

In his 55th year, Mr. Peter Wedd, of Hazeleigh Cottage, Essex.

Jan. 17. At Palmer's Green, in his 79th year, Thomas Lewis, esq. of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Jan. 19 The wife of Mr. John Evans, of Pentonville and Old Bond-street, leaving seven young children and a disconsolate husband to deplore her loss.

Jan. 20. In Bedford-row, in his 78th year, John Pollard, esq.

At Buxton-place, Surrey, aged 66, James Hardie, esq.

In his 91st year, John France, esq. of Rawcliffe Hall, and of Lancaster.

Jan. 21. Aged 49, Frances, wife of Maj.-gen. W. H. Blachford, sincerely lamented by her husband and seven children, for her affectionate attachment to her family.

Jan. 22. In Red Lion-square, in his 68th year, Malcolm Ross, esq.

In his 68th year, Thomas Scriven, esq. of Castle Ashby, co. Northampton.

Jan. 23. At Clapton, in his 61st year, Edward Longdon Mackmurdo, esq.

Jan. ... In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Isabella Cave, youngest and last surviving daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, bart. of Stanford Hall, co. Leicester, who died in 1778, sister to Sir Thomas, who died in 1780; aunt to Sir Thomas Cave, who died in 1792, s. p.; and sister to the Rev. Sir Charles Cave, bart. who succeeded his nephew in the title, and died in 1810, the last male representative, in a direct line, of this ancient and respectable family, of which there are several collateral branches. The first mentioned Sir Thomas Cave was elected M. P. for the county of Leicester in four successive Parliaments; and was much esteemed for the general benevolence of his character, and for his intellectual endowments. Among other public acts of his life he was chairman of the Committee of the Gentlemen of Northamptonshire, who conducted Mr. Bridges's valuable History of that County through the press; and had himself largely collected, both by the purchase of MSS. and by his own visita-

tions, for the County of Leicester; all which were liberally presented by the two last Baronets to Mr. Nichols, by whom they were incorporated with the ample collections of Staveley, Carter, Peck, and Farmer, in his elaborate History of that County. The last-named Sir Thomas was elected M. P. for Leicestershire in 1790; married Lady Lucy Herbert, daughter of Robert fourth Earl of Harborough (since remarried to the Hon. Philip Pusey); he dying without issue, the title devolved on his uncle Sir Charles; but the principal part of the estates of that ancient and respectable family passed, by the marriage of his only sister, to Henry Otway, esq.—Stanford Hall is a delightfully-sequestered residence, situate on the confines of the two counties of Leicester and Northampton.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

IN the Obituary of your Magazine for November last, p. 470, it is stated that Sir William Blackett, bart. of Manton Hall, co. Northumberland, and of Thorpe Lee, Surrey, died on the 27th of October, at Westoe Lodge, co. Cambridge, aged twelve years, being born in 1806.—Now the fact is, that he was in his 58th year at the time of his decease. He has left a widow and six children, the eldest of whom, the present Baronet, will be twelve years of age in the ensuing month.

By rectifying this mistake you will oblige one who is nearly connected with this family.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1817. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Jan. 1817.
Dec.	°	°	°		
27	40	45	36	29, 42	showery
28	32	45	48	, 50	stormy
29	42	44	40	, 70	fair
30	40	40	45	, 60	rain
31	45	47	47	, 58	rain
1	47	49	49	, 40	rain
2	46	48	40	, 46	fair
3	35	46	45	, 50	stormy
4	45	49	47	, 10	stormy
5	37	44	33	, 40	rain
6	35	44	36	, 70	stormy
7	35	42	35	30, 23	fair
8	24	37	33	, 28	fair
9	28	36	32	, 45	fair
10	27	28	21	, 45	foggy
11	26	36	32	33	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	6 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Jan. 1817.
Jan.	°	°	°		
12	32	38	35	29, 90	fair
13	32	40	38	, 60	cloudy
14	32	40	32	, 50	fair
15	32	56	28	28, 80	snow
16	28	38	40	, 95	rain
17	42	45	42	, 89	showery
18	43	45	40	29, 00	fair
19	42	43	44	29, 00	rain
20	43	47	42	23, 80	stormy
21	35	42	40	29, 60	fair
22	40	49	45	, 72	cloudy
23	46	50	52	, 90	cloudy
24	52	54	49	30, 15	cloudy
25	47	51	47	, 28	cloudy
26	45	47	46	, 09	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 14, 1816, to Jan. 7, 1817.

Christened.		Buried.					
Males	830	Males	774				
Females	787	Females	747	1521	Between	2 and 5	165
Whereof have died under 2 years old				485	5 and 10	77	50 and 60
					10 and 20	48	60 and 70
					20 and 30	94	70 and 80
					30 and 40	131	80 and 90
					40 and 50	135	90 and 100
							100 and 105
							1

Salt £1. per bushel; $4\frac{1}{2}$ l. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending Jan. 18.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	99	6	68	0	51	4	33	7	50	0	Essex	91	1	62	6	46	10	30	10	38	10
Surrey	102	0	61	6	54	4	37	8	66	10	Kent	103	4	00	0	51	2	32	4	54	2
Hertford	89	0	46	0	50	2	53	6	41	6	Sussex	103	9	00	0	53	9	27	0	60	0
Bedford	88	0	52	9	49	9	36	1	49	2	Suffolk	105	2	00	0	57	1	31	11	31	6
Huntingdon	92	8	00	0	60	2	31	2	39	0	Camb.	83	10	64	0	35	5	38	7	59	1
Northamp.	97	2	00	0	47	8	42	0	61	4	Norfolk	101	4	59	2	50	4	31	0	27	6
Hatfield	87	6	00	0	47	6	31	0	55	0	Lincoln	88	2	54	3	39	9	29	0	75	6
Leicester	114	6	00	0	56	4	32	4	75	6	York	84	3	54	2	46	5	30	2	71	8
Nottingham	105	4	70	0	62	2	37	4	75	8	Durham	89	4	00	0	48	4	30	3	00	0
Derby	111	10	00	0	62	9	40	6	86	0	Northam.	75	8	52	0	51	8	33	11	52	0
Stafford	111	0	00	0	57	0	40	2	77	15	Cumberl.	103	1	100	0	46	10	33	7	00	0
Salop	114	0	53	10	52	4	32	4	73	2	Westmor.	106	8	76	0	48	0	36	3	00	0
Hereford	114	1	67	2	55	9	27	0	44	1	Lancaster	98	7	00	0	00	0	34	7	78	0
Worcester	114	4	89	4	51	3	51	11	54	8	Chester	89	10	00	0	60	8	36	7	00	0
Warwick	118	4	00	0	56	8	38	8	71	8	Shut	114	2	00	0	53	1	22	4	00	0
Wilts	108	8	00	0	52	4	34	6	71	4	Denbigh	96	9	00	0	57	3	39	10	00	0
Berks	99	9	00	0	43	2	28	6	51	7	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	48	0	24	0	00	0
Oxford	104	0	00	0	43	9	30	7	67	0	Canarv.	103	4	00	0	52	0	28	0	00	0
Bucks	95	6	00	0	44	6	35	10	57	0	Merioneth	120	5	00	0	63	6	36	2	00	0
Brecon	114	11	64	0	60	4	67	4	00	0	Cardigan	103	3	00	0	43	8	22	0	00	0
Montgom.	110	5	44	9	51	2	24	3	00	0	Pembroke	87	1	00	0	41	0	18	0	00	0
Radnor	124	10	00	0	50	11	30	4	00	0	Cardmart.	189	8	00	0	49	1	18	11	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter										Gla norg.	94	9	00	0	51	0	24	0	00	0	
103										Gloucst.	118	1	00	0	54	10	35	9	76	6	
Average of Scotland, per quarter :										Somerset	126	8	00	0	47	10	22	4	75	0	
79										Monm.	114	4	00	0	60	0	30	0	00	0	
										Devon	112	9	00	0	57	7	00	0	00	0	
										Cornwall	101	3	00	0	51	0	20	5	00	0	
										Dorset	111	2	00	0	48	11	28	5	82	0	
										Hants	106	10	00	0	50	4	28	5	65	0	

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Dec. 23, 100s. to 105s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Jan. 18, 39s. 8d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Jan. 22, 50s. 2½l. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Jan. 27 :

Kent Bags	117.	0s.	to	154.	0s.	Sussex Pockets	117.	11s.	to	164.	10s.
Sussex Ditto	107.	10s.	to	144.	0s.	Essex Ditto	124.	0s.	to	164.	0s.
Kent Pockets	124.	0s.	to	184.	10s.	Farnham Ditto	04.	0s.	to	254.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE of HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 27 :

St. James's, Hay 4½ 15s. 0d.	Straw 1½ 19s. 0d.	Clover 0½ 0s. 0d.	Whitechapel, Hay 5½ 10s.
Straw 2½ 1s. 0d.	Clover 7½ 0s. 0d.	Smithfield, Hay 5½ 2s. 0d.	Straw 1½ 19s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 27. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 27.	
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts	2,100
Pork	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.	Calves	120.
		Sheep and Lambs	11,630
		Pigs	250.

COALS, Jan. 27: Newcastle 39s. 0d. to 46s. 0d. Sunderland 41s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.

FALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 3½l. Clive Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 4d.

SOAP, Yellow, 36s. Mottled 9s. Curd 23s. CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Jan. 1817 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 1250*l.* ex div. 30*l.* half year.—Birmingham, 620*l.* div. 36*l.* Oxford, 410*l.*—Stafford and Worcester, 410*l.* ex div. 15*l.* half-year.—Grand Junction, 136*l.* ex div. 2*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool, 238*l.* ex div 5*l.*—Grand Surrey, 50*l.*—Ellesmere, 60*l.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 19*l.*—Kennet and Avon, 12*l.*—Chelmer, 70*l.* div. 4*l.*—West India Dock, 145*l.* ex div. 5*l.* half-year.—London ditto, 70*l.* with div. 1*l.* 10*s.* half-year.—Globe Insurance, 104*l.* ex div.—Albion, 30*l.* ex div.—British Cop- per Company, 40*l.* with div. 5*l.*

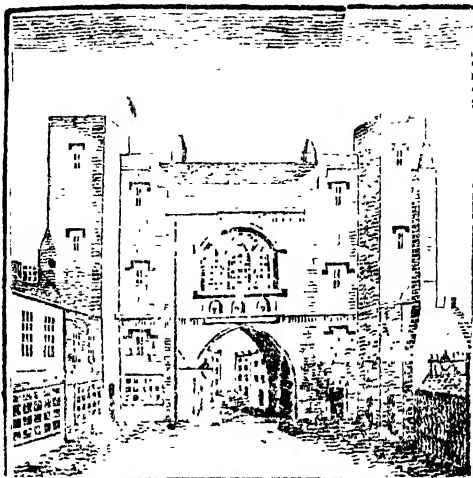
EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1817.

Year	Bank Stock, Holiday	Red. 3 per Ct. 3 per Ct.	Cons. 3 per Ct.	Navy 3 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Irish per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. Sea Bonds.	India Bonds.	E. India 3 d.	E. India 3 d.
1	220	63 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	62 1/2	—	—	—	15 pr.	6 pr.	7 pr.	34 d.
2	—	63 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	17 pr.	6 pr.	9 pr.	—
3	—	63 1/2	—	—	79 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	17 pr.	7 pr.	8 pr.	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
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Sun—Even. Mail
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Pilot—Statesman
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Allison & C. Chron
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Bath & Bristol
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Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chesh.
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Chelms. Cambrian.



FEBRUARY, 1817. CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2 Dorcest.
Derb.—Dorchester
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouce. 2
Habitax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd. Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Litchfield, Liver. 6
Madd. Manch. 6
Newc. 3—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Potsda—Pottery
Proston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Shrewsbury, Sussex
Snowsbery
Staff.—Staff. 2
Tatton—Tyne
Waken.—Warr.
Wolverh. Wore 2
York 3, Ireland 27
SCOTLAND 24.
JERSEY 2 Guern. 2

Metropolitan Calendars for Jan. & Feb. 1817, 190

Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

Memorial John in the Court of Sessions, 99
"The Terra Incognita of Lincolnshire," 100
Plan to save the Consumption of B. & C., 101
Tom thrown in various Parts of London, &c. 102
Infirmary belonging to Shrewsbury Abbey 103
"A Ship-keeping Nation"—Reformers, 104
The Scriptural Account of the Creation, 107
Proper Subjects for Religious Exhortation, 108
Remarks on the Spots upon the Sun's Disk, 109
Gleason?—The Election of Mayor of Genoa, 111
"View of Covent Garden Market," 112
Inscriptions on the Monument of Bp. Burnet 113
LATENT ANTIQUITIES, No. V. 114
Cancellation on the Word *Demons*, &c. 115
Tour over the Western or Blue Mountains 117
On the "Compendium of County History" 123
President Bradshaw—and Holland Family 124
Univ. Suffrage and Duration of Parliaments 125
Keeping of Bees recommended—Seaman 129
On Administration of Bankrupts' Affairs 130
Parish Registers?—Cemetery-sweepers, 131
Tithes.—Contributions of the Poor, &c. 132
On Dissenters—and on Small Benefices, 133
The Crucifixion—Geneva Catechism, &c. 136

Review of New Publications.

The Character of Passing Events, 137
Hints to Radical Reformers, &c. 138
Prophecy of Ezekiel concerning Gog, 139
Memoirs of Life and Writings of Dr. Lattin, 140
The Pastor's Fireside, by Jane Porter, 145
Mason's Statistical Account of Ireland, 147
Dr. Eddes's Monthly Gazette of Health, 149
Dr. Cope on the Revenues of the Church, 150
The Shades of Waterloo, by M. Young, 154
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, 155
FOUR INDICATORS—Qualities, &c. 157
SECRET POETRY, for February 1817, 158—161

Historical Chronicle.

Proceedings upon the Session of Parliament 162
Report of Select Committee on Disturbances 163
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences, 169
Country News 173—Domestic Occurrences 174
The Chamberlain's Speech to Viscount Exmouth 175
The New shendils—Circuit of the Judges, 176
Theatre: Promotions, Preferments; Births 177
Marriages of eminent Persons, 178
Memoir of the late Duke of Marlborough, 179
Obituary, with Anecdotes of remarkable Persons 181
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets, &c. 191
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of the Stocks, 192

Embellished with a Perspective View of the INFIRMARY of SHREWSBURY ABBEY,
and the MONUMENT of BISHOP BURNET, at CLERKENWELL.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

1817 Jan.	at 9 A. M.				at 3 P. M.				at 10 P. M.			
	Bar.	Ther.	Hvg.		Bar.	Ther.	Hvg.		Bar.	Ther.	Hvg.	
1	29.50	48½	68 M	Small rain but moderate....	29.19	51	66 do.	Do.....	29.19	45	95 do	Rain; fair.
2	29.27	41	33 M	Fine; a small shower.....	29.31	47	33 do.	F. & C.; some small rain.	29.51	41	51 do	Do. [hard.
3	29.37	40	50 M	Fine; a small shower.....	29.51	43	43 do.	Fine; windy with small ra.	29.44	46	35 do	Do.; rain and blo.
4	29.11	53	76 M	Windy and rain, at 10 fair.	29.10	53½	43 do.	Wind and showers.....	29.27	43	49 do	F. & C.
5	29.68	43	33 M	Fine, aft. 10 small rain....	29.57	41	53 do.	Rain, fair.....	29.62	39	39 do	F. & C.
6	29.53	49	49 M	Cloudy with showers.....	29.56	43	53 do.	Fine, fair.....	29.78	41	33 do.	Do.
7	30.22	40	41 M	Very fine, frosty.....	30.27	43	39 do.	Do.....	30.37	34	73 do.	Do.; frosty and
8	30.24	33	50 M	Foggy, frosty; aft. 10 clear,	31.21	40	45 do.	Fine though cloudy.....	30.29	39	57 do.	F. & C. [foggy.
9	30.37	34½	38 M	Fine, frosty; very fine.....	30.29	39	40 do.	Do. Do.....	30.49	35	52 do.	Do.
10	30.44	33	59 M	Foggy, sharp frost.....	30.40	35	39 do.	Do. Do.....	30.49	35	57 do.	Do.
11	30.35	27	43 M	Frost, some fog.....	30.19	32½	37 do.	Fine, thick fog.....	30.12	31	72 do.	Do.
12	30.09	30	46 M	Foggy, frosty.....	29.21	35	45 do.	Fine frosty.....	29.43	33	53	F. & C.; foggy.
13	29.63	35	42 M	F. & C.; a little rain; fine.	29.43	33	45 do.	Fine, F. & C.....	29.43	33	53	Do.
14	29.52	39	11 M	F. & C.....	29.48	40½	23 do.	Do.....	29.36	35	42 do.	Do.
15	28.73	47	72 M	Rain and windy..... [12 fair	28.75	43	37 do.	Fair but blowing hard.....	29.26	36	54 do	Do.; moderate.
16	29.01	40½	54 M	Small rain but moderate, aft.	28.80	43	52 do.	F. & C.; some small rain.	28.70	40	46 do.	Do.
17	28.65	43	33 M	Small rain, at 10 F. & C....	28.51	43	42 do.	Small showers.....	28.67	44	46 do.	Do.
18	28.83	42	36 M	Cool with small showers.	28.51	43	35 do.	Do..... [small, an.	28.61	43	38 do.	Do.
19	28.61	45	40 M	Gloomy & lowering aft. 11 ra.	28.51	44	47 do.	Gloomy; blowing hard with	28.39	42	42 do.	Rain, blow, hard.
20	28.40	47½	42 M	Blow, hail, & squalls & rain	28.35	43	37 do.	F. & C.; in moderate.....	28.35	45	40 do.	Do.; moderate.
21	29.37	35½	36 M	Frosty, fair and thaw.....	29.60	49½	46 do.	F. & C.....	28.73	44	43 do.	Do.; shower and
22	29.37	49	43 M	Cloudy & windy, aft. 12 fine.	29.70	51½	52 do.	Fine, and a moderate.....	28.73	49	43 do.	Do. [windy.
23	29.70	51	41 M	F. & C.....	29.69	53	3 do.	Cloudy and gloomy.....	29.53	51	1 do.	Do.
24	30.02	48	9 D	Very fine.....	30.06	54½	3 do.	Do.....	30.11	49	8 do.	Do.; some showers
25	30.17	50	4 D	Cloudy, lowering.....	30.13	52½	3 do.	Fine.....	30.13	49	8 do.	Do.; some showers
26	30.02	49	5 D	Cloudy, lowering, aft. 11 fine	29.98	52	10 do.	Fine.....	30.10	48	5 do.	Do.
27	30.17	49	9 D	Cloudy with wet haze.....	30.10	51½	7 do.	Do.....	30.11	49	7 do.	F. & C.
28	30.15	45	8 D	Cloudy and gloomy... [fine	30.12	46	5 do.	Do.....	30.11	45	7 do.	Do.
29	30.20	46	15 D	Cloudy & gloomy, a 12 very	30.25	48	40 do.	Very fine.....	30.25	41	65 do.	Do.
30	30.22	46½	11 D	Fine, very fine.....	30.21	50½	41 do.	Do.....	30.21	45½	55 do.	Do.
31	30.33	44	1 D	Fine, very fine.....	30.34	50	14 do.	Do.....	30.36	40	55 do.	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1817.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 7.

THE memory of the good and wise ought not to die while it is in the power of any one to preserve it. An accident has recalled to my mind the name and character of JOHN, *first* VISCOUNT SCUDAMORE; and in looking for some memorial of him where I most expected to find it, he seems to be passed over without a note or remark. I allude to T. Warton's edition of "Comus," and Todd's "Life of Milton," in which I expected something to have been said of this accomplished and virtuous Nobleman, as the Ambassador at Paris, who introduced the great Poet in his juvenile travels to the learned and celebrated Grotius.

Almost all I shall have to say of this amiable and pious Peer will be borrowed from "A View of the Antient and present State of the Churches of Door, Home-Lacy, and Hempsted, &c. By Matthew Gibson, M. A. Rector of Door." From the press of your learned Predecessor, W. Bowyer, 1727, 4to. pp. 238.

The Scudamores are very antient in Herefordshire, and early ramified into two branches, seated at Home-Lacy and Kentchurch, of whom I believe it cannot be exactly and satisfactorily ascertained at what time they branched from the common stock. Sir John Scudamore, of Ewyas and Home-Lacy, was Escheator of Herefordshire, &c. 13 Rich. II. and married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Owen Glendower. His descendant, John Scudamore, esq. was one of the four Gentlemen-ushers to King Henry VIII. He rebuilt Home-House, and had a chapel consecrated in it by Bp. Skyp, 1 Edward VI. He lived to a great age, and was much respected in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. His grandson, Sir John Scudamore, was Gentleman Usher to Queen Elizabeth, Standard Bearer to the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners,

represented the county of Hereford in five several Parliaments, and was High Sheriff in 1581. He was a special benefactor to the Bodleian Library at Oxford, of whom the Founder thanks him for "his sweet conversation, and many kind deserts; and professes that he owed him a duty as well as friendship." His son, Sir James Scudmore, was another of Sir Thomas Bodley's most esteemed friends; he is said to have been one of the most renowned men in England for chivalry. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth Camden reckons him among those who were knighted for their valour at the siege of Cadiz. Fuller mentions him as a man famous and fortunate in his time; and no time (says Gibson) certainly will ever be able to obliterate or obscure the brave and generous character that is given of him under the title of *Sir Scudamore** in Spenser's "Faery Queen." He had a daughter, Mary, married to Sir Giles Brydges, of Walton Castle (created a Baronet 1627, ancestor to the late Duke of Chandos), and two sons, John and Barnaby.

John, eldest son, was born at Homme, 1600, was educated under a domestic tutor; and being fitted for the University at 16, was entered at Magdalen College at Oxford. At 17 he obtained licence to travel into foreign parts. After his return, he continued to be studious, and formed a particular friendship with Bp. Laud. In his 21st year he was chosen to represent his native county in Parliament. The same year (1621) he was created a Baronet; and on July 1, 1628, 4th Charles I. advanced to the Irish Peerage, by the titles of *Baron Scudamore, of Dromore, and Viscount Scudamore, of Sligo*. He attended

* This is noticed in the last Edition of Spenser by Todd, who refers to Gibson, and also to a curious passage, regarding Sir James, in Higford's "Institutions of a Gentleman."

the Duke of Buckingham as a Volunteer in his second expedition.

After the Duke's murder, Lord Scudamore retired to his country course of life, diverting himself, sometimes with planting and grafting of apple trees, and making experience of their several sorts of fruit. He not only first brought Red-streak Cyder into request, but carried it to great perfection. Hence John Phillips, in his "Cyder," speaking of Musk, a fine and elegant and delicate sort of fruit, says,

"Yet let her to the Redstreak yield, that once

Was of the Sylvan kind, uncivilized,
Of no regard, till Scudamore's skilful hand

Improv'd her, and by courtly discipline
Taught her the savage nature to forget.
Hence call'd the Scudamorean plant,
whose wine [heart

Whoever tastes, let him with grateful
Respect that antient loyal house, &c."

In 1635 his Lordship was appointed Ambassador to Lewis XIII. of France. In this high office Lord Clarendon reflects on him as giving umbrage to the Hugonots. Notwithstanding this, he exerted himself in a plan of uniting all the Protestant Churches against their common enemy, the Church of Rome; and having formed an intimate friendship with Grotius, enjoyed that learned man's advice upon this subject.

In his Lordship's Minutes is the following curious passage:

"Feb. 1, 1638-9. The Prince of Condé returning me a visit, and speaking of the affairs of Scotland, said, 'It is the humour of those Puritans never to be satisfied; but when they have gotten one thing, still to demand another. The King should therefore fall upon them suddenly, and cut off three or four heads, and then he will have peace. Whereas if he suffer them to get strength, he will be constrained to yield to disadvantageous conditions, and that will be the beginning of more troubles. This the Prince desired me to remember, and represent to his Majesty from one who wished his felicity and repose; and by his own experience of suppressing the Norman rebels, thought this the likeliest means to procure his Majesty's and the kingdom's tranquillity and peace!'"

A time of adversity soon followed. By the Civil Wars Lord Scudamore was reduced from a state of great prosperity and honour, to the loss of

liberty, property, and the free exercise of his religion. He was taken in Hereford by Sir William Waller in 1643, sent up prisoner to the Parliament, had some of his houses ruined by the rebels, his estates sequestered, his goods and chattels sold, with a long train of miseries and misfortunes; besides three years and ten months imprisonment, he suffered in his estate to the value of 37,690*l*. During this period he was eminent for his charity to the distressed Clergy, whom he bountifully relieved. He was zealous for the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and the exact conformity of his life to both. His great abilities in most parts of Learning, and his encouragement of several learned men, procured him an universal affection and esteem; and more especially established him such an interest and respect in his native country, as hardly any before him had, or hardly any will have again. His endowments of the Churches of Doo, Home-Lacy, and Hemsted, have alone immortalized his name. His Lordship died June 8, 1671, æt. 71, and was buried at Home-Lacy.

His only surviving son, James Scudamore, represented the County of Hereford in Parliament at the Restoration of King Charles II. and so continued till his death, which happened before that of his father, leaving an only son, JOHN, who succeeded his grandfather as SECOND VISCOUNT SCUDAMORE, served in several Parliaments for Herefordshire, and died 22 July, 1697.

His son JAMES, born 1684, succeeded as THIRD VISCOUNT SCUDAMORE. After he came of age he was elected to represent his native county in every Parliament till his death, except the last, when he was returned for the city of Hereford. He died December 2, 1716, æt. 33, when the title expired, as he left an only daughter and heir, Frances, born August 4, 1711, grandmother of the present Duchess Dowager of Norfolk.

His arms were, Gules, three stirrups Or. Crest: Out of a Crown Or, a lion's paw erased, Sable. Motto: Scuto amoris divini. O. Y.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 3.

AM glad to find that my ideas coincide with those of your candid Reviewer, vol. LXXXVI. ii. 534, respecting

specting a Work which I have lately read with much pleasure, a very well-written, entertaining, and instructive little volume, called the "*Terra Incognita* of Lincolnshire." The descriptions are remarkably striking, of places which apparently though little known, well deserve, and will adequately repay the curiosity of the traveller. There is a sort of general prejudice against the scenery of Lincolnshire; and they who are less acquainted with its different districts, very naturally elicit ideas of fogs and damps, and moors and uncultivated wastes. It contains, nevertheless, some detached pictures of singular interest, and much beauty; and some of these will be found delineated with great force and vivacity in this publication.

S. M.

(From the Times.)

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR.

"There is no want of charitable feeling in the breasts of Englishmen, when a proper and forcible appeal is made to them.—There wants only an active person or two in every parish, to call it into action. The rich and the great seldom see distress with their own eyes, and therefore they are seldom among the first to suggest plans for its relief; but they have universally shewn a readiness to take up and patronize any practical scheme for the relief of the poor. We would therefore recommend all persons who possess practical knowledge on the subject of directing human labour to beneficial purposes, to contribute their share of information to the common stock; and, if not of general applicability, it will probably be found of use, at least, within a limited sphere."

MR. EDITOR,

IT is with much satisfaction that I borrow from your leading article of the 16th inst. the foregoing extract, as it enables me to lay before your Readers, a second time, one of those forcible appeals to our heads and hearts, which cannot be repeated too often in this hour of distress, and which cannot fail of being highly acceptable to the friend of humanity.

Now, although I cannot boast of any scheme exactly relating to that which you so laudably solicit, yet I will venture to offer a plan, which, if duly put in practice, could not but prove highly beneficial to the poor.

To save the consumption of bread, and satisfy the cravings of the hungry, by feeding them with wholesome, palatable, and most substantial food at a very cheap rate, are surely two points well deserving the attention of the publick. This is the scheme I now venture to propose to the Community; and, to borrow your own words, "wants only an active person or two in every parish to call it into action;" and, let me add, crown it with success.

I have now further to request, that you will not only have the goodness to lay before the publick the accompanying experiments, but also that you will here allow me to offer a few observations to those who may be desirous to carry them into effect. Such truly charitable persons must not suppose that the mere distribution of these receipts among the poor is all that is required of them. No, they must do this (I speak it from long tried experience), they must make these experiments in their own kitchens, and they must be executed under the eye of a humane housekeeper, or by the hand of a no less humane cook, who, whilst performing her task, will reflect that she is bestowing an act of charity upon countless suffering beings; for, with holy reverence I speak it, these trials, like the grain of mustard-seed in the parable, might, under Providence, become such a spreading tree, as would hereafter afford shelter and relief to thousands and thousands yet unborn. For my own part I am so fortunate as to possess servants of the above description; nevertheless I ever make use of my own eyes and palate upon these occasions: consequently know that what I offer to the poor is clean, good, and wholesome, and such as I myself and my family might most satisfactorily share. This has been my practice, and my pains and trouble (if such trifling attentions merit those terms) have been amply rewarded, by the heartfelt joy of seeing my expectations completely realized. Let any gentleman or lady make the experiment I have now described, and let them at the same time call into the kitchen the honest cottager or poor suffering mechanic's wife, making the cook explain the details of the whole process, the donor winding up the lecture with—"And now, my

my good woman, as you seem to understand this matter thoroughly, you shall have a pint of this excellent mess for each individual of your family; and you will find upon trial that it requires no bread to be eaten with it. At the same time you will please to remember, that the two gallons from whence your mess was taken cost me but *nineteen-pence*, and this at a time when the quarter loaf costs you within one single penny as much." Repeat this donation twice, and then give the printed instructions to the grateful receiver, and if after that your expectations should fail, I am deceived greatly. I have only one thing more to add, and it is this,—I leave it to your own discre-

tion to publish or not the name of the worthy Vice-admiral to whom I am indebted for all the cooking knowledge I have had the good fortune to acquire. The only possible inducement this Officer could have had to give his name to the hand-bill before us, must have been to authenticate his experiments. If this conjecture be correct, the same reason still exists; therefore I leave it entirely to your option to settle the matter as you shall judge best. Permit me to hope that you will not strike out Dr. Johnston's name, as so powerful a voucher cannot fail of producing an adequate effect.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

VAST SAVING OF BREAD;

Or, Every honest and industrious Man his own Cook.

<i>First Trial.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Beef Stickings, 1 lb.	- -	0	4
Scotch Barley, 1 lb.	- -	0	3
Potatoes, 6 lb.	- -	0	3
Onions, Pepper, and Salt	- -	0	1
Bacon *, 4 oz.	- -	0	2

Water, 11 pints—Produce 7 qts. 1 1

<i>Second Trial.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sheep's Head and Pluck	- -	1	0
Barley, 1 lb.	- -	0	3
Potatoes, 4 lb.	- -	0	2
Onions, Pepper, and Salt	- -	0	1

Water, 11 pints—Produce 8 qts. 1 6

<i>Third Trial.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Beef Stickings, 2 lb.	- -	0	8
Barley, 1 lb.	- -	0	3
Potatoes, 4 lb.	- -	0	2
Onions, Pepper, and Salt	- -	0	1

Water, 11 pints—Produce 7 qts. 1 2

<i>Fourth Trial.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ox Cheek	- -	1	0
Barley, 2 lb.	- -	0	6
Potatoes, 8 lb.	- -	0	4
Onions, Pepper, and Salt	- -	0	2

Water, 22 pints—Produce 14 qts. 2 0

<i>Fifth Trial.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Shin of Beef, at 2d per lb. 10 lb.	- -	1	8
Barley, 1½ lb.	- -	0	4½
Onions, Salt, and Pepper	- -	0	2
Potatoes, 8 lb.	- -	0	4

Water, 22 pints—Produce 14 qts. 2 6½

* The coarsest parts of bacon will be sufficiently good: therefore an ounce or two may be added if found necessary.

Any sweet herbs or cheap vegetables that can be procured may be added.

When bread is at so enormous a price as to induce common humanity to seek every honest means to reduce its rate, let us *conscientiously* attend to the following OLD SCALE HINTS, by way of reminder:

Dismiss from your tables pastry and puddings of every kind, in which flour, particularly of the finest quality, is consumed. likewise rolls, muffins, &c. Check to your utmost, the use of *new bread*. To give bread away at such times, is no charity; but rather a *folly* bordering upon *crime*. To sell it at a low rate, whilst meat, potatoes, &c. are so cheap, is equally unpardonable.

N. B. One pound of Scotch Barley, when boiled, or rather suffered to simmer four hours over a very small fire, if poured into an earthen pan, will become a thick jelly, and weigh four pounds. A few spoonfuls of this put into either thin broth or milk, will add much to the nourishment.

The above Trials were made in a very close kettle that emitted scarcely any evaporation.

* * * *If one or two pounds of onions, and an equal quantity of potatoes (in proportion to the number of quarts to be produced) be sliced, and then fried in dripping, or other nice fat, and the whole be put into the kettle a quarter of an hour before it is taken off the fire, it will add greatly to the flavour and richness of the Soup.*

Tour

Tour through various Parts of the NETHERLANDS and GERMANY in 1815. (Continued from page 6.)

MY last letter left me at Halle, which, in the route that I took, is the last town in the province of Hainault. I was highly delighted with what I saw of that province; which yields to few parts of the Netherlands in beauty, fertility, and population. I offer your Readers some sketches of its history, which beguiled the tediousness of a rainy morning at an inn. Hainault derives its name from the river Haine, which flows through the province from East to West, and after washing Mons, its capital, falls into the Scheldt at Coudé. Its Northern boundaries are Brabant and Flanders; the Southern are the Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne. It is bounded towards the East by a part of Brabant and the county of Namur, and on the West by the Scheldt, which separates it from Artois and a part of French Flanders. The air is healthy, the soil productive; and the general face of the country is beautifully diversified by the hand of Nature and the decorations of Art. In tracing the history of this as well as of the other provinces of the Netherlands, we are involved in great obscurity, from the downfall of the Roman Empire, until the beginning of the ninth century, when Charlemagne formed that extensive Empire, of which the Low Countries constituted a part. He divided the Netherlands into Dukedoms, Marquisates, Earldoms, and Lordships; and invested with corresponding titles those whom he had appointed to govern them. "During the reign of Charlemagne, (as we are told by a sensible Writer* whom I have often quoted), and for some time after his death, while the reverence of his name lasted, these Governors kept themselves within the bounds of duty; but in succeeding times, when the reins of empire were slackened in the hands of his feeble descendants, and when the empire that he had formed was weakened by its division into distinct monarchies, the Governors in the Netherlands, by degrees, withdrew themselves from obedience; and

paying only vain marks of homage to the Kings of France and Germany, assumed to themselves, and transmitted to their descendants, the sovereignty of those provinces which they had before governed only with a delegated sway. Thus arose the Dukes of Brabant, the Counts of Flanders and Hainault, and the other Princes of the Low Countries, already in the eleventh century possessed of independent power." We find the province of Hainault under the government of hereditary Counts as early as the beginning of the tenth century. Count René, the fourth of that name, who died in 1036, left the inheritance of Hainault to his daughter Richilda, who married Baldwin, Count of Flanders, by whom she had two sons, Arnold and Baldwin; the former of whom succeeded to the Earldom of Flanders, the latter to that of Hainault. In giving an account of Cassel* in French Flanders, I had occasion to mention the unhappy fate of Arnold, who fell a victim to the base usurpation of his uncle Robert de Fison, Count of Holland. His brother Baldwin followed Godfrey of Bouillon, whom Tasso has immortalized, to the Holy Land, where he was killed in battle in 1098. His grandson, Baldwin the Fourth, married Adelaide Countess of Namur, which province was thereby annexed to Hainault; he died 1171. Their son, Baldwin the Fifth, united to Hainault and Namur the Earldom of Flanders, by marriage with Margaret of Alsace, heiress of Flanders. Their son Baldwin, so renowned in the History of the Crusades, was raised to the throne of Constantinople in the beginning of the 13th century; but his reign was of short duration; he was defeated and taken prisoner by Calo-John, a Bulgarian Chief, and languished in captivity till he was released by death. He was succeeded in the Earldoms of Hainault and Flanders by his daughter Jane, a woman of great spirit, whose uncle Philip had previously obtained the Marquisate of Namur. About 20 years after the accession of Jane, the peace of her Government was disturbed for a short time by a singular occurrence. — A hermit in one of the

* Shaw's Sketches of the History of the Austrian Netherlands.

* See Gent. Mag. April, 1816, p. 295.
forests

forests of Flanders proclaimed himself to be their old sovereign Baldwin, the Emperor of Constantinople. He dressed up a romantic account of his escape from prison, and subsequent adventures, till his arrival in his native land, when, by way of penance, he retired to a hermitage; from whence he now came forth to claim their allegiance as his lawful subjects. His adherents soon became numerous and formidable; but before their plans were ripe for action, he was detected to be an impostor, and was hanged at Lille in 1225. The Countess Jane died without issue in 1244. She was succeeded by her sister Margaret, whose son, John d'Avesnes, by her first husband, succeeded to the Earldom of Hainault. Another son, by a second marriage, Guy de Dampierre, obtained the Earldom of Flanders. John d'Avesnes married Adelaide, the daughter of the Count of Holland, in consequence of which that powerful province, as well as Zealand and Friesland, devolved to the Counts of Hainault, which made up for the loss of Flanders. John died in 1300. During the fourteenth century the House of Hainault was in the height of its power and splendour; and its history is closely connected with English affairs, during the reign of Edward the Second, and of his son Edward the Third, who was son-in-law to William Count of Hainault, a bold and warlike prince, whose fame was not surpassed by any chief in that renowned period of military adventure and heroism. Isabella, Queen of Edward the Second, having quarrelled with the Spencers, the King's favourites, repaid to the Continent for succours to make head against them, accompanied by her son, afterwards Edward the Third, then a boy. She met with a kind reception at the Court of Hainault, where a splendid train of gallant knights, in the true spirit of chivalry, devoted themselves to her service; and attending her back to England, powerfully contributed to the success of her arms, and to the attainment of her grand object, the elevation of her son to the Throne.

Young Edward, during his residence at the Court of Hainault, fell in love with the Princess Philippa, who afterwards became his Queen, an accomplished and high-spirited wo-

man. Edward availed himself of this alliance to strengthen his hands against France, which was peculiarly vulnerable in that quarter; and he had the address to engage in his cause the most powerful Princes of the Low Countries. The intercourse between the Courts of England and Hainault was constant and intimate during the reign of Edward. The Chronicle of that period, by Froissart, is well worth the perusal of such as are desirous to see a lively picture of those romantic days; and your Fair Readers will be amused with a circumstance mentioned by that Writer, in giving an account of an embassy from England to Hainault; namely, that in the ambassador's train appeared English Knights with one eye veiled, according to a vow they had made to their mistresses, on taking leave, that they never would uncover the eye till they had performed some gallant exploit deserving of their smiles.

Edward and Philippa frequently visited the Netherlands. Two of their sons, Liouel, and John of Gaunt, were born in that country. The Low Countries in that age were unrivalled in commerce and manufactures; and to our intimate connexion with Hainault in the reign of Edward the Third, we may trace the origin of the spirit of commercial enterprize in England, and the introduction of the woollen manufacture among us.

William, Count of Hainault, the father of our Queen Philippa, was succeeded by his sister, Margaret d'Avesnes, who conveyed, by marriage, the rich inheritance of her family to the House of Bavaria. Her son, William Duke of Bavaria, married Matilda of Lancaster. He died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Albert, who died in 1404. His son William married Margaret, daughter of Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, by whom he had an only daughter, the heiress of his States, Jacoba, or, as the French writers call her, Jacqueline, a Princess whose history exhibits a most interesting and affecting narrative, which a sudden interruption obliges me to postpone, together with some further observations on the Princess of Hainault, till my next letter.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Printed May Feb. 1872 R.L.P. 100



D. Parker del. F. G.

Shrewsbury.

Remains of SHREWSBURY ABBEY.
Shropshire

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Jan. 24.*

IN addition to what you have given of Shrewsbury Abbey, in your vol. LXXXIII. p. 305, I send you the enclosed as a further illustration of that once extensive Monastery. The building shown in the drawing is about 200 feet from the Western part of the Church, and represents what it is conjectured was the Infirmary of the invalid and aged Monks, with its Chapel and Dormitory.

“There creepitude and Age a taste assume faunde.”

The length of the embattled wall is about 112 feet; in the upper part are square-headed windows, once mullioned, under which are smaller windows without mullions; under these are pointed arches filled up. The high gable ends form part of two oblong buildings; that to the right, now used as a barn, appears to have been the Chapel, 45 feet 6 inches long and 23 feet broad; it has pointed windows, and on the South side a large arch, worked in the wall: that on the left (next the street) is patched up for a dwelling-house; on the North side is a trefoil-headed window, and the sides of a doorway ornamented with raised roundles.

The space between this ruin and the Abbey Church, it is supposed, contained the Almonry, and great Gate-house. Buck, in his plate of this Abbey, gives part of the gateway. This was taken down about the year 1765, and a high brick wall erected, so that what was not accomplished by Monastic depredation at the Dissolution, fell a prey to false taste; or, more properly speaking—no taste at all.

D. PARKES.

A Shop-keeping Nation. •

“**A** SHOP-KEEPING NATION,” *Nation boutiquière*: so did our Arch-enemy call us, in his real rage, and affected contempt, when we were proving ourselves worthy of a much nobler title: when we stood as the only solid bulwark to oppose his gigantic ambition; the only rock of refuge and security from his oppression. Yet he knew us, alas! but too well; and could his mighty schemes against our shops have met with any success, he would have found the

GENT. MAG. February, 1817.

shop-keepers clamouring long ago, against the Government that opposed him. We have indeed been a war-like nation, a nation of heroes, by land and sea; but, now the storm is past, and we have fixed the Tyrant on a Rock of that Ocean from which we swept his ships, the shop-keeping propensity returns, and we hear of nothing but the National Distress. True; there is distress, the Country feels it in all its divisions and ramifications; who shall deny it?—But is there nothing else? and is the Country capable of no other feeling?—Is there no glory gained?—Or, if glory be too unsubstantial for us, in our present temper of mind, is there no permanent advantage secured? Is it nothing to have a friendly coast opposed to us, from the Baltic to the Straits of Dover, instead of one subservient to an Enemy, and forming an efficient portion of his power?

When did this—when, indeed, did any Country ever stand in so noble a position, as that which, by the blessing of Heaven upon our perseverance, we have achieved? Restorers of the energy and independence of Europe, by the example of our courage, and the wise direction of our resources. The only fixed centre of union to collect the Nations for their own deliverance; the active and determined spirit to lead them on to victory when collected. Yet the whining shopkeepers come forth, and tell us that these wars were unnecessary, and their expenditure profuse. Cannot even the counter and the shopboard understand, that to be niggardly in great concerns is the very worst of extravagance; that to starve a great undertaking, is to prepare for certain ruin?

But the whole, say they, was unnecessary.—Never was any measure of human policy more indispensable. War was necessary at first to preserve ourselves from being made Republican against our will; afterwards to resist a power, at which every other courage stood aghast.—Ask the shores of Africa, who would have ruled from the Cataracts of the Nile to its mouths, but for British exertion?—Republican France. Ask of Asia, who, but for British interference, would have marched through Persia to found a Gallic empire in the East?

The

The aspiring Emperor of France. Question Europe itself, from the frozen extremities of Siberia, to the Bosphorus on one side, and Pillars of Hercules on the other; who would have swallowed up all opponents one by one, by force or fraud, had not Britain shown that it was possible to resist his arms as well as his arts? Napoleon the Great, as his flatterers, and our Republicans styled him; Napoleon the Little, as his own imprudence, in aid of our endeavours, has made him.

Every man of the smallest sagacity could foresee, that the time of national distress, whether occasioned by war, by the failure of crops, or by any other event, would be the time for all the owls and bats of Democracy to crawl forth from their hiding-places, and hoot and scream their notes of evil-omen, on the sufferings of the people: attributing them, by the stalest of logical sophisms, to that which is no cause, as the cause*; and promising a remedy, from that which has no power of giving the smallest relief. Reform of Parliament, say the most moderate,—universal suffrage, say the violent and desperate, is the nostrum which is to cure all evils, and to prevent their recurrence in future. These State quacks have but one prescription for all maladies; and the tendency of that is not to cure the patient, but enrich themselves. If Parliament, reformed by any rule or contrivance whatsoever, could consist of more responsible, or more enlightened men than do at present compose it, something might be hoped from its exertions. But, if it is to be only more under the controul of the mob; instead of being reformed, it will only be *corrupted*, in the worst possible way. Every other power within our constitution is duly balanced and controuled; to the power of the multitude, when once let loose, there can be no counterbalance or restraint. With difficulty has Government struggled against its influence, in many trying moments; add one tittle to its force, and the machine must stop, or fly to pieces. The multitude is the steam of this mighty engine, which moves it indeed with vigour and celerity when duly regulated, but is

no less able, on the removal of a single valve, to blow the whole to atoms, and destroy the very work which it should assist.

But we are distressed. It is true, we are. By exertions in which we ought to glory. But will confusion help us, more than care and patience? Will the tumultuous meetings of mobs do more than the deliberations of Parliament? Our distresses, we know, are in their nature temporary; but what would have been the distress, had Republican counsels given us up as slaves to Continental tyranny, whether Republican or Imperial? Universal, complete, incurable. Not a word is mentioned of our triumphs, in all these meetings of the agitators and agitated. The glory of Waterloo field is forgotten, in the baseness of Spa-fields: and we are told to be mad, because we are poor; forgetting that we are only poor because we have been noble.

Shall we then sink really into a mere *Shop-keeping nation*, capable of no feelings but what refer to our pockets, and attached no longer to that Constitution which has made us the first people in the world, because it has been expensive? I will not yet believe it. I will hope and trust that the spirit which has so long sustained, and the Providence which has so long protected us, will yet preserve us from those enemies, who cry Reform, but mean Destruction: will shield us, not only from the violence of the waves, but from the madness of the people.

AGRIPPA.

Mr. URBAN, Northiam,
Dec. 20, 1816.

"In the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth."—Gen. c. i. v. 1.

THE revolution of the seasons, comprising that important space of time by which human life is measured, must be considered as a subject of very interesting and serious contemplation, and particularly at the commencement and conclusion of the year; leading back our ideas to the creation of the world, and carrying them forward to its termination. The power we possess of calling before us in one point of view the first and latest period of the existence of the Heavens and the Earth, and taking an accurate survey of the Celestial and Terrestrial globes, with all the phenomena

* Non Causa pro Causâ.

mena of the Heavenly bodies, and the immense variety of objects, from the grandest to the most minute, which this sublunary world displays, with all the past events recorded of it and its inhabitants, from its foundation to the present day, and also those which are predicted to the end of its duration, — this almost unbounded capacity of the human mind affords many astonishing proofs of the extensive powers of Reason, the peculiar faculty of Man, which yet in several instances have been unhappily perverted to conclusions directly opposite to what they naturally and forcibly lead in every enlightened and uncorrupted mind, enlightened by those Holy Scriptures which God himself hath caused to be written for our instruction, and uncorrupted by those impious arguments which have been feigned to controvert them, even to the denial of a Supreme Being possessing the attributes which we ascribe to Deity, existing before the Celestial Orbs were formed, or the foundations of the Earth were laid. By the perverted imagination of sceptical philosophers (I will not say of modern times, for every age has produced them) has the account of the Creation, by the Sacred Historian of the Heavens and the Earth in the beginning, been profanely attempted to be refuted, although he was appointed to that office by the Creator himself, and from Him immediately received the communication of the important events he has recorded. The Chronology, the Astronomy, and the Geography of Moses, and the authenticity of his History, are confidently pronounced erroneous by those who presume, or rather affect, to know so much better than their Maker when the existence of this Globe and the formation of the Heavenly Bodies commenced, and what was the interior description of the Earth, and the arrangement and distribution of its surface, in the first age, and likewise the disposition and conduct, the laws and transactions of its earliest inhabitants. Of all these things the above-mentioned Historian has given a very plain and comprehensive account. But we are told that we are not to credit the authority upon which he relates the facts he introduces, nor take them in their obvious and literal meaning, as historical events connected with prophetic

and figurative allusions, nor the Statutes and Ordinances, the Judgements and Commands, which he declares, as the acts and precepts of a Divine Lawgiver, the Creator and Ruler of the World, delivered in person to this his chosen servant, to be by him promulgated, administered, and enforced.

The splendid train of the last Comet, which attracted so much attention and so many ingenious remarks, was unquestionably a very beautiful and admirable object, and at the same time, in some respects, an awful one, as indeed must be every unusual and even common appearance in the firmament; for, whatever may have been philosophically discovered or conjectured about them, they are all of a stupendous nature. I have always considered Astronomy to be a most sublime Science, and the discoveries that have been made in it, amongst the most striking indications of Nature that the intellectual part of man was assuredly made in the image or similitude of God; and that the soul or mind does essentially partake of the divine attributes of Immortality expressly confirmed by Revelation.

Whether the remarkable Spots or apparent cavities in the Sun at this time observed can or cannot be accounted for, it is not my purpose to inquire, nor to enter into any scientific remarks upon the Solar System. It is common with the philosophers before mentioned to speak of tempests, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and all the alarming commotions of the elements, with reference only to their second causes and physical effects, and with an impious doubt, or utter disregard of the first great cause of all created beings; and in that profane or indifferent way to mention the Heavenly Bodies. I conceive it is not only the province of the Clergy, but the indispensable duty of every considerate individual, to oppose and counteract, as far as possible, the pernicious principles and practice of such philosophers, and give a superior direction to those subjects; for most assuredly they may be considered to great advantage in exhortations from the Pulpit, and in all religious and moral essays. The great doctrines and duties of Christianity we must admit of the first importance to be repeatedly explained and enforced; and if the subjects proposed, which

so manifestly tend to impress the mind of man with the glory of God, can be deemed of a minor class, they certainly should not, nor can be, without a very censurable neglect, omitted: yet how seldom do we hear them discussed; their very novelty would engage particular attention. The Holy Scriptures abound in passages of the most sublime and impressive import, precisely appropriate to the subjects I allude to. With regard to the before-mentioned phænomena in the Sun, no man living can presume to say that they are not the signs predicted by Our Saviour of *the dissolution of the world*; and therefore, without any imputation of superstitious credulity, may and ought to be adduced to influence the mind to a serious and devout contemplation of that great event, of which no human being knoweth the day or the hour, nor can venture to assert that it will not be the next.

The inhabitants of this country are seldom visited with Earthquakes, though we have sometimes experienced for a few seconds the terrors arising from very slight, and also, sometimes, severe shocks; nor are we subject to volcanic eruptions, or exposed to destructive hurricanes, whirlwinds, and other commotions of the elements in this temperate climate, comparatively with those of the Torrid or Frigid Zones. Surely this happy exemption ought to be thankfully noticed, and frequently acknowledged. We have, however, in the course of the year very alarming and even fatal storms at sea and land. "They that go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in great waters, those men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep." Their distressful situation in a tempest is described by the Royal Psalmist in terms unequalled by any other Writer, sacred or profane; it cannot, I think, be heard or perused by any who are exposed to these perils without the full effect it is intended to have upon the mind, and is therefore a very proper subject for religious exhortation amongst seafaring people. In the 29th Psalm of the same inspired Writer there is an admirable passage to a similar purpose: "It is the glorious God who maketh the thunder," and still more sublimely expressed in the Bible trans-

lation: "The God of glory thundereth," which might be obviously and advantageously selected by a judicious preacher for a discourse upon the subject, and if delivered during a thunder-storm would unquestionably make a very forcible impression on the audience. Here I shall be charged, perhaps, with an intention of giving a stage effect to the delivery of our sermons, by calling-in the aid of occasional scenery. When that scenery is drawn by the hand of so great a Master, I would certainly do it; but I am utterly averse to all studied action, however well conceived and supported, as beneath the sacred part of a Christian Preacher. When the Lord descended on Mount Sinai, was not his fearful presence evinced by thunders and lightnings, and by a thick cloud to veil, in some degree, that ineffable Glory which no mortal eye could otherwise approach. And if such a scene in the Grand Theatre of Nature, accompanied by the sound of a Celestial Trumpet, was thought fit by its great and glorious Author to make a suitable impression on the minds of the people, when in person he delivered to them his awful and absolute commands; are not those who are appointed to perpetuate and enforce their obligation strictly warranted in availing themselves of every just and reasonable allusion to the same terrific objects in the Heavens, at which the people of Israel trembled when they beheld their God? I will give another instance, in which I am persuaded a subject of this nature might be peculiarly impressed by an immediate occurrence. I remember, when a boy, there was a total Eclipse of the Sun, I believe in the month of April 1763 (but in the date I may not be perfectly correct), and that it happened on a Sunday. To those who are unacquainted with this branch of learning, it must be quite inconceivable how such an appearance in the Heavens can be predicted to a moment. Notice was given in one of my father's churches*, that the Morning Service would begin an hour before the usual time; and I am told he delivered a very instructive sermon from the 13th chapter of St. Mark's Gospel, part of the 24th verse, in which, with a voice and manner peculiarly adapted to the solemnity of

* St. Peter's, Sandwich.

the subject, he took occasion to consider the approaching obscuration of the great Luminary of Day, which was then shining with unclouded brightness, in a religious point of view, as a striking emblem or type of that tremendous period, when "the Sun shall be finally darkened, and the Moon shall not give her light; when the Stars shall fall from Heaven, and the powers of the Heavens shall be shaken; when all the tribes of the Earth shall see the Son of Man coming in the clouds of Heaven with power and great glory."

How few in the course of nature are now surviving who heard on that occasion these awful words applied! To those who are departed to eternity, how momentous is the alternative, whether they observed or disregarded the important application, and availed themselves or not of the accepted time, on which their everlasting welfare was suspended. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 10, 1816.

THE Spots observable on the Sun's disk, in conjunction with the wet summer, have been the subject of much speculation, and have excited considerable alarm. They have been deemed even more than the appearance of the most portentous Comet, about which, as supposed to influence our globe, only vague and undefined notions can be formed, while the baleful effects of the Spots in question seem more direct, and can, it is imagined, be more distinctly ascertained; for it is very natural to infer that any opaque substance interposed between us and a luminous body must deprive us of a certain portion of its light and heat. Allow me, therefore, to submit, through the medium of your Miscellany, a few observations, calculated, it is hoped, to dispel any gloomy apprehensions which may have been indulged on the subject, by convincing the reflecting mind that there is no cause for alarm.

In the first place it is worthy of remark, that similar Spots have been observed in the sun for upwards of two centuries; and it is not improbable that they may be coeval even with the Sun himself. For, as they were first discovered by Galileo, soon after the invention of his telescope, and have been observed at different periods ever since, it is a fair pre-

sumptive argument that such Spots may have always existed. Who can doubt that the planet Herschell and the other lately-discovered planets have existed for ages, though they were unknown prior to our own times? It is true these planets have a more definite and permanent character than the solar macula; but this is no proof that the latter have not always existed, any more than the variety in number and form of the clouds occasionally passing over our earth, is a proof that such exhalations are not coeval with the earth itself.

Galileo observed a Spot, which is computed to have been three times the extent of the surface of the earth, that is, to have obscured about 600,000,000 of square miles of the Sun's disk: this continued between two and three months. But Gassendus saw one still larger, namely, one-twentieth of the diameter of the Sun, and visible to the naked eye. This Spot consequently occupied an extent of above 1,500,000,000 of square miles; yet the solar light was not perceptibly diminished, and therefore not the heat, as will more evidently appear in the course of these observations. The same Astronomer likewise observed above 40 Spots of different sizes at once.

Of the nature of these Spots nothing certain or satisfactory appears to be yet known; they have been supposed by some to be a kind of nebulous exhalation in the solar atmosphere. Dr. Wilson, of Edinburgh, thought they were caverns; and a French Astronomer fancied they were mountains. The Writer of these remarks does not pretend to determine which hypothesis is most probable; nor, indeed, is this at all necessary to his purpose, as it would make little or no difference in the conclusion he wishes to draw. If, however, he were to give his opinion in so dubious a case, it would, perhaps, be in favour of those who imagine the Spots to be a kind of excavation of the luminous fluid supposed to envelope the opaque and solid body of the Sun. This hypothesis seems to be countenanced by the nuclei of the Spots, and the different phases they assume in their rotation. Yet it is difficult to conceive how a vacuum should be produced and continued so long in the fluid; for all fluids, whether

ther elastic or non-elastic, have a strong tendency to find their level, and to fill up immediately any chasm made in them. It would be difficult to conceive how the atmosphere of our globe could be removed from any particular place, and the surrounding fluid prevented, for some weeks, from rushing in to supply the deficiency. It would be no less a miracle than the passage of the Israelites through the Red Sea, where "the waters were a wall to them on the right hand and on the left." The solar fluid, however, may be of such a volatile and expansive nature, that a small force may be sufficient to overcome its gravitation towards the centre.

But, leaving the solution of this difficult question to others who are better qualified for the task, let us proceed to consider, whether these Spots, of what nature soever they may be, can have any influence on our globe.

Now, whether we regard the Sun as an igneous body, or only the grand focus of the light and heat created at the beginning, which appears more probable, any partial obstructing substance, though of the extent above mentioned, would not at all diminish the heat upon our globe, supposing the absolute solar heat to remain the same. For that obstructing body would not absorb and consume the heat it received, but would radiate it in every direction; so that there would be no absolute loss of heat. The only effect would be, an *increase* in its immediate vicinity, by the union of its rays with those which did not fall upon it; and a proportionate *diminution* as far as its shadow extended. This shadow would be a kind of cope of a certain length, according to the diameter of the obstructing body, and its distance from the luminary. The heat beyond, that is, towards the earth, would be as great as if there had been no impediment, for it would have recovered its equability. A Spot, one twentieth of the Sun's diameter, or about 44,000 miles diameter, if not rising higher than the Sun's surface, would have no shadow at all. If this Spot were in the form of a cube, and wholly above the Sun's surface, and resting as it were upon it, the shadow, in this case, would only extend about 8000 miles; but, if in the shape of a globe,

not half so far. This point, however, may perhaps be better illustrated by a more familiar example. Let us then imagine ourselves in a room where there is a fire 20 inches wide, and as many deep, and let us suppose a cubic inch of any opaque substance placed close to it, about the centre; this would bear nearly the same proportion to the fire that the Spot observed by Gassendus did to the Sun. Now can any one believe that the heat in the middle, or farthest part of the room, would be diminished after this substance was placed in that situation, especially after it had ceased to become hotter, and was of an equal temperature with the heat immediately surrounding it? There would, indeed, be rather less heat on the side of the obstructing substance farthest from the fire, though not extending the tenth of an inch; whilst the rest of the room would not be the least affected by it, in any part. It is apparent then that the Spots observed in the Sun can have no influence on the heat of our globe, unless they could be supposed to diminish the absolute heat in the system. This, however, cannot be admitted. It is highly probable that the solar heat is a substance *sui generis*, unlike any heat produced on our globe by chemical agency; and that a certain quantity of it was at first created, which has continued ever since without either diminution or increase. This substance may concentrate about the Sun more than about any of the other bodies in the system, not only on account of his superior bulk, but by reason of some peculiar attraction.

Having thus shewn, to the satisfaction, it is hoped, of every unprejudiced mind, that the unfavourable season we have witnessed cannot have been occasioned by any diminution of solar heat, though we have certainly had less heat in this country than usual, let us inquire whether this diminution of heat be general on our globe; for, if not, that circumstance would of itself be sufficient to refute any argument drawn from the supposed influence of the Spots in the Sun. Now the fact appears to be, that while we have been complaining in this country of wet and cold, in Russia there has been a drought, which is enough to prove that this wet and cold season has been only partial. It

is needless to inquire whether in the East Indies or Mexico there has been less heat than usual, or whether there has been a more severe winter towards the Antarctic Pole. Even here, this present month has been hitherto several degrees warmer than the corresponding part of the year 1813, a year not selected as being colder than others before or after it, but merely because the Writer of these remarks happens to have in his possession a correct diary of the thermometer during that year alone.

We must look then for the causes of this wet and cold season, not to the Sun, but to the Earth itself. The removal of a considerable number of icy mountains, by tempestuous winds, from the neighbourhood of the Arctic Pole into more Southerly latitudes in the Atlantic might occasion it. And it may have been observed, that the rain has generally come from the West; and that we have had dry and warm weather as soon as the wind has shifted to the East or North East; that is, when the wind has blown from Russia, where there has been a drought, it has been fine; but when from the Atlantic, it has been wet and cold. And this wet seems to have been expended in passing over England, France, Germany, &c. and not to have travelled so far East as Russia.

Yours, &c. METEOROLOGUS.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 3.
I SHALL feel much obliged if any of your Correspondents could afford me some information respecting a substance known to the Romans, and perhaps to the Egyptians before them, by the name of *Glesum*: the old Dictionaries define it Amber, and describe it as "*Species Succini quod Glesum vocant*;" or as a kind of pellucid Glass, "*vitrum perspicuitatem*." And the modern Encyclopædias give very little information about it; except that the Roman soldiers gave it that name because it was found in a place so called in Germany.

I have somewhere read, but I cannot call to mind in what book, that the Antients made drinking-cups of it, and that if thrown down they did not break, but bruise, which bruise might be beat out again; consequently it could be neither glass nor amber, but a malleable substance, or something approaching to it. Was

it altogether a natural production? or was it a composition, the materials or component parts of which are lost in the lapse of ages? Is it improbable to suppose that it might have been a transparent kind of horn, or talc, the peculiar mode of manufacturing which was kept a secret?—It is not many years since transparent cylinders were made of talc for Argand lamps, which did not break when thrown down. Could such a substance as *Glesum* be procured now, it would be not only elegant but highly economical. G.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 4.

I HAVE no doubt that the picture, by Hogarth, mentioned in your last vol. p. 421, represents the Mock Election of a Mayor of Garrat*, at Wandsworth in Surrey, on which Mr. Foote founded his Farce of that name, which so well amused the town.

There are, I believe, three Prints of that ceremony; I have one of them, which is intitled, "The Election of the Mayor of Garratt. The first plate, published according to Act of Parliament, April 16, 1782. James Pollard delin. A. Bannerman sculp."

It represents the procession of *Sir John Harper* by the Leather-bottle, a public-house (now remaining), in Garrat-lane, to the place of election at Garrat-green. It is led by four men on horseback, one of whom has a feather in his hat, and a bag-wig. They are followed by two on horseback, one with a broom, the other with a mop, both erect. Then comes the candidate in an open-chaise, drawn by six horses, without a hat, his hair dressed, having ruffles, and appearing to address the spectators. On the side of his carriage is inscribed, "Sir John Harper. No Wigs." The surrounding mob appear to be in his favour, as a man who has hoisted a Boot at the end of a pole has had his hat and wig beat off, and his head broken, and several are reaching to pull down the Boot. By the opposite side of the horses which draw Sir John, a coach is placed; on the box is a man holding in his arms a figure in a plaid waistcoat, the door marked 45. This, and the Boot, are sufficient indications to those who remember the famous story of Wilkes's North Briton, No. 45. and that of

* In our Vol. LI. p. 301. is an account of this farcical ceremony. EDIT.

Lord Bute, that these are friends of the Whig candidate, who perhaps is introduced in one of the other plates. The attending group is in the Hogarthian style, huzzauing, fighting, a better-dressed man and woman tumbled down into the dirt, the seizure of a pickpocket, chimney-sweepers on jack-asses, two boys stealing cakes out of a Jew's basket, &c. &c. A. B.

MR. URBAN, *Hotel, Covent-Garden, Jan. 3.*

OBSERVING in your Magazine for November, p. 421, an Account of a Painting by Hogarth, I send you a description of another Picture by the same celebrated Painter, in my possession.

The subject is 'A View of Covent Garden Market'*. It is 4 feet 9 inches by 3 feet; and embraces nearly the whole of what is called Covent Garden. In front, somewhat to the right, is an old man soliciting charity, who constantly took that station, close to, or just under, the Piazza. By his quiet and inoffensive conduct he was so generally noticed, that he made a considerable sum of money, being occasionally employed in cleaning of shoes, going of errands, &c. The Clergyman near him is thought to be Dr. Craddock, then Rector of Covent Garden parish; who in 1757 was made Bishop of Kilmore in Ireland, and in 1772 Archbishop of Dublin.

In the centre, seated by the column, with vegetables before her, is the figure of a very handsome woman, well known by the name of *The Duchess*. She appears to be extravagantly dressed, which was her general custom. Her second husband's name was Wharton; and among her numerous admirers was the eccentric and profligate Duke of that name. She died in 1778, at the great age of 89, in the neighbourhood; and persons now living about the Market relate various anecdotes of her strange conduct. Near her are three female figures; the one in front is Lady Archer, in the act of directing her servant, who is represented with a basket in one hand, and with the other holding her apron, which

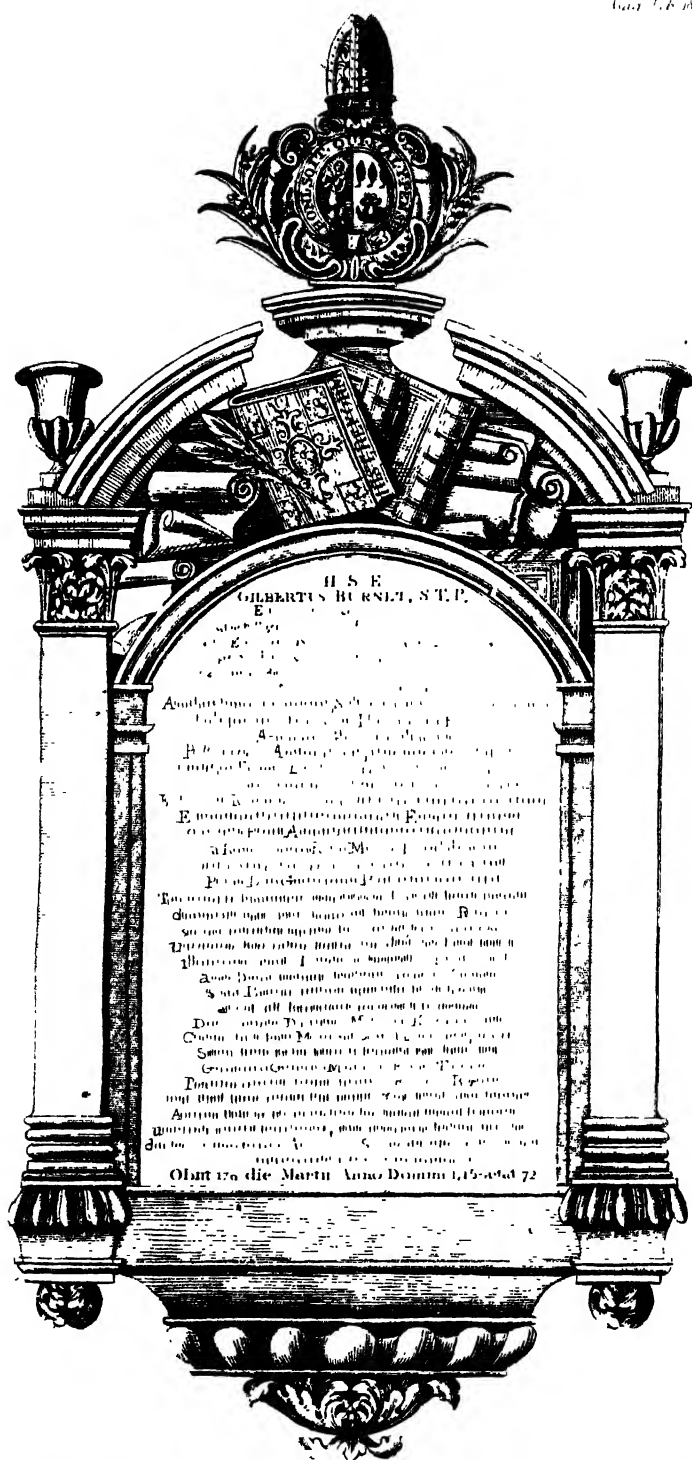
appears to be filled. The other female is supposed to be one of the daughters of Lord Archer, who lived at the large house on the right, lately the Grand Hotel. Just by Lady Archer is her footboy. Immediately behind these, at the base of the column, is a figure (one of the porters of the garden) seated and smoking. On the steps of the column are two figures, an old man and a woman, singing ballads. Near them is a man in a red waistcoat, serving out rice milk. This portrait is also represented in the *Morning* of this Artist, and was remembered by many long after. On the left corner of the picture is a very old couple, whose names were Blake; Mrs. Blake is in the act of frying sausages, and smoking. They also sold fruit and vegetables. At a small distance from these is a very conspicuous figure, standing fronting the Church, with a number of empty cherry-sieves on his head. This was George Carpenter, who, when a boy, obtained his living by carrying empty fruit-baskets to the waterside for the market-gardeners. By constant practice he had acquired such dexterity, that he could take up from the ground 24 half-sieves, place the same on his head, and shake off any given number. Carpenter married, and became master of the house known by the name of *The Finish*, of nightly celebrity. Here he acquired considerable property, and after the death of Mr. Gyfford, the brewer, became lessee to the Duke of Bedford for Covent Garden Market, at 1400*l. per annum*. The man in the Quaker-like dress, on Carpenter's left, who, with the lusty figure on the right, appear to be attentively watching his motions, was one Crow, who had in his younger days been coachman to the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough, but was then Collector of the Tolls of the Market for Mr. Gyfford.

There are several more figures which, from their features and attitudes, appear to have been well known at that period. Two of them, a Lady and a Gentleman, are conjectured to be Mr. and Mrs. Rich.

The column, which is in the centre, and forms a striking object, was taken down about 25 years ago. The building on the right of the Church, now a fruit-shop, was at the time the Swan Tavern. C. RICHARDSON.

Mr.

* The Marquis of Bute has, in his magnificent collection at Luton House, a fine Painting of Covent Garden, by Vanaken, with its companion, a View of Stocks Market. EDIT.



Bishop Burnet's Monument under St James's Church Clerkenwell, E Wall.

Mr. URBAN,
FEW Prelates have appeared on the English Bench, since the time of the Reformation, who have on the whole shed a brighter lustre on their station than Bp. Burnet. At the party zeal which prevailed in his days becomes less important; his character and his works rise in public estimation. His Histories of the Reformation and of his own Time afford a prospect that his fame will long endure. He was moreover a most amiable man, affectionate to his family, warm in his friendships, bountiful to his servants, and so charitable that he looked on himself as bound to expend the whole of his episcopal revenue in the maintenance of his station,

and in acts of hospitality and charity. Your readers too, I have no doubt, have been much pleased of late with the occasional insertion in your Magazine of his epistolary correspondence and poetry, the amusements of his leisure hours. Of such a man we naturally cherish every memorial. I trust, therefore, you will insert the drawing of his Monument, (*see Plate II.*) which was erected against the East wall of the chancel of the old Church of St. James, Clerkenwell; which chancel, on the Church being rebuilt in 1788, was converted into a vault for the reception of the dead, in leaden coffins only. I am sorry to add, that the Monument is fast falling to decay. The inscription is as follows:

H. S. E.

GILBERTUS BURNET, S. T. P.

Episcopus Sarisburiensis,

et nobilissimi Ordinis à Periscelide Cancellarius.

Natus Edinburgi, 18^o Septembris, Anno Dni. 1643;

parentibus Roberto Burnet domino de Cremona,

ex antiquissimâ domo de Leyes, et Rachele Johnston,

sorore domini de Waristoun;

Aberdoniæ literis instructus; Saltoni curæ animarum invigilavit.

Inde juvenis adhuc, S'tæ Theologiæ Professor in

Academâ Glasgoensi electus est.

Postquam in Angliam transiit, rem sacram per aliquot annos in Templo Rotulorum Londini administravit, donec

nimis acriter (ut iis qui rerum tum potiebantur visum est)

Ecclesiæ Romanæ malas artes insciatur, ab officio submotus est.

E patriâ temporum iniquitate profugus Europam peragravit.

et deinceps cum Principe Auriaco reversus, primus omnium

à Rege Gulielmo et Regina Mariâ Præsul designatus,

et in summum tandem fiduciæ testimonium ab eodem

Principe Duci Glocestriensi Præceptor datus est.

Tyrannidi et superstitioni semper infensum scripta eruditissima

demonstrant, necnon libertatis patriæ, veræque Religionis

strenuum semperque indefessum propugnatorem; quarum

utriusque conservandæ spem unam jam à longo tempore in

illustrissimâ domo Brunswicensi collocarat. Postquam

autem Dei providentiâ singulari Regem Georgium

sceptra Britannia potitum conspexerat, brevi jam,

annorum et felicitatis satur, à vivis excessit.

Duxit uxorem Dominam Margaritam Kennedy Com.

Cassiliæ filiam; dein Mariam Scot Haga-Comitis, quæ ei

septem liberos peperit, quorum adhuc in vivis sunt.

Gulielmus, Gilbertus, Maria, Elizabetha, Thomas.

Postremo uxorem duxit viduam Elizabetham Berkeley;

qua duos liberos suscepit, fato præmature non multò post extinctos.

Amplissimam pecuniam in pauperibus alendis et in sumptibus ad utilitatem publicam spectantibus, vivus continuò erogavit: mortuus duo millia aureorum, Aberdoniæ Saltonique, ad juventutem pauperiorem instituendam, testamento legavit.

Obiit 17^o die Martii, anno Domini 1715, ætat. 72.

A copious and interesting Life of Bp. Burnet will be found in vol. VII. of Mr. Chalmers's new Edition of the Biographical Dictionary; in referring to which, I cannot omit congratulate.

GENT. MAG. February, 1817.

ting the publick on the speedy completion of so uniformly-excellent a work.

The curious Reader will be gratified also by consulting Mr. Nichols's Literary

terary Anecdotes, vol. I. where are many additional particulars relative to the worthy Bishop and his family; and also relating to the removal of his remains on the re-building of St. James's Church; on which subject see also your volume LVIII. p. 853; and for an account of the Bishop's descendants, vol. LIX. pp. 1029, 1202.

BIOGRAPHICUS.

LATENT ANTIQUITIES, No V.

By the Rev. T. D. FORDROOKE, M. A.
F. S. A. Author of "*British Monachism*," &c.

(Continued from p. 17.)

SELDEN'S "Titles of Honour" is a work of high repute: and the following abstract of the "*Lettera di Francesco Cancellieri*," upon the origin of the word "*Dominus* and *Domus*," printed at Rome in 1808, (the work of a man whose enormous literary labours are almost inconceivable) is not beneath the erudition of Selden, and exempt from the tiresome confusion of his "chaotic mass."

The Author commences his subject from Holy Writ, by which he proves that the denomination "*Dominus*" was only given at first to "God;" and observes, that in the History of the Creation, and its objects, the Creator is only called "God;" but after the creation of man, "*Dominus Deus*," the Lord God (Gen. iii. 7), upon which, Isidore, (Lib. ii. Differ. ch. xii.) in the true scholastic style, makes this remark: "The Lord God therefore formed man of the earth; here he is first called *Lord God*, because then he first had properly speaking, a servant, namely, a labouring one." Cancellieri then runs over all the objects consecrated to God, or his worship, of which the denominations are derived from *Dominus*; he says, that the Cathedrals, among the Flemings and Germans are called *Dom*, among the Italians *il Duomo*, which is equivalent to the *Domus Domini*, or Lord's House, of Scripture, to express a place devoted to divine worship and prayer. The primitive Christians, to designate the same places, used the same terms, "The Lord's House" and "House of Prayer." The places where they assisted at the divine mysteries were called "*Dominica*." According to

Lambecius in Mabillon (Annal. Bened. l. 54. n. 102), the Franks called their Temples, *Houses*; they used to say "*Domus S. Petri*." The Fathers of the three first centuries prove that the Christians avoided the appellation of "Temple;" by which term a Church is first called in Ambrose Epist. xx. n. 2. They used also to call Sunday *Dominica*, or *Dies Dominicus*; a term also given to the linen with which women covered their hands to receive the holy Eucharist. According to Cancellieri, as the word *Dominus* conveys the idea of a Lord, of some one of station; the French at one time made of it "*Damp*, *Dans*, *Dant*, *Dam*," and in fact, in a diploma of the Archives of S. Vaudregle, we read "*Damp Beran de Lepinette, Secrétaire*," *Damp Jean de Val Garnier*, and in the Roman de Garni, *Dant Girard desconfit*, &c. The English translated *Dominus* by Lord, which in their language signified to command.

The Heathens have also employed *Dominus* and *Domina*, instead of *Deus* and *Dea*.

Domino solvite vota Jovi.

Ov. Fast. i. 642.

Invisa est Domina sola capella Deæ.

Id. Heroid. Ep. iv. v. 12.

See too the Inscriptions *Fanum Dominarum* in Gruter, p. 94, No. 2. *Domina Isidi victrici*. Id. p. 506. n. 2.

The heads of families were antiently called *Domini*, not only by their domesticks, but even by their wives, and children. Abraham called his wife *Sara*, which signifies *Domina*: and she reciprocally styled Abraham "my Master," (Gen. xviii. 12.) Virgil uses "*Dominum Æneam*," Æn. l. iv. v. 214. In Gruter is "*Domino Marito S. S. Domino Conjugi*." The laws have many examples of this respectful expression between husband and wife, as well in the *Digest* as elsewhere. In the 51st Law "*de Leg. et fideicom.*" we read "*Peto a te, Domina Uxor*," &c. and in the 19th Law *Titia de Annuis*, Leg. § 7 *Domina Sanctissima scio te*, &c. The term was also used not only by husband and wife, but by lovers, fathers towards children and nephews, and brothers towards each other.—When the Heathens saluted any person whose name they did not recollect, they called him *Dominus*, as Martial proves, l. i. ep. 13:

"Quam

"Quum te non nossem, *Dominum*, regemque vocabam."

The same expression was also used in flattery, or to obtain any thing, as some one used it with the Poet *Pallas*, from whom he wished to obtain a present, and he was answered with "*Venalia sunt hæc verba; sed ego nolo, Domine, quia non habeo Domine*," i. e. he had not wherewith to make him a compensation: an idea well rendered in the *Anthologia*, l. i. c. 42.

"*Magno emitur Domini cognomen, et regie tebe vobis, [omnis].*"

Ast ego, quod Dominus, nemini ero Do-

The poor of modern Rome have preserved the tradition of this usage; for to obtain larger alms from foreigners, who come to see the Churches, &c. they salute them with "Your Excellence," and "Illustrissime Seigneur."

Cancellieri then proves that the term *Dominus* is also applied in Scripture to Christ, the Angels, and Apostles, for which he quotes John xx. 2. xii. 21. Judg. vi. 13. In the ancient catalogues of the Popes, we read "*Dominus Petrus Apostolus*," &c.

The Martyrs and Confessors were equally styled "*Domini*" and "*Domni*." In an inscription recently discovered under the pavement of the Church of St. Peter, at Rome, we have "*DOMNES SOTIRIDES, i. e. Domina Sotera*," and in Fabretti, "*In cimiterio Domni Castuli*." According to Mabillon, these titles were particularly devoted to *Saints* under the Merovingian and Carovingian Kings. In the Acts of St. Bathilda the Queen, we have "*Domni Dionysii*," and *Domni Germani*, and *Domni Marcelli*; in a Diploma of Charles the Bald, "*Domina Columba Virg. et Mart.*"—The Italians formerly called the Saints "*Messer santo, Madonna santa*." The Arabians gave them the name of *Mar*, which signifies "*Dominus*," and thus begin the Gospel, "*Evangelium Jesu Christi, sicut scriptum est Mar Mattheus*." The Syrians and Chaldeans put the word *Mar* before the names of the Apostles and Evangelists, *Mar Marcus*, *Dominus Marcus*, &c. Two bas-reliefs in the French Museum, No. 20, prove that in the 13th century, they gave in France the titles of *Monsieur* and *Madame* to Saints and Saintesses: in one we read *Mada n. Ste. Katherine*; in another *Monsieur S. Louis*.

Passing over the appellations of *Domina* and our Lady to the Virgin Mary, certain individuals accounted it an honour to add to their names, that of the Virgin, or a Saint, as *John de Domna*, *Maria Theobaldus de Domino Petro*; a usage perpetuated in Abbeys, where the religious, in making their profession, added to their names that of a Saint of their order. The city of Rome was called *Urbs Domina*. The word *Dominus* was particularly ascribed to the Sovereign Pontiff in the most ancient Litanyes, under the term: "*Dominum Apostolicum*." Mabillon says, that the Pope was called *Dominus* or *Dominus*." Nicholas Alemanni, in the explanation of the Inscription of the *Triclinium Lateranense*, scssivus. D. N. LEO PAPA. pretends, that the title of "*Dominus Noster*" was not given to any Pope before Leo III. but when the ancient domain of the Popes was confirmed to them, they were afterwards called "*Domini nostri*." In a Mosaic of the Church of St. Mark at Rome, below the figure of Gregory IV. is scssivus. D. N. GREGORIUS P. P.

Besides the Popes, the Bishops were also called *Domini nostri*, as appears from various epistles of Popes Damasus and Liberius. Bishops also used it to each other, which St. Jerom condemns in his second letter to Nepotian, where he says, "I say this also, that Bishops should know, that they are Priests, not Lords," (non Dominos). It was also in use among Cardinals. Cardinal Peter Damian addresses his letter to Hildebrand and "*Domino Hildebrando*," and calls him "*Dilectissime frater et Domine*." Cardinal Grampis proves the particular attribution of *Domini*, or *Domni*, to Cardinals in petitions, in his illustration of the seal of Garfagnana. Canons have been likewise called *Dominij*.

This title was not only given to *Saints* and *Ecclesiastics*, but further to *Consuls*, as appears by the inscriptions and subscriptions of some ancient titles upon Papyrus; among the Roman Emperors, some accepted and others refused it; but, though Suetonius says (c. 53) that Augustus rejected it, Ovid, in flattery, and speaking of Romulus, says of Augustus,

Tu Domini nomen, principis ille tenet

The Christians and Hebrews refused this title to the Emperors, because, says Tertullian, it is the cognomen of God. But though D. N. and Deus

Deus and Dominus noster occur upon coins of Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Aurelian, Carus, Dioclesian, Maximian, and Constantine, Justinian, like Augustus and Tiberius, refused this title, which his successors adopted. The title became distinctive of Sovereigns. Pope Benedict III. gave it to the Emperor Lotharius, "Dominum nostrum piissimum Hlotarium;" and Landolfo Sagace attests, that the Kings of France were called "Domini." Genti Francorum moris est *Dominum*, i. e. Regem, secundum genus principis; an appellation which, in the French language, has many synonyms, *Sire*, *Messire*, *Sieur*, *Monsieur*, *Seigneur*, *Monseigneur*, &c. Gregory Leti, in his *Ceremonial Historique*, tom. IV. p. 529, says, that the Kings of England did not take the title of *Sire*, before limited to the Kings of France, until after the coronation of the English Henry VI. nor the Kings of Spain before Philip II. was King of England. As to the title of *Monsieur*, it was confined to the Dauphins, as *Monsieur* was to the King's eldest brother.

After the title of *Dominus* was given to Sovereigns, Cancellieri quotes some example of their being simply styled *Dominus*, as *Dominus Hugo Rex*, &c. He afterward puts a question, whether the word *Domna* is a title, or a proper name. In proof of the latter, he says that it was the proper name of *Julia Domna*, wife of Severus; and that it was a very common name in Syria, as appears from the holy women of that name in the Lives of the Saints. He says besides, that Constantine was the first Emperor who took continually the appellation of Dominus, as his mother Helena was the first who took the honorary title of "Domina." This he proves by the inscription, which the Neapolitans erected to her, "*Piissimæ et elementissimæ Domine nostræ Augustæ Helenæ Matri semper Aug. Constantinæ*." But he observes, that no Empress was more vain of it than Theodora, wife of Justinian, who, according to Procopius, said "that she did not wish to live a single day, when she was not styled *Domina* by those who saluted her. The title was equally ascribed to the sisters of Emperors, noble matrons, women of consideration; and, in the middle age to wives of Counts, Barons, and other

Officers. (See Ducange and Charpentier.) Bollandi (Jan. 8) mentions *S. Dominica*, called *S. Cyriaca*. At Rome, the Church of the Navicella still retains the name of *S. Mary in Domnica*, or *Dominica*. From *Domna*, besides *Dominica*, is derived the diminutive *Domnula*, quoted in the letters of Salvian, and the *Analecta* of Mabillon.

In the Lives of the Saints is that of *S. Domnolus*. In the Gallia Christiana, mention is made of the translation of the relics of *S. Domnolinus*. In the Bollandists are the Lives of Saints *Domnion* or *Domnionus*, *S. Domnicenus*. The Author of the verses in honour of Gregory VIII. is called *Domnizon*. In Tuscany is a town called *S. Dommino*, the name of a Subdeacon, a native of it; and in the Acts of the Martyrs by Rymart, is that of *S. Domnua*.

Senators and Magistrates of various towns were likewise called *Domini*. Cardinal Garzanti has given an authentic register of the Thirteenth Century, from the Chancery of Peronne, where there is a diploma of the year 1242, which puts the title of *Dominus* before the proper name of Counsellors. In the ancient Statutes of Rome, compiled in 1246, are the names of twelve Senators, preceded by the title of *Dominus*. In the account of the finding and translation of the heads of *S. S. Peter and Paul*, under Urban V. the Senator of Rome is called "Magnificus Vir Dominus;" sometimes instead of *Dominus* we read *Dopnus*, an effect of the variety of pronunciation. *Dopno Leone II.* occurs, and in a charter of 1326, is *Fernardus de senarcto Dompnus alii Brati*; whence it appears that the title of *Don* is derived from *Dompnus*. The Biscayans and Cantabrigians gave this title to the Saints whom they invoked, like other Nations, as we have already seen. They used to say *India Done Maria*, *Jeann Done Huguet*, *Jeann Done Peri*, that is to say, *Lady Saint Mary*, *Lord St. Michael*, *Lord Saint Peter*: the word *Done* being equivalent among them to that of *Saint*.

Among the Kings of Spain, the first found with the appellation of *Don* is Roderick, the 39d King. The Asturians gave it to their Kings Pelagius and Theodimer, at the commencement of the Eighth Century; and

and it was under John the Third, King of Castille and Leon, who ascended the throne in 1406, that the custom was introduced of giving the title of *Don* to the eldest sons of Dukes, Marquisses, and Counts, provided they were *rico hombre*, i. e. *rich men*, which was then of higher consideration than being an *Hidalgo*, i. e. *Gentleman*. Further, the Cantabrians or Biscayans, believing at the beginning of the Fifteenth Century, that the title of *Don* did not suit Seculars, confined it to Bishops, Priests, and Religious, a custom which still exists in the Dioceses of Pampeluna and Bayonne, where they give it even to simple clerks, as well as to the nuns, whom they call *Donne* or *Ducnas*. The common people, notwithstanding, did not like to renounce this qualification; and the title, degenerating by degrees, passed to the dregs of the people, and even to the Jews, who before their expulsion, assumed it, in spite of the Bull *Quominus* of Paul IV. dated from the year 1555, which forbids them to suffer the term *Dominus* to be applied to them by poor Christians. At that time the great were contented with the single title of *Sennoria*. It cannot be doubted but the arrival of the Spaniards in Italy, at first under King Ferdinand, afterwards under Charles V. rendered the title of *Don* common in the Kingdom of Naples and Sicily, not only in reference to Ecclesiastics, but also to Lay-men, and even persons in a state of servitude.

Cancellieri next treats of the word *Sire* among the French, *Ser* in Italy, *Sar-rab* among the Hebrews, and *Dominus*, *Dominatio*, given to the Doge of Venice. He explains the *Senatorialium*, and the *Messer* and *Ser* of the Italians; and treats of the words *Foieigneurie*, *Vous*, *Majestè*, *Serenità*, and *Excellence*. He gives the reasons why Abbots were called *Domni* among the Monks. The Rule of Benedict (chap. 2) in speaking of Abbots, says, "Let the Abbot, who is presumed to fill the office of Christ, be called *Dominus* and *Abbas*. In the life of S. Mayeul by Odilon, we read, the *Domnus* and *Abbas* is honoured by all. Pere Martene, in his Commentary upon the Rule of Benedict says, "It is suspected that the title *Domnus* might come from *Donnus*. When the Synod of Aix decreed that

Præpositi, i. e. Priors, should be called *Nonni*, every one will perhaps suspect that Priors, despising the word *Nonni*, assumed that of *Domini*, which belonged to the Abbot only, for the sake of honour, or ambition, or some other cause." This word *Nonni* has probably given place to the *Nonno* and *Nonna*, which in Italy, grandsons and grand-daughters give to their grandfathers and grandmothers: and from *Donna* is derived the *Na*, which the people of Languedoc prefix to the names *des Demoiselles nobles ou roturieres*, as, *Na viceza*, *Na castellozzo*. They used sometimes to say *Ma* for *Na*, whence they have made *Madame* even for the wives of the people. In fact, Charpentier produces a writing of the date of 1377, where it is said, "*The said Philippot came to his said Mother, weeping and crying, Madame, Madame, for God's sake, my brother wishes to kill me,*" &c.

Cancellieri examines in the last place the right of Priests and Monks to the title of *Don*, in which he confutes Muratori, who disputes it. (tom. 2. *Antiq. Ital. Diss.* 23, col. 345.) He further shows, that this title is better suited to the Clergy than *Abbè*, or *Abbatè*, the mere result of an abuse.

Many elaborate and interesting authorities are necessarily omitted in this sketch, which conveys but a faint idea of the literary wealth of this indefatigable Italian.

* * * In Vol. LXXXI. Part I. p. 25, we inserted an ingenious fiction, professing to be a *Journey of Discovery across the Blue Mountains*. We have now the pleasure of communicating the *Official Account of the Tour of the Governor of New South Wales over the Western or Blue Mountains*, extracted from "*The Sydney Gazette, or New South Wales Advertiser*." The description of that "hitherto but partially explored Country" will be read with considerable interest, not only as an object of curiosity, but from a consideration of the important advantages which this rising Colony may hereafter derive from the discoveries now made.—EDIT.

GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL ORDERS.

Government House, Sydney,
June 10, 1815.

"The Governor desires to communicate, for the information of the Publick, the result of his late tour over the Western, or Blue Mountains, undertaken for

for the purpose of being enabled personally to appreciate the importance of the tract of country lying Westward of them, which had been explored in the latter end of the year 1813, and the beginning of 1814, by Mr. G. W. Evans, Deputy Surveyor of Lands.

To those who know how very limited a tract of country has been hitherto occupied by the Colonists of New South Wales, extending along the Eastern Coast to the North and South of Port Jackson only 80 miles, and Westward about 40 miles to the foot of that chain of mountains in the interior which forms its Western boundary, it must be a subject of astonishment and regret, that, amongst so large a population, no one appeared within the first 25 years of the establishment of this Settlement, possessed of sufficient energy of mind to induce him fully to explore a passage over these mountains: but, when it is considered that, for the greater part of that time, even this circumscribed portion of country afforded sufficient produce for the wants of the people, whilst, on the other hand, the whole surface of the country beyond those limits was a thick, and in many places, nearly an impenetrable forest, the surprise at the want of effort to surmount such difficulties must abate very considerably.

"The records of the Colony only afford two instances of any bold attempt having been made to discover the country to the Westward of the Blue Mountains. The first was by Mr. Bass, and the other by Mr. Caley, and both ended in disappointment—a circumstance which will not be much wondered at by those who have lately crossed those mountains.

"To G. Blaxland and W. Wentworth, esqrs. and Lieut. Lawson, of the Royal Veteran Company, the merit is due of having, with extraordinary patience and much fatigue, effected the first passage over the most rugged and difficult part of the Blue Mountains.

"The Governor, being strongly impressed with the importance of the object, had, early after his arrival in this Colony, formed the resolution of encouraging the attempt to find a passage to the Western Country, and willingly availed himself of the facilities which the discoveries of these three Gentlemen afforded him. Accordingly, on the 20th of November, 1813, he entrusted the accomplishment of this object to Mr. G. W. Evans, Deputy Surveyor of Lands; the result of whose journey was laid before the publick, through the medium of the *Sydney Gazette*, on the 12th of February, 1814.

"The favourable account given by Mr. Evans of the country he had ex-

plored, induced the Governor to cause a road to be constructed for the passage and conveyance of cattle and provisions to the interior; and men of good character, from amongst a number of convicts who had volunteered their services, were selected to perform this arduous work, on condition of being fed and clothed during the continuance of their labour, and being granted emancipation, as their final reward, on the completion of the work.

"The direction and superintendence of this great work was entrusted to W. Cox, esq. the Chief Magistrate at Windsor, and, to the accomplishment of every one who knows what was to be encountered, and sees what has been done, he effected its completion in six months from the time of its commencement, happily without the loss of a man, or any serious accident. The Governor is at a loss to appreciate fully the services rendered by Mr. Cox to this Colony, in the execution of this arduous work, which promises to be of the greatest public utility, by opening a new source of wealth to the industrious and enterprising. When it is considered that Mr. Cox voluntarily relinquished the comforts of his own house, and the society of his numerous family, and exposed himself to much personal fatigue, with only such temporary covering as a bark hut could afford from the inclemency of the season, it is difficult to express the sentiments of approbation to which such privations and services are entitled.

"Mr. Cox having reported the road as completed on the 21st of January, the Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Macquarie and that Gentleman, commenced his tour on the 25th of April, over the Blue Mountains, and was joined by Sir J. Jameson at the Nepean, who accompanied him during the entire tour. The following Gentlemen composed the Governor's suite: Mr. Campbell, Secretary; Capt. Antill, Major of Brigade; Lieut. Watts, Aide-de-camp; Mr. Redfern, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Oxley, Surveyor General; Mr. Meehan, Deputy Surveyor General; Mr. Lewin, Painter and Naturalist; and Mr. G. W. Evans, Deputy Surveyor of Lands, who had been sent forward for the purpose of making further discoveries, and rejoined the party on the day of arrival at Bathurst Plains.

"The commencement of the ascent from Emu Plains to the first depot, and thence to a resting-place, now called 'Spring Wood,' distant twelve miles from Emu Ford, was through a very handsome open forest of lofty trees, and much more practicable and easy than

was expected. The facility of the ascent for this distance excited surprise, and is certainly not well calculated to give the traveller a just idea of the difficulties he has afterwards to encounter. At a further distance of four miles, a sudden change is perceived in the appearance of the timber and the quality of the soil—the former becoming stunted, and the latter barren and rocky. At this place the fatigues of the journey may be said to commence. Here the country became altogether mountainous, and extremely rugged. Near to the 18th mile-mark (it is to be observed, that the measure commences from Enn Ford), a pile of stones attracted attention; it is close to the line of road, on the top of a rugged and abrupt ascent, and is supposed to have been placed there by Mr. Caley, as the extreme limit of his tour; hence the Governor gave that part of the Mountain the name of ‘Caley’s Bopulse.’ To have penetrated even so far, was at that time an effort of no small difficulty. From hence, forward to the 26th mile, is a succession of steep and rugged hills, some of which are almost so abrupt as to deny a passage altogether, but at this place a considerably extensive plain is arrived at, which constitutes the summit of the Western Mountains; and from thence a most extensive and beautiful prospect presents itself on all sides to the eye. The town of Windsor, the River Hawkesbury, Prospect Hill, and other objects within that part of the Colony now inhabited, of equal interest, are distinctly seen from hence. The majestic grandeur of the situation, combined with the various objects to be seen from this place, induced the Governor to give it the appellation of ‘The King’s Table Land.’ On the South-west side of the King’s Table Land, the mountain terminates in abrupt precipices of immense depth, at the bottom of which is seen a glen, as romantically beautiful as can be imagined, bounded on the further side by mountains of great magnitude, terminating equally abruptly as the others, and the whole thickly covered with timber. The length of this picturesque and remarkable tract of country is about 24 miles, to which the Governor gave the name of ‘The Prince Regent’s Glen.’ Proceeding hence to the 33d mile on the top of a hill, an opening presents itself on the S. W. side of the Prince Regent’s Glen, from whence a view is obtained particularly beautiful and grand. Mountains rising beyond mountains, with stupendous masses of rock in the foreground, here strike the eye with admiration and astonishment. The circular

form in which the whole is so wonderfully disposed, induced the Governor to give the name of ‘Pitt’s Amphitheatre’ (in honour of the late Right Hon. W. Pitt) to this first branch from the Prince Regent’s Glen. The road continues from hence, for the space of 17 miles, on the ridge of the mountain which forms one side of the Prince Regent’s Glen, and there it suddenly terminates in nearly a perpendicular precipice of 676 feet high, as ascertained by measurement. The road constructed by Mr. Cox down this rugged and tremendous descent, through all its windings, is no less than three-fourths of a mile in length, and has been executed with such skill and stability as reflects much credit on him. The labour here undergone, and the difficulties surmounted, can only be appreciated by those who view this scene. In order to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Cox’s services, the Governor deemed it a tribute justly due to him, to give his name to this grand and extraordinary Pass; and he accordingly called it ‘Cox’s Pass.’ Having descended into the valley at the bottom of this Pass, the retrospective view of the overhanging mountains is magnificently grand. Although the present Pass is the only practicable point yet discovered for descending by, yet the mountain is much higher than those on either side of it, from whence it is distinguished at a considerable distance, when approaching it from the interior, and in this point of view it has the appearance of a very high distant hill, although it is in fact only the abrupt termination of a ridge. The Governor gave the name of ‘Mount York’ to this termination of the ridge, in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

“On descending Cox’s Pass, the Governor was much gratified by the appearance of good pasture-land, and soil fit for cultivation, which was the first he had met with since the commencement of his tour. The valley at the base of Mount York he called ‘the Vale of Clwyd,’ in consequence of the strong resemblance it bore to the vale of that name in North Wales. The grass in this vale is of a good quality, and very abundant; and a rivulet of fine water runs along it from the Eastward, which unites itself, at the Western extremity of the vale, with another rivulet containing still more water. The junction of these two streams forms a very handsome river, now called by the Governor ‘Cox’s River,’ which takes its course, as has been since ascertained, through the Prince Regent’s Glen, and empties itself into the River Nepean; and it is con-

conjectured, from the nature of the country through which it passes, that it must be one of the principal causes of the floods which have been occasionally felt on the low banks of the river Hawkesbury, into which the Nepean discharges itself. The Vale of Clwyd, from the base of Mount York, extends six miles in a Westerly direction, and has its termination at Cox's River. West of this River the country again becomes hilly, but is generally open forest land, and very good pasturage.

Three miles to the Westward of the Vale of Clwyd, Messrs. Blaxland, Wentworth, and Lawson, had formerly terminated their excursion; and when the various difficulties are considered which they had to contend with, especially until they had effected the descent from Mount York, to which place they were obliged to pass through a thick brush wood, where they were under the necessity of cutting a passage for the baggage horses, the severity of which labour had seriously affected their healths, their patient endurance of such fatigue cannot fail to excite much surprise and admiration. In commemoration of their merits, three beautiful high hills joining each other at the end of their tour at this place have received their names in the following order; viz. "Mount Blaxland,"—"Wentworth's Sugar Loaf," and "Lawson's Sugar Loaf." A range of very lofty hills and narrow valleys alternately form the tract of country from Cox's River, for a distance of 16 miles, until the Fish River is arrived at; and the stage between these Rivers is consequently very severe and oppressive on the cattle. To this range the Governor gave the name of "Clarence Hilly Range."

Proceeding from the Fish River, and at a short distance from it, a very singular and beautiful mountain attracts the attention, its summit being crowned with a large and very extraordinary-looking rock, nearly circular in form, which gives to the whole very much the appearance of a hill, or fort, such as are frequent in India. To this lofty hill Mr. Evans, who was the first European discoverer, gave the name of "Mount Evans." Passing on from hence the country continues hilly, but affords good pasturage, gradually improving to Sidmouth Valley, which is distant from the Pass of the Fish River 12 miles. The land here is level, and the first met with unencumbered with timber; it is not of very considerable extent, but abounds with a great variety of herbs and plants, such as would probably highly interest and gratify the scientific botanist. This beautiful little

valley runs North-west and South-east, between hills of easy ascent, thinly covered with timber. Leaving Sidmouth Valley, the country becomes again hilly, and in other respects resembles very much the country to the Eastward of the Valley for some miles. Having reached Campbell River, distant 13 miles from Sidmouth Valley, the Governor was highly gratified by the appearance of the country, which there began to exhibit an open and extensive view of gently rising grounds and fertile plains. Judging from the height of the banks, and its general width, the Campbell River must be on some occasions of very considerable magnitude; but the extraordinary drought which has apparently prevailed on the Western side of the mountains, equally as throughout this Colony, for the last three years, has reduced this River so much, that it may be more properly called a Chain of Pools, than a running stream, at present. In the reaches or pools of the Campbell River, the very curious animal called the Paradox, or Water-mole, is seen in great numbers!—The soil on both banks is uncommonly rich, and the grass is consequently luxuriant. Two miles to the Southward of the line of road which crosses the Campbell River, there is a very fine rich tract of low lands, which has been named Mitchell Plains. Flax was found growing in considerable quantities. The Fish River, which forms a junction with the Campbell River a few miles to the Northward of the road and bridge over the latter, has also two very fertile plains on its banks, the one called "O'Connell Plains," and the other "Macquarie Plains," both of very considerable extent, and capable of yielding all the necessaries of life.

At the distance of seven miles from the bridge over the Campbell River, Bathurst Plains open to the view, presenting a rich tract of champaign country of 11 miles in length, bounded on both sides by gently rising and very beautiful hills, thinly wooded. The Macquarie River, which is constituted by the junction of the Fish and Campbell River, takes a winding course through the Plains, which can be easily traced from the high lands adjoining, by the particular verdure of the trees on its banks, which are likewise the only trees throughout the extent of the Plains. The level and clean surface of these Plains gives them at first view very much the appearance of lands in a state of cultivation.

It is impossible to behold this grand scene without a feeling of admiration and surprise, whilst the silence and solitude which reign in a space of such extent

and

which reign in a space of such extent and beauty as seems designed by Nature for the occupancy and comfort of man. create a degree of melancholy in the mind, which may be more easily imagined than described.

The Governor and suite arrived at these Plains on Thursday the 4th of May, and encamped on the Southern left bank of the Macquarie River—the situation being selected in consequence of its commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect for many miles in every direction around it. At this place the Governor remained for a week, which time he occupied in making excursions in different directions, through the adjoining country, on both sides of the river.

On Sunday, the 7th of May, the Governor fixed on a site suitable for the erection of a town at some future period, to which he gave the name of “Bathurst,” in honour of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies. The situation of Bathurst is elevated sufficiently beyond the reach of any floods which may occur, and is at the same time so near to the River on its South bank as to derive all the advantages of its clear and beautiful stream. The mechanics and settlers, of whatever description, who may be hereafter permitted to form permanent residences to themselves at this place, will have the highly important advantages of a rich and fertile soil, with a beautiful river flowing through it, for all the uses of man. The Governor must, however, add, that the hopes, which were once so sanguinely entertained, of this River becoming navigable to the Western Sea, have ended in disappointment.

During the week that the Governor remained at Bathurst, he made daily excursions in various directions, one of these extended 22 miles in a South-west direction; and, on that occasion, as well as on all the others, he found the country chiefly composed of valleys and plains, separated occasionally by ranges of low hills:—the soil throughout being generally fertile, and well circumstanced for the purpose of agriculture or grazing.

The Governor here feels much pleasure in being enabled to communicate to the Publick, that the favourable reports which he had received of the country to the West of the Blue Mountains have not been by any means exaggerated. The difficulties which present themselves in the journey from hence are certainly great and inevitable; but those persons who may be inclined to become permanent Settlers there, will probably

GENL. MAG. February, 1817.

content themselves with visiting this part of the Colony but rarely, and of course will have them seldom to encounter.—Plenty of water, and a sufficiency of grass are to be found in the Mountains for the support of such cattle as may be sent over them; and the tracts of fertile soil and rich pasturage which the new country affords, are fully extensive enough for any increase of population and stock which can possibly take place for many years.

Within a distance of 10 miles from the site of Bathurst, there is not less than 50,000 acres of land clear of timber, and fully one half of that may be considered excellent soil, well calculated for cultivation. It is a matter of regret, that in proportion as the soil improves the timber degenerates, and it is to be remarked, that every where to the Westward of the Mountains it is much inferior both in size and quality to that within the present Colony. there is, however, a sufficiency of timber of tolerable quality within the district around Bathurst, for the purposes of house-building and husbandry.

The Governor has here to lament, that neither coals nor lime stone have yet been discovered in the Western Country: articles in themselves of so much importance, that the want of them must be severely felt whenever that country shall be settled.

Having enumerated the principal and most important features of this new country, the Governor has now to notice some of its live productions. All around Bathurst abounds in a variety of game; and the two principal rivers contain a great quantity of fish, but all of one denomination, resembling the perch in appearance, and of a delicate and fine flavour, not unlike that of a rock-cod: this fish grows to a large size, and is very voracious. Several of them were caught during the Governor's stay at Bathurst, and at the Halting-place on the Fish River. One of those caught weighed 17lbs.; and the people stationed at Bathurst stated, that they had caught some weighing 25lbs.

The field game are the kangaroos, emus, black swans, wild geese, wild turkeys, bustards, ducks of various kinds, quail, bronzers, and other pigeons, &c. &c. The water mole, or paradox, also abounds in all the rivers and ponds.

The site designed for the town of Bathurst, by observation taken at the Flag-staff, which was erected on the day of Bathurst receiving that name, is situated in lat. 33 deg. 24 min. 30 sec. South, and in long. 149 deg. 37 min. 45

sec.

sec. East of Greenwich, being also 27½ miles North of Government House, in Sydney, and 94½ West of it, bearing West 20 deg. 30 min. North, 83 geographic miles, or 95½ statute miles; the measured road distance from Sydney to Bathurst being 140 English miles.

The road constructed by Mr. Cox and the party under him commences at Emu Ford, on the left bank of the river Nepean, and is thence carried 101½ miles to the Flag Staff at Bathurst: this road has been carefully measured, and each mile regularly marked on the trees growing on the left side of the road proceeding towards Bathurst.

The Governor in his tour made the following stages, in which he was principally regulated by the consideration of having good pasturage for the cattle, and plenty of water:—

1st stage—Spring Wood, distant from Emu Ford 12 miles.

2d ditto—Jamieson's Valley, or second depot, distant from ditto 28 miles.

3d ditto—Blackheath, distant from ditto 41 miles.

4th ditto—Cox's River, distant from ditto 56 miles.

5th ditto—The Fish River, distant from ditto 72 miles.

6th ditto—Sulmouthe Valley, distant from ditto 80 miles.

7th ditto—Campbell River, distant from ditto 91 miles.

8th ditto—Bathurst, distant from ditto 101½ miles.

At all of which places the traveller may assure himself of good grass, and water in abundance.

On Thursday, the 11th of May, the Governor and suite set out from Bathurst on their return; and arrived at Sydney on Friday, the 19th ult.

The Governor deems it expedient here to notify to the Publick, that he does not mean to make any grant of land to the Westward of the Blue Mountains until he shall receive the commands of his Majesty's Ministers on that subject, and in reply to the report he is now about to make them upon it.

In the mean time, such Gentlemen, or other respectable free persons, as may wish to visit this new country, will be permitted to do so, on making a written application to the Governor to that effect, who will order them to be furnished with written passes. It is at the same time strictly ordered and directed, that no person, whether civil or military, shall attempt to travel over the Blue Mountains without having previously applied for and obtained permission, in the above prescribed form. The military guard stationed at the first

depot on the mountains will receive full instructions to prevent the progress of any persons who shall not have obtained regular passes. The necessity for the establishing, and strictly enforcing this regulation, is too obvious to every one who will reflect on it, to require any explanation here.

The Governor cannot conclude this Account of his Tour, without offering his best acknowledgements to W. Cox, esq. for the important service he has rendered to the Colony in so short a period of time, by opening a passage to the new-discovered country, and at the same time assuring him, that he shall have great pleasure in recommending his meritorious services on this occasion to the favourable consideration of his Majesty's Ministers.—By Command of his Excellency the Governor.

J. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

MR URBAN, Jan. 20.

IN the interesting and miscellaneous articles of the Gentleman's Magazine, the “*Compendium of County History*” is invaluable in a figurative sense of eulogy and relation. You may consider it as the vehicle of commendation of County History, or, if you please, on founded pretensions and merit introductory to more copious editions. It may be fairly adduced, there is a repository, reference, and extract of localities, population, eminent persons, or extraordinary character, to attract the light Reader for amusement, or conduct the more inquisitive to the source of information and copiousness, so gratifying, particularly, to *national predilection* (not easily dissembled or disguised) for the *native realm*. The *Compendium* alluded to, with a view and encouragement to the periodical continuance of it, is an instance of a single article, amongst many the most interesting, of intrinsic value in itself, of a Monthly and Miscellaneous Collection. There is more than what meets the eye directly; as we have occasion frequently to say, “there is more than what meets the ear.” It is no ordinary proof of literary skill, if not of erudition, to collect materials of a Work by knowing where to procure them. It is an acquaintance with Strabo, Ehan, Aulus Gellius, Fabricius, through whom different countries and districts have led to a geographical, peculiar, national

tional description of varieties handed down through successive ages to posterity as most interesting histories. The groves of Academus, and course of the first Philosophers of Athens, have been locally described in the pages of History, to the immortal honour of Greece, and the admiration of the world. There is, therefore, a flattering and pleasing hope, that, as every distinguished State has to boast an Historian, every *County in this kingdom* may have its Historiographer.

Every man in his humour: the light Reader may be entertained probably in meeting original Allen of proverbial versatility, *en geronette*, of the Vicar of Bray; or the same person may have been composed to sleep, in his elbow-chair, by John Bunyan, of Bedford, as the Author himself of *Pilgrim's Progress* composed the work in *his sleep*. The more serious Reader may be reminded of the study, possibly, from which the *Origines sacræ* of Stillingfleet were dated in the same County. He may find, in alphabetical turn, the favourite theme and spot where Milton tuned his strains to *Lycidas* on the margin of Cam, as at the font of *Arethusa*; Poetic genius may be animated in finding the retired abode, as Pope sings, where "St. John nobly pensive sat and thought;" or still more pleased in tracing, at a Northern distance, the smooth stream of *Mantfold*, where, on its bank, and sparry table of *Congreve*, his scenes were drawn, and such were not unfavoured by the vicinal scenery of *Dove-Dale*. We must pursue the "Compendium," in detail to be expected, of the County and native place of *Axeton*, born to be arrayed in the bright light of his celestial gravitating orbs.

The founded residency of a *Bacon*, or *Coke*, consecrate the spot to fame, and in treading their proprietary soil, as it were on classic ground, it is with impatient ardour to read the labours of the learned, the works of genius, and to see recorded also in their places the finished neatness of useful artisans. In commendation, not as a flatterer, or *ineptus fautor* of the antients, and of those "*inventas qui vitam excoluere per artes*," it is with reservation, and right of avowal in favour of modern *inventions*. *Printing*, if a solitary proof,

is a *singular* one, in originality, honour, and ingenuity, to the century and country in which it was invented.

If I have been too lavish in the praise of a "Compendious Summary of County-History," I bow to the remark of a deep-read man; but, in the defect of omissions, where all cannot be compressed, I would range them under a chained definition of abridgement, or concise analysis.

"Verùm ubi plura nitent insignia, non ego paucis

Offendar maculis."

Yours, &c.

HORAT.

C. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Stockport, Jan. 23.*

IN your last volume, p. 505, "*County History, Cheshire*," in the list of the *Seats* of the County, is omitted that of *Poynton Park*, four miles from *Stockport*, on the *Macclesfield* road, formerly the residence of the *Warren* family. The mansion is elegantly built in the *Ionic* order of Architecture, and is now one of the *Seats* of the Lord Viscount *Warren Bulkeley*, and Lady Viscountess *Warren Bulkeley*, daughter and heiress of the late Sir Geo. Warren, bart. K. B.

Amongst the Manufactures of the County should have been inserted that of *Hats*, which in this town and neighbourhood is considerable.

Yours, &c.

J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 16.*

IN your Magazine for Dec. last, p. 499, under the head of *Fragment of Literature*, it is stated that "*Bradshaw*, the most impudent Lawyer, that judged the King to dye, was the son of a Collar-maker in *Chester*."

This statement not being founded in truth, I am induced to correct the error into which the Writer has fallen, and which I am enabled to do from indubitable authority.

John Bradshaw, the Judge, was the third son of Mr. Henry Bradshaw, who resided at a place called *Wibbersley*, in the township of *Marple*, and parish of *Stockport* in *Cheshire*, and was christened on the 10th Dec. 1602, at the parish church of *Stockport*, as will appear by an inspection of the Register. Opposite to his name is written the word "*Traitor*" in a different hand.

The Bradshaws of *Marple* certainly descended from a second son of the Bradshaws

Bradshaws of Bradshaw in Derbyshire, a family of considerable respectability, which formerly married into the families of Foljambe, Eyre, Shallcross, &c. &c. Henry, the elder brother of the Judge, was a Justice of the Peace, and had a command in the Parliament army, and resided for some time at Wibbesley, where he was born in the year 1600; and having married Mary, the daughter and heir of Mr. Barnard Willes, of Hope in Derbyshire, he became possessed, in her right, of Marple-hall, to which place he removed, and where a descendant in the female line now resides, the male line of this branch of the family being extinct.

Blomefield, in his History of Norfolk, mentions having seen an antient pedigree of the family of the Hollands of Lincolnshire, which he states to have been collected by George Holland in 1563, and continued since to 1601, the title of which he gives in the following words:

“*Estoven-hall*—Here ensueth the Pedigree of the Hollandes of the House of Estoven hall in the parts of Holland in the countie of Lincoln, and do dwell there without alteration or change either of house or name by xliiij descent before the Conquest”

Henry Holland, a descendant of this family, in Midsommer 1563, Blomefield says, proceeded Master of Arts in Gonville-hall, Cambridge, at which time Christopher Holland was a student in Pembroke-hall, and in 1601 Edward Holland, his son, was also a student in Cambridge.

If any of your Readers can give information concerning this pedigree, and particularly where it now is, the communication will oblige a descendant of the Lancashire branch of this family, and A GENEALOGIST.

Of Universal Suffrage and Duration of Parliaments.

MR. BROUGHAM is reported to have said (Friday, 31 Jan.) that “he should be gratified, if any of the framers of the Petitions for Reform could produce an historical voucher substantiating Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments—that they must have known the reverse,” &c.—This language excited curiosity, and induced a hasty review of some of the antient authorities; and, ab-

stracted from any opinion or wish to substantiate Annual Parliaments or Universal Suffrage, the result may tend to elucidate parts of the discussion.

I. As to *Universal Suffrage*.—It does not appear by the antient records, that this was at any time the practice or law of this kingdom—even in the simplicity of early times, when the numbers of men were every where much smaller, and all could readily be seen and known—when the Country was divided into tithings and decennaries; and no one could pass from one to the other without being sought out and questioned.—The antient View of Frankpledge took cognizance of every man within its jurisdiction:—The Act of 8 Hen. VI. c. 14. restrained the right of voting for knights of the shire to freeholders of 40s. per annum in lands or tenements, because of the very great outrageous and excessive number of people dwelling within the county. These, it may be presumed, came to the full Court Court. The freeholders were inhabitants, and freeborges or landowners; for those who were not such were of an inferior class, villeins and labourers. The freeborges were burgesses, or frankpledgers in their respective tithings and hundreds, which afterwards became incorporated into boroughs. (Co. l. i. c. 209.)

In the great annual courts of frankpledge, every householder was incorporated with nine other neighbouring householders (the titled men excepted), which constituted tithings—all others attended the Court to be sworn to arms and allegiance, yet the ten householders or freeborges, who pledged all the rest and had a fixed habitation, and paid scot and lot, being deciners, were suitors at the County Courts, since become vested in the landowners.—The citizens of borough-towns now incorporated derive their title from the freeborges who so pledged one another in their tithings, and, being deciners, gave title also to householders paying scot and lot; which burghage tenure is now the title by which Westminster, Southwark, and many other towns, vote at elections—paying an annual rent, (Littleton, 109. b.) and none else had the privilege. It is thus clear that Universal Suffrage was not the custom of this realm. (See Gr. Sharp on Con-

Congregational Courts, No. 2.) And this will appear more especially, if we consider that these meetings, or great councils, were composed of the wise men--the Wittenæ. There was some mode adopted by which the selection from the whole people was made; hæc sunt Instituta quæ Edgarus Rex concilio sapientium suorum instituit--and also, hæc sunt Institutiones quas rex Edmundus et episcopi sui cum sapientibus suis instituerunt; and their duty, even according to the modern usage and design of Parliament was novis injuriis emergens nova constituere remedia. (Hleta, l. 2. c. 2)

This Common Council of the Realm is recognised as existing at the time of K. John's Charter, which declares, *ne scutagium vel auxilium ponatur in regno, nisi per commune concilium regni*, &c.; that no Beneage [War Tax] or aid shall be laid upon the kingdom, but by the Common Council of the kingdom; articles upon which the great Charter was framed. (Bishop Burnet's MS copy, art. 29.)

In the original great Charter, in French, article 18, the above is much enlarged; and the following words are the foundation of Parliament, and of its mode of meeting at this day; "Et aient le Commun Counsel," &c. "And as for coming to the Common Council of the kingdom, and for assessing aids (except in the three cases aforesaid), and as for the assessing of escuage [the helmet or war-tax], we will cause to be summoned the Archbishop, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and the greater Barons, each in particular, by our Letters; and moreover we will cause to be summoned in general by our Sheriffs and Bailiffs all that hold of us in chief at a certain day, to wit, 40 days after at least, and at a certain place; and in our said Letters we will express the cause of the summons; and when the summons shall be so made, business shall go on at the day assigned by the advice of such as are present, though all that are summoned do not appear."

Hence it is fair to conclude, that in the earliest times of the British history the three estates of the realm consisted of the King, or monarchical head, who could not make laws without the aid of his Council assembled, consisting of the principal men, or aristocratical assistants of the Crown, and the freeborges, liberi tenentes, who were chosen and called

by summons to represent themselves and all the rest of the people, in grand Gemote or Common Council of the realm; chosen, as above stated, by those who paid an annual rent as householders. (Lit. 169. b.)

II. *As to Annual Parliaments.*—Parliaments must be allowed to be of very great antiquity, coeval with the British Constitution. The Wiltana-gemote amongst our Saxon ancestors means the same thing, and differed little from a Folkmote, only that the last was annual, and chiefly sit about the standing affairs of the Nation; the other was called at the King's pleasure, upon emergencies of the State, and to make Laws. (Spelm. Gemotum.) The Folkmote was introduced by King Arthur, and met yearly on the kalends of May, as we find in the Laws of King Edward the Confessor, *Quod Athernus Rex inclitus Britanum invenit*. At this yearly Folkmote or Parliament, met once a year the Princes of the realm (Peers were so called), Bishops, Magistrates, and Freemen; all the Laymen were sworn in the presence of the Bishops into a mutual covenant with each other, into their fealty to the King, and to preserve the rights of the kingdom, and to consult of the common safety, of peace, of war, and of promoting the public profit. (Spel. 315.) This part of their functions had at least the authority of Parliament. And as a proof that this Folkmote made all the laws, the coronation oath of Richard II. (taken twice) may be adduced: *Concedis justas Leges et Consuetudines esse tenendas; et promittis per te esse protegendas et ad honorem Dei corroborandas quas Vulgus elegerit secundum vires tuas? Respondit, Concedo et promitto*, 1 Hen. IV. membr. 20 inter Decem Scriptores, p. 2746. Do you grant that the just laws and customs which are of the folks choosing shall be kept; and do you promise that they shall be protected, and, to the honour of God, receive affirmance by you to the utmost of your power? The King shall answer, I grant and promise.

The statutes and writs are our first authority. But, upon the authority of Horne's Mirror, in the time of Edward I. and II. we learn that Alfred caused the Counties to meet; and ordained it for a perpetual usage, what had already been the custom during the Heptarchy (Glan. l. 13. c. 32.---

l. 9. c. 10. Co. Rep. 9.—2 Inst. 52. b.) that at two times yearly, or oftener, if need were, in time of peace, they should assemble at London to sit in Parliament. And he states, as the second *abuse* of the law, that Parliaments did meet but seldom, and at the King's will, for aids and gatherings of treasure; and that the King made ordinances instead of the Parliament. Thus then the case stood till Edward I. A. D. 1272.

But we may refer back to 1235, 20 Hen. III. when we find in the preamble to the statute of Merton, made upon the assembly there for the marriage of Henry with Queen Eleanor, that this law was made, as well by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops, Earls, and Barons, as by the King himself, and others.—It cannot be supposed that this Parliament could have been composed of any other than the personages named with these others; and that they were the original Freeborges of the realm, and Decernaries.

In 1266, the St. 51 Hen. III. seems from its language to be an Ordinance of the King, until s. 3, which is introduced by the words, "By consent of the whole realm," the assize of flour, &c.—And from this date writs are preserved, which have been issued to summon knights, citizens, and burgesses, to Parliament.

In the following year, 1267, the statute of Marlborough is prefaced by these words:—"The more discreet men of the realm being called together, as well of the higher as of the lower Estate:" which lower Estate, it is fairly to be presumed, consisted of the same persons as are above mentioned.

In the preamble to the Statute of Westminster, 1 Edw. I. A. D. 1275—it is with the assent of the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, and all the *Commonalty* of the realm, being thither summoned.

The friends of Universal Suffrage have here a claim to the extensive meaning of the term Commonalty; but, if the above explanation of the Freeborges who were called to the County Courts on view of frank pledge can be supposed to have prevailed, the same must have constituted this Commonalty, and not the whole people at large, which is, and always must have been, impracticable.

In Edward I.'s Letter to the Pope,

there is a testimony to the practice of Parliament meeting twice in a year well worthy of our observation; it relates to a yearly tribute of 1000 marks, which the Popes, from the time of King John, exacted, and of which there were at this time some arrears. The King's excuse to the Nuncio was, that from the pressure of business, and his own sickness, he had not come to any resolution in his Parliament, which he had accustomed to hold at Easter; but, by common advice, he would give him an answer in his Michaelmas Parliament; thus speaking of them both as customary.—*Pro firmo scilicet, pie Pater et Domine, quod in alio Parlamento nostro quod ad festum Michs. prox. futur. intendimus, dante Domino, celebrare, habito et communicato concilio cum prelati et proceribus memoratis, vobis super premissis ipsorum consilio dabimus responsionem.*—"Know for certain, pious Father and Lord, that in our other Parliament, which we design to hold at the next feast of St. Michael, with God's permission, we and the Prelates and Peers aforesaid, in council had thereon, will, by their advice, give you an answer on the premises."—(See Clause Rolls, 3 Ed. I. m. 9. Scudala.—Prynne, p. 158.)

It no where appears that prorogations and any length of adjournments were practised in those days; and the law being that Parliaments should be held twice or oftener, this record is a complete proof that there were two Parliaments in that year.

The sitting of Parliament was usually 40 days, so low as King Richard II.; and if they were longer detained, the subject of the wages of the knights and burgesses came into dispute: and Kayghton, p. 2682, has preserved a memorable record of this fact, *Dixit etiam*, &c. "In short, they say, that they have an ancient statute, whereby, if the King wilfully absent himself from his Parliament, not having any infirmity or other cause of necessity, but *per immoderatum voluntatem protervè*, &c. 40 days, and not caring for the vexation of his people, and their heavy expence, it shall then be lawful for them all to withdraw from the *domigerio regis*, and return to their own homes.

It is supposed by Lord Coke, that until 8 Hen. IV. the whole Parliament sat together, because at that date

date they ordered their Speaker to put his Seal to their Act concerning the succession to the Crown; previous to which date there is no such instance; but, on the contrary, at the Parliament of 28 Edward I. in the letters then sent to the Pope, the concluding teste is, *In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra tam pro nobis quam pro tota communitate pred. Regni Angliæ presentib. sunt appensa.* Certain it is, that at the first both houses sat together, as it appears in the *Treatise De modo tenendi Parliam.* and in the Parliament Rolls of 5 Edward III. nu. 3, and in 6 Edward III. in divers places; and that the Commons had no continual Speaker; but, after consultation had, they agreed upon some one or more of them that had greatest aptitude for present business, to deliver their resolution, which wrought great delays of proceeding, and thereupon the Houses divided; and the surest mark of the time of the division of them is, when the House of Commons at the first had a continual Speaker, as at this day it hath. After the division the Commons sat in the Chapter-house of the Abbot of Westminster (Rot. Par. 50 Ed. III. nu. 8.—4 Inst. 2.) until 1 Edward VI. 1547, when the statute of that year, ch. 11, having vested in the Crown the Colleges, Chapels, and Chantries, of monastic foundation, the King became possessed of the antient and beautiful free Chapel of St. Stephen, founded by King Stephen; and since that time it has served for the House of Commons. (4 Inst. 255.)

In these early times it does not appear how these Parliaments were accustomed to assemble, nor whether they met in one or in different assemblies; but in Richard II. who began his reign in 1377, and reigned till 1399, they sat in two houses; and this was the case at the Parliament holden at Eltham.

Moreover, in Cotton's Abridgment of the Records in the Tower, 5 Edw. II. A. D. 1312, it is ordained, that a Parliament shall be held one or two times a year: On which it may be noted, that the original rule of once a year is now changed into once or twice.

36 Ed. III. A. D. 1363. For maintenance of the said articles and statutes, and redress of divers mischiefs which daily happen, a Parliament

shall be holden every year; as another time was ordained by stat. 4 Ed. III. c. 14. It is ordained, that a Parliament shall be holden every year once, and more often if need be.

50 Ed. III. A. D. 1377. The Parliament's demand or petition is, that a Parliament may be holden every year; the Knights of the Parliament may be chosen by the whole counties; and that the Sheriff may be without brokerage in court. The King's answer is,—To the Parliament there are statutes made therefore; to the Sheriffs there is answer made; to the Knights it is agreed, that they shall be chosen by the common consent of every county.

R. II. The petition was, p. 163,—That a Parliament may be yearly holden in convenient place, to redress delays in suits, and to end such cases as the Judges doubt of.—To which the King's answer was,—It shall be as it hath been used.

And in 2 Ric. II. The reason for opening the Parliament was stated to be,—secondly, for that it was enacted, that a Parliament should yearly be held.

This law remained for a space of 262 years, till 16 Car. I. when that King, having discontinued Parliaments for 12 years, the Nation found a necessity of having a Cautionary Parliament every third year, to secure their Annual Parliaments for the two years immediately foregoing. This is said to be the true reason of the Act for a Triennial Parliament. A. D. 1640. The first enactment of this statute was, that the laws for a Parliament to be holden at least once a year shall hereafter be duly kept and observed. (Scobell, Collect. 16 Car. I. c. 1.)

This Act was afterwards repealed by 16 Car. II. c. 1. which in its preamble denounces the Act of Car. I. as an "derogation of his Majesty's just rights and prerogative inherent to the Imperial Crown of this realm, for the calling and assembling of Parliaments; and may be an occasion of manifold mischiefs and inconveniences, and much endanger the peace and safety of his Majesty, and all his liege people of this realm. And after having enacted, in s. 2, the repeal, it proceeds, s. 3, to declare the law to be, that because by the antient laws and statutes of this realm (made 4 Ed. III.

c. 14, and 36 Ed. III. c. 10), "Parliaments are to be held very often," that hereafter the sitting and holding of Parliaments shall not be intermitted or discontinued above three years at the most; but that within three years from the determination of that Parliament, and so from time to time within three years after the determination of any other Parliament, or, if there be occasion, more often, the King and his successors should issue writs for calling, assembling, and holding another Parliament, to the end there may be a frequent calling, &c. once in three years at the least.

Thus the Parliamentary Law continued until 1693, 6 Will. and Mary, c. 2, when the last statute was re-enacted; but in s. 3 it was further declared, that no Parliament whatsoever that should at any time thereafter be called, &c. should have any continuance longer than for three years only at the farthest from the day of meeting specified in the summons; and that that Parliament should cease on 1 Nov. 1696, unless sooner dissolved.

There was a dissolution, and a new Parliament began on 22d of November, 1695, at Westminster — And by an Act in 1696, c. 25, for regulating elections, the qualification of voters is, freehold lands or hereditaments of the yearly value of 40s.

The period of Parliaments having thus crept on, continued 21 years upon the last statute, when in 1715, 1 Geo. I. it was further extended, ch. 38, to a term of seven years, and no longer, not only for that but for all future Parliaments, unless sooner dissolved. It is stated in the preamble, that it had been found by experience that the Triennial Act had proved very grievous and burdensome, by occasioning much greater and more continued expences in order to elections, and more violent and lasting heats and animosities amongst the subjects of the realm, than were ever known before that clause was enacted; and that the provision, if it should continue, might probably at that juncture, when a restless and Popish faction were designing and endeavouring to renew

the rebellion within the kingdom, and an invasion from abroad, be destructive to the peace and security of the government.

This Bill originated with the Duke of Devonshire in the House of Lords, and was much opposed by the Earls of Nottingham, Abingdon, and Paulet, on the grounds that frequent Parliaments were required by the fundamental constitution of the kingdom, ascertained in the practice of many ages; and that the Members of the Lower House were chosen by the body of the Nation for a certain term of years, at the expiration of which they could be no longer representatives of the people, who, by the Parliament's protracting its authority, would be deprived of the only remedy which they had against those who, through ignorance or corruption, betrayed the trust reposed in them; and that a long Parliament would yield a greater temptation, as well as a better opportunity to a vicious Ministry, to corrupt the Members, than they could possibly have when the Parliaments were short and frequent. (2 Smoll. 330.) The Bill passed in the Upper House by a majority of 75, there being 96 in the affirmative, and 61 in the negative; and 30 Lords entered a strong protest against it. In consequence of this proceeding, various Petitions were presented to the House of Commons from different parts of the kingdom, declaring that the people looked upon it as an attempt to overturn the Constitution: but it passed by 264 against 121. (Hist. Mag. Ch. XXXVIII.)

From these testimonies it appears that Annual Parliaments, and sometimes two Parliaments within the year, were the custom of the Realm; but that the Legislature afterwards thought fit to extend their duration to three years; and the same high authority in later times further extended them to seven years. But it does not anywhere appear that Universal Suffrage was ever the right of the people, for a qualification, and that free burgesses, and a rent of 40s. gave this privilege to the few who held some tenure of that value, over those who held not any property to qualify them for more than labour. . . . A. H.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 9.

YOUR Correspondents *Economicus*, Vol. LXXXVI. Part II. p. 228, and *Humanitas*, p. 312, in their suggestions for the relief and employment of the poor, allude to the keeping of Bees as being very profitable to the proprietors. *Economicus* says, "Few are the places in this country where Bees could not be cultivated to great advantage;" and I heartily concur with him in that opinion, and therefore most earnestly recommend every person who has any kind of convenience for the purpose (and it requires little more than a Southerly situation, well sheltered from the wind) to try the experiment, nothing doubting but they will be most amply rewarded for the little trouble and expence they may be put to in the first instance. And this is not only recommended to the poorer Classes, but also to farmers and artisans of every description who have that great source of domestic comfort—a garden* attached to their habitations. (Let it be observed, however, that gardens in or very near to large towns are by no means congenial to the habits and health of those industrious insects.)

By way of illustrating what has been said of the profits to be derived from Bees, I shall, by your leave, Mr. Urban, subjoin a pleasing tale on the subject, lately communicated to me as a fact.

"A French Bishop being about to make his annual visitation, sent word to a certain Curate (whose ecclesiastical benefice was extremely small), that he intended to dine with him; at the same time requesting that he would not put himself to any extraordinary expence. The Curate promised to attend to the Bishop's suggestion; but he did not keep his word, for he provided a most sumptuous entertainment. His Lordship was much surprised; but could not avoid censuring the conduct of the Curate, observing, that it was highly ridiculous in a man whose circumstances were so narrow, to launch out in such expence; nay, almost to dissipate his entire income in a single day. "Do not be uneasy on that score, my Lord," replied the Curate, "for I assure you that what you now see is not the produce of my curacy, which I bestow exclusively on the poor." "Then you have a patrimony, Sir?" said the Bishop. "No, my

GENT. MAG. February, 1817.

Lord." "You speak in riddles; how do you then to —" "My Lord, I have a convent of young damsels here, who do not let me want for any thing." "How! you have a convent! I did not know there was one in this neighbourhood: this is all very strange, very unaccountable, Mr. Curate." "You are jocular, my Lord." "But come, Sir," said the Bishop, "I intend that you would solve the enigma: I would fain see the convent." "So you shall, my Lord, after dinner; and I promise you that your Lordship will be satisfied with my conduct." Accordingly, when dinner was over, the Curate conducted the Prelate to a large inclosure, entirely occupied by Bee-hives, and, pointing to the latter, observed, "This, my Lord, is the convent which gave us our dinner; it brings me in about 1800 livres *per annum*, upon which I live very comfortably, and with which I contrive to entertain my guests genteelly." The surprise and satisfaction of the Bishop at this discovery may readily be conceived.—The sequel of the story informs us, that afterwards, whenever a Curate made application to his Lordship for an improved living, he would only reply, "Keep Bees, keep Bees."

BENEVOLOUS.

* * This Correspondent refers R. E. R. (LXXXVI. p. 326) to Sir W. Temple's Works, vol. I. folio, p. 128, for that great Statesman's Letter to Lady Essex on the Death of her Daughter, dated Jan. 27, 1671; and very justly observes, that "many other extremely interesting particulars are to be found in the Works of Sir William Temple." EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 1

WITH reference to the present general distress, pray permit me to inquire,—do any of your valuable Correspondents know the particulars of a Charity which is said to exist for the relief of poor Seamen, Soldiers, and their families? I have met with the following account of it amongst some old papers; and should feel gratified at this juncture to ascertain whether it is correct.

"On application to the Aldermen or the Lord Mayor, and soliciting a ticket, you may receive of the Chamberlain the sum of 4*l.* arising from the legacy left by Sir J. Langham to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London, in trust, to-

wards

wards raising a fund for the relief of poor seamen, soldiers, and their families. As the sum cannot be sufficient to supply every one who needs, it is thus distributed: The Lord Mayor has four tickets, and each Alderman two, to dispose of yearly; and whoever they favour with a ticket, receives 4*l.* upon giving a receipt for the same at the Chamberlain's Office, *without any deduction*. Such as cannot find a friend may obtain a ticket, by petitioning to the Lord Mayor, or Aldermen, or by going personally to the Mansion-house; where the ticket is sometimes granted to them.

"Three years servitude in the Navy or Army is quite sufficient to entitle a person to the benefit of it, *but it is very little known amongst those objects whom it is principally intended to relieve*.*" HUMANITAS.

Mr. URBAN, June 19, 1816.
THE attention which has been paid to the humble claims of the *Debtor* does honour to the Philanthropy of the Country; and if what I have to offer upon a subject relating to the protection of the *Creditor* should appear reasonable, I have a hope that among your widely circulating Essays it may catch the eye of some upright and powerful Lawyer, and be carried into effect by the Legislature.

On looking into a List of Bankrupts, we may conceive what an enormous property is annually sunk in these commercial whirlpools, and society trembles at the extended ruin which the explosion of a considerable Firm carries along with it. The means now in force for the recovery of such property being to me *practically* unsatisfactory, I wish to recommend that the administration of a Bankrupt's Affairs should be discharged by *public officers*, giving security for their conduct, instead of being committed to the trust of individual creditors selected for Assignees.

An Assignee either undertakes a troublesome and gratuitous task, in the execution of which he may expect that courtesy should exempt him from much inquiry and investigation; or he accepts it for the sake of a salary, or with an intention to

profit by the handling and management of the money. In either case the arrangement is partial or inconvenient; and where a dispute and canvassarises for the nomination, between the friends of the bankrupt and the more rigorous creditors, the vanquished party are sure to be injured by the result, because their property is delivered over into the care and possession of those in whom they do not place confidence. The Assignee too is generally himself a tradesman, or else a banker, whose special trade it is to become the debtor of his customers to as great an amount, and for as long a period, as he can obtain; and who hereby becoming invested with sums of money, for the use of which he gives no account, and for the principal no security, exposes it a second time to risk by the contingency of his own failure.

If, as Commissioners are appointed for the regulation of some of the proceedings in bankruptcy, they should also discharge the more important function of receiving and dividing the money, such hazard and inconvenience as I have alluded to would be obviated, and all suspicion of interested delay in the payment of dividends would be removed; a satisfactory publicly would be insured for the creditor in the management of the affairs; he would receive the utmost proportion of his debt that justice could recover, without the chance of being inveigled into compromises obtained upon deceptive representations. The money that is accumulated previously to each dividend should be vested in the public funds, and the interest carried to the general account. Costs of such an establishment would be inferior to the prodigious accounts for litigation that are now created at the will of a directing attorney; and the delays and expences of the office would be altogether less than those for which needy or capricious men may find endless pretences.

W. M. H.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 25.
IT frequently happens that I have to search the Registers of various Churches in London, for marriages, burials, &c.; and it as frequently occurs, that when I go to any such Church, I am informed that no search can be made that day, on account of the

* Proper applicants, our Correspondent may be assured, are not wanting. *Ed.*

the lateness of the hour, or that there is no one in the way to attend me.

An unpleasantness of this sort, Sir, presented itself in the present week, when, on application to a Parish Clerk for inspection of the Register, who lived not more than a *hundred yards* from the Church, I was told I ought to have come earlier (notwithstanding it was then not more than *two o'clock*); that the proper hours for searching Registers were between *ten* and *twelve*; and, independent of this, that there was no person to attend me. It was in vain, Sir, I urged the real necessity of procuring the information I was in quest of; I was again peremptorily informed it could not be done, and I was consequently obliged to come away without it. Now I should be glad to know, through the channel of your widely circulated publication, not more for my own satisfaction, than for the information of the public at large:—

1. Whether the Register of every Parish Church is, or is not, bound, upon application, to be produced, for the purpose of making any extracts therefrom, or taking copies of any marriage, birth, or burial?

2. Whether, on any such application, the party can legally insist on its production?

And 3dly, Whether any Clerk, or other person duly authorised, refusing to make such search, or to accompany any such applicant for that purpose, is not liable to some, and what punishment?

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 23.

AS the unfortunate children employed to sweep chimneys are likely to have their cause taken up by Parliament in the course of the present Session, I wish to point out to those persons who are interested in their behalf, the terms by which the Legislature has already marked the trade of a Chimney-sweeper, which appears to me such, that it is rather extraordinary more notice has not been taken of them, than has been.

The preamble to the Act Geo. III. 28. cap. 48. for the better regulation of Chimney-sweepers and their apprentices, begins thus: "Whereas the Laws now in being, respecting Masters and Apprentices, do not pro-

vide sufficient regulations, so as to prevent various complicated MISERIES, to which Boys employed in climbing and cleansing chimneys, are liable, beyond any other employment whatsoever in which boys of tender years are engaged; and whereas the MISERY of the said boys might be much alleviated," &c. In the schedule to the Act, to which clause 1 refers, the Master (or Mistress) of the Boys is directed to treat his (or her) Apprentices with "*as much humanity, and care as the nature of the employment of a Chimney-sweeper will allow of.*" If I mistake not, the basis on which the Act of Parliament for the abolition of the *African Slave Trade* was founded was a resolution of the House of Commons, that the trade was contrary to *justice, humanity, and sound policy.* The declaration, or rather acknowledgment of the Legislature, respecting the *various complicated miseries* attendant on the present mode of sweeping chimneys surely may be taken as a good foundation for a Bill to *abolish* in future the practice of employing helpless infants to sweep chimneys; a practice which has most justly been said to be "*disgraceful to tolerate in a Christian and a civilized Country.*"

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 30.

I BELIEVE few who are practically conversant with matters of Agriculture, can refrain from joining in the smile which the communication of "*A Lay Titheholder*" in your Number for October last, p. 310, (purporting to be an extract from the *Times Newspaper*) on the recent Report of the Board of Agriculture, must excite. But, on so serious a subject as the present depressed state of the agricultural interest of this kingdom, one cannot long indulge any motion of merriment towards mistakes which, when gravely advanced by so respectable a Society, as facts resulting from inquiries directed by that united sagacity which is supposed to reside in such establishments, become sanctified to the uninformed, and matter of conviction to those alone who need information of the real state of the subject, and who are infinitely the greater part of society.

I am led to offer these remarks from reading in your "*Review of*"
New

New Publications," in the Number before referred to, p. 317, the extract you make from the Report on the subject of tithes, where the "weight of this," prefixing the subject in a way which would lead all out those who know that it is in fact no weight at all (being always minutely calculated and provided for in all sales or dealings of land by the buyer, or taker,) to suppose it a matter too oppressive to investigate without shuddering; a disease too hopeless to propose a remedy for: it proceeds to state, as a fact established by the correspondence, "that 10s. in the pound rent is taken as a commutation in Dorsetshire; and 9s. an acre for grass land is paid in Berkshire."

From a pretty extensive knowledge of the former County, I can assert, that if it be meant that 10s. in the pound rent is the general rate of composition for Tithe in Dorsetshire, which is the obvious inference, a more minute inquiry, or a better informed Correspondent, would have assured the Board, that 5s. in the pound rent is, on an average, the rate of commutation of tithe throughout the County, taking the vale or growing part called Blackmore, with the hill country on which the sheep and corn system is followed. There can be no doubt but that many instances exist where, on corn farms of good quality, at low rents, it amounts to 10s. in the pound on such low rent; but putting these farms on an equal average price with others according to quality, their composition will be reduced to the average I have stated.

With regard to Berkshire, a County of which I have also some knowledge, the statement of 9s. an acre being paid for grass land is by no means an alarming account of tithe composition, when it is recollected that the grass land in the rich vale of White Horse, and of other parts of that County, are let at from three guineas to five pounds per acre, and that a seventh, or at least an eighth, part of the rent value of grass land is usually set out on commissions of inclosure as the fair value of the tithe, where lands are allotted in lieu thereof.

I heartily hope the Board may have been more fortunate in their Correspondents from other Counties; or the "facts" collected with so much laudable zeal, will yet require much fresh sorting and ticketing. J. B. K.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Feb. 3.*

I REQUEST your indulgence to a few lines from a very old Correspondent, who never yet has ventured to draw his grey-goose-quill against Essex-street or its Pope.

Permit me gently to hint to Mr. T. Beishan, that I deem him unfortunate in his reply to Lord Thurlow's manly letter. (See *Gent. Mag.* Jan. 1817, p. 10.)

Three times Mr. B. "has no doubt," once Mr. B. "dares say," and once Mr. B. assures you he has received "on undoubted authority." I will not trample upon a fallen Hero, whom Ep. Burgess has laid low. But I may be permitted to observe that, with respect to his statement, "*Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis, Tempus eget.*" VIRG.

Can it be admitted, seriously, even by Mr. B. himself, whom I sincerely pity, that Lord Thurlow's "late learned and noble Relative," and that Bp. Horsley, "of whose learning and talents this Relative had a very just opinion," "had a great respect and friendship for each other,"—perfectly understood one another,—and yet, "in their social hours, (let us not mince the matter here, in their liberal computations,) often amused themselves like knaves with laughing at fools?"

If I misunderstand Mr. B. he has the pen of a ready writer; but he will allow me to add, that Mr. B. may dare say what a common man like your Correspondent shudders to believe.

A Bishop is "as a city set upon a hill." Let not men in high stations be shot at by air-guns, or by anonymous assassins*. JOHN TROT.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 4.*

I have I met with any thing of so dangerous a tendency as a Paper in your Number for July last, p. 20, signed "A Cambrian Vicar." It is equally adverse to our Establishment and to the Dissenters: it bears indiscriminate hostility to every benevolent Institution, whether calculated to repel bodily or mental evil. How a Vicar can reconcile the concluding sentences to the sentiments which every Churchman should entertain respecting Episcopacy, and more par-

* Even though known to Mr. B.

particularly

ticularly to his oath of obedience to his own Diocesan, I know not. The tendency of what he has written most certainly is, to bring the present race of Right Reverend Fathers in God into supreme contempt.

In the other part of his Letter, why the lower classes of the community should not be allowed to contribute to Charities, or even to the support of their own Teachers, the fiery Writer is in too great haste to assign any good reason. Liberty to do what we will with our own is, I should conceive, essential to the very right of possession. We may spend—we have a right to give—we may chuse to hoard. No one can deprive a man of this power. His choice of the various methods of getting rid of his money may be erroneous. It may deserve our reprobation. The laborious mechanic, who wastes a tippling on the Saturday night the earnings of the week, is highly culpable. The deplorable condition of his starving family proves it. The frequenter of the brothel too merits our censure. He wastes his money to procure disease and rottenness of bones. But when one of the lower class subscribes his penny per week to a Bible or Prayer-book Society, or to any other useful Institution, what evil, let me ask, can possibly result? Why, Mr. Urban, none at all. Every dispassionate mind perceives that nothing but good ensues:—good unalloyed with the smallest mixture of evil. I grant that, with respect to the Institution, it is not much; but with respect to the Donor, it is almost incalculable. His attention has been happily arrested, and is fixed upon a certain excellent Charity. Benevolence is awakened within him; and the very act of subscribing solicits and gradually draws forth a wish to do good, and a conscious delight therein. It is moreover a pledge for the man's good conduct. No sooner has one in the lower walks of life entered into such an engagement, than he feels himself bound to maintain a consistency of character. He has become connected with others, who not only confess Charity to be laudable, but practise it; and he is anxious that he may do credit to his new connexion. He finds that he is not utterly unnoticed by those around him; and he naturally wishes to be esteemed. From observation I can

positively affirm, that a man earning his daily bread by labour, no sooner unites himself to those associated in any scheme of Benevolence, than his true character meliorates, and his morals progressively improve. And the result of good morals to a working man is well known. Sobriety, industry, and œconomy, invariably tend to enrich their possessor. When sound principles get hold of the heart, although Charity, being an effect thereof, causes something to be parted with, yet the consequences upon the whole, are, even in a pecuniary point of view, highly advantageous. In the present world, speaking of it as it affects the lower orders, Godliness is great gain.

Let not then the Cambrian Vicar apprehend that the characters whom he describes, will generally be the Candidates for admission into the Workhouse. Let him ask any honest Overseer, whose names are most frequent in his accounts; and he will tell him the names of the vicious of the township—the tipplers namely—the wanton baggage, and her brats. These are the creatures who cause our Poor-rates to be so enormously high. These constitute that dead weight under which the community groans.

What may be that portion of the labourer's gains which is given to his Dissenting Teacher, it is not my business to investigate. In any community the labourer must be worthy of his hire: and if he be not so richly recompensed as to lift him into dignified indolence, who can have any right to censure?

The hulks and the gallows, I fear, obtain more than a fair proportion of the orthodox part of our population, who never contributed to any one pretended Holy Order. Should there be any spot in the Principality where "the hungry sheep look up and are not fed," uninvited assistance may perhaps mortify the self-complacence of the Pastor; and the result will be needless trepidation about "Hydras, Gorgons, and Chimeras dire."

But to be serious: Every effort to make good Churchmen, without making men good Christians, will be fruitless. A good foundation being laid, the workman, who needeth not to be ashamed, will speedily erect a superstructure useful and even elegant.

gant. But a Sectarian spirit, teaching its possessor to value himself in being a good hater, and to exercise this quality towards all beyond his own pale, will, I hope, ever be contrary to the feelings of,

PRESBYTER ANGLICANUS.

Mr. URBAN, Barton, Feb. 8.

AMID the numerous evils of Non-residence, as it regards both Clergymen and Proprietors of Lay Estates, the increase of Sectaries may be reckoned as one of the most alarming. In country villages, where the landlord, or, as he is generally called by the lower orders, the Squire, does not reside, and where there is no local Minister, the rulers of the people commonly consist of six or seven farmers, who are looked up to as the great men of the place. It often happens that these persons, who have neither talents nor leisure to investigate the authority of the Church of England, are seduced by some zealous Fanatic into the inextricable labyrinth of schism: erring, at first, through a mistaken principle, they labour *totis viribus* to what they deem the end; and their subscriptions are carried into; the Leaders of the Conference lend their aid; a Meeting-house* is built, and thus a thorn is planted in the side of every pious and active Clergyman who comes after; to whose endeavours after usefulness in almost insuperable bar must be opposed, as long as there remains in his parish a fabric, where men are told that no outward commission is necessary to qualify them for preaching the Gospel; where their pride is flattered, and their vanity soothed, by the hope of becoming oracles in their turn; and where they are taught to regard the intoxicating fervours of Enthusiasm as the undoubted impulses of that Holy Spirit, which has classed "variance" and "heresies" among the works of the flesh, in language too plain to be overlooked, though it may be, and often is, disregarded. A rallying point for Separatists being thus established, mark the consequence: the inhabitants flock to

it, in vast numbers, from motives of temporal, as well as of spiritual interest. In most villages, at least in this County, there is to be found a tailor, a shoemaker, a carpenter, and a blacksmith; often a shopkeeper, and, nine times out of ten, that necessary personage, a schoolmistress: most of these people have sense enough to perceive that the readiest way to ensure the custom of their fellow townsmen, is to fall in with their religious views. They reason thus within themselves—"Mr. Such an one goes to Chapel; if I wish him to buy sugar of me, I must go there too; I know our Parson does not like us to leave the Church, but, as he does not live in the parish, his anger will not injure my shop." I leave you to judge, Mr. Urban, what conclusions this reasoning mostly ends in; but I wish you, at the same time, to understand, that I do not accuse these good folks, *en masse*, of sacrificing their conscience to worldly considerations: the greatest part of them consider conscience as no way concerned in the matter; they are led to believe it a perfectly indifferent thing, whether they go to the Church or the Meeting-house, provided they go to one of the two. This ignorance of the truth arises from their having been constantly pried with a doctrine, which, in a perverted sense, constitutes the very essence of Fanaticism, viz. that "the Gospel is the Gospel, wheresoever it may be preached—a proposition which, however speciously it may sound in the ears of the unlettered multitude, the well-educated Patrons of Methodism must know, can never warrant the inference they have drawn from it; viz. that external commission and internal qualifications are one and the same thing; in other words, that every man has a right to preach the Gospel, who fancies he has a call to do so. Another reason which, in large towns especially, operates to make men Dissenters, is the superior splendour and magnificence of decoration visible in Meeting-houses, compared with what most Churches exhibit. In a town, not twelve miles from hence, there has been lately erected a Methodist Meeting-house, capable of containing between two and three thousand persons, and which is estimated to have cost no less a sum than

* This, in the modern vocabulary of Methodism, is styled a Chapel; it might as well be called a Cathedral, for it has as much right to the one name as to the other.

than 8000*l.* The outside of this building is composed of handsome white stone; and the inside is fitted up, as I understand, in the most sumptuous manner, with mahogany, brass-work, &c. Even in the humbler edifices which the industry of Schismatics has raised, there is a degree of grandeur and an air of comfort, for which we look in vain under the roofs of our Village Churches, where mildewed walls, and worm-eaten pews, too often force upon our minds the unwilling truth, that, while houses are adorned with unnecessary splendour, and stables built for the accommodation of hunters, the Temple of God is suffered to go to decay, and, by its forlorn appearance, to bring contempt on the religion that consecrates it. Did Incumbents generally reside on their benefices, and did the owners of estates in person superintend the conduct of their tenants, this evil would be more easily remedied; but you must be fully aware, Mr. Urban, that this is far from being the case: in many Dioceses, the landlord dwells in London, or in some distant County: the Clergyman, who, living, very likely, some miles off, has two or three Churches to serve on the Sunday, and a school perhaps to direct during the remainder of the week, rides hastily into the Village, does duty in as hasty a manner, proceeds to his next Cure, and is compelled to entrust many matters to the scanty zeal of his Churchwardens, which he would himself carry into execution, if he resided on the spot. But "why," you may ask, "is he not called into residence?" Alas! Sir, how is it possible for a man of small fortune, after the expences attending an University education, to reside on a living of 150*l.* per annum, where there is no Parsonage-house? I am myself acquainted with a gentleman, who holds a Rectory of 150*l.* per annum, lying at the extremity of a very large Diocese. The Parsonage-house is a miserable cottage, occupied by a labourer and his wife; it must be totally rebuilt before it can be rendered comfortable, or even habitable for a family. My friend has no income but what arises from his personal exertions; that is not large, and he is just beginning life. How is it possible, I again repeat, for such an one to reside on his preferment? how

is it possible for him to live among his parishioners, in a manner either suitable to the education he has received, or consistent with the dignity and best interests of his profession? The above, I have reason to believe, is a very common case; so common, indeed, that, were conscientious Clergymen to refuse benefices because they could not reside on them, there would be, I apprehend, the greatest difficulty in supplying such Churches with the accustomed duty. For these and many other reasons, I have long wished, Mr. Urban, that a plan, suggested by wiser heads than mine, might attract the notice of Parliament. Let a fund be formed out of the contributions arising from an equitable assessment on the livings throughout the kingdom: the scale of proportion should be accurately ascertained, and justly laid down: the highest quota would prove but a trifling burden, in comparison with the benefit which would be derived from the measure. Suppose that all livings of 500*l.* per Ann. and upwards, were rated at 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; those at 250*l.* per Ann. and upwards to 500*l.* at $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; those of 200*l.* at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and let it be decreed that no benefice under 200*l.* per Ann. shall be liable to an assessment. Whatever sum is fixed upon, care should be taken not to render it oppressive: it might be made lighter at first, and increased gradually afterwards, as the plan became better understood. Let this fund be placed at the disposal of a certain number of Commissioners, half of them to consist of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Realm: the money should be devoted to the improvement of small livings, having always in view, with regard to such improvement, the residence of the Minister. And perhaps it might be advisable that a clause should be introduced into the Act, strictly appropriating the relief granted to the erection and repairs of Parsonage-houses; and to the beautifying of Churches, &c. where necessary.

I am not aware that any reasonable objection can be made to the above plan, which has been frequently carried into execution, in cases where other interests are concerned; and I cannot help thinking that my Lord Harrowby, whose zeal to serve us is so great, would be better employed

in furthering such a measure, than in devising Queries (some of them both unnecessary and frivolous), to the no little annoyance of Bishops, Bishops' Secretaries, and the Clergy. Such Queries, Mr. Urban, lay bare the nakedness of the land, but contribute nothing to the increase of its fertility.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 31.

I OBSERVED with pleasure in your last Volume, Part II. p. 409. a letter from Mr. Rudge, the object of which is, to correct an error of Mr. Fosbrooke in his Abridgement of Whitby's Commentary, respecting the darkness at the crucifixion of our Saviour. But the corrector, I am sorry to say, needs correction.—At the close of his letter, in which he has sufficiently shewn that the darkness was not occasioned by an eclipse of the sun, he observes that the phenomenon was perceived beyond Judæa; and in attestation of this, refers to *Suidas in verbo Διονυσίου* (*Διονυσίου*); that great Lexicographer having said that Dionysius, noticing the extraordinary darkness, at Heliopolis, in Egypt, exclaimed, "Either God himself is now suffering, or sympathizing with him that does suffer." Now, Sir, Mr. Rudge ought to have known that the Works of Dionysius the Areopagite (and it is to these that Suidas refers) are generally, if not universally, rejected by the learned as spurious, the productions of an age not earlier than the fifth or sixth century; and that even the testimony of Phlegon to the same purport is not generally credited. We have no evidence that the darkness was perceived beyond the limits of Judæa.

If any of your Readers should wish for full satisfaction on this head, I would refer them to the "Jewish and Heathen Testimonies" of the learned and cautious Lardner, Art. "*Phlegon, Thallus, and Dionysius the Areopagite*"—Works, 8vo. edition, vol. VII. p. 370.

I have been induced, Mr. Urban, to trouble you with these remarks, by the concern I always feel when I meet with any attempt to support the sacred cause of Revealed Religion by means which will not bear a strict investigation. The arguments in favour of Christianity are numerous and irrefragable; grounded upon facts, the credibility of which no ar-

tifices can weaken, and upon reasonings which no sophistry can subvert. But of Mr. Rudge's Dionysius, and others of the same class—we may justly say,

Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis,
Tempus eget.

A Work has lately been put into my hands, concerning which I should be glad to receive some information from any of your Readers. It is entitled, "The Geneva Catechism, or Instruction on the Christian Religion: prepared by the Pastors of Geneva, for the use of the Swiss and French Protestant Churches:" and it is said to be "translated from the French, a new edition, 1814." I should be glad to know if it is really a faithful translation without either curtailment or addition. If it be, it is really a phenomenon. A Catechism by the Genevan Pastors, the successors of Calvin—and not a word of Calvinism in it! There is scarcely a sentence in it which a Unitarian, I apprehend, would scruple to teach his children!

EUONYMUS.

MR. URBAN, Kensington-square,
Jan. 7.

A MAN must be weak indeed, to employ his time in answering the aspersions of an Anonymous Writer. But, as my silence might be interpreted by your Correspondent Bibliander, as the effect of his four Letters in your Magazine for October, November, and Supplement, 1815, and June 1816, written with the intention, I imagine, of forcing me to abandon the duty of making known in England the New Geneva Translation of the Bible, so eminently superior to all the French editions of the Bible, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society; I request from your justice, Mr. Urban, that you will insert the present Letter in the Gentleman's Magazine; with my "Observations on the expediency of publishing only improved Versions of the Bible for the Continent;" of which I send you a copy for that purpose.

Yours, &c. THEOPH. ABAUZIT.

[Our limits will not permit us to give insertion to these Observations, which extend to a pamphlet of 30 pages. We can therefore only direct the attention of our Readers to that publication, which is easily accessible, in justice to a respectable individual, who has perhaps been too hastily aspersed. EDIT.]

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

20. *The Character of Passing Events*, 8vo, pp. 45. Hatchard.

SO highly important, and yet so constantly varying, have been the passing events of the last twenty-five years, that it has not been easy to characterize them. How far the present Writer has caught the resemblance, we shall leave the Reader to determine.

After stating some solid objections to various projected plans of Reform, the Author observes,

"If the authority of the Crown might be affected by such Reform, how would it be with the established aristocracy? The people always have an aristocracy of their own. Among them, the bold, and the able, and the crafty, always will rule the dull and the passive. A people in possession of popular institutions are continually throwing such champions to the surface, endued with a shrewd and rough spirit from the fermentation that produces them. They collect by a very natural affinity, and sometimes form a greater concentration of talent than may be found in the constitutional aristocracy. How would it be if the House of Commons dipped so deeply among the people as to receive, in too great an abundance, this rival aristocracy? It may be, that collisions would be produced not intended by the Constitution. It is a great error to suppose this ever had in view to establish bodies in a permanent state of conflict with each other. The necessity of concurrence in the three branches to produce an act, shows that, however differently personified, they are in reality required to be of one temper, one opinion, and one plan. Still there is a kind of Reform that would restore symmetry to the Constitution, and disarm popular clamour of part of its pretensions. It would be, to secure, at all times, an equal distribution of the elective franchise, according to amount of population, by counties; to be determined by census, periodically taken at long intervals; but at the same time, by a well-tempered qualifying law, to ensure the production of much the same materials as now compose the House.

"There is a popular spirit prevailing, which has gained some ground on the established laws of the land, has given to some the air of being obsolete, to others unreasonable. It appears in Parliament, as well as at the public meetings of the day. It holds a different language in different places, and is, no doubt,

GENT. MAG. February, 1817.

actuated by a great diversity of motives; but its tendency is hostile equally to the great institutions of the country, and the current measures of Government. There probably exists much exaggeration on the subject; but enough is real to place the public authorities on their guard. Let not England in the height of her glory, let not this favourite of Heaven, for whom scarcely a region blooms and meditates but in her service; and who, while laying the foundations of a still increasing prosperity, and a still increasing power, has received from the world the title of "Shield of afflicted Humanity," suffer an idle clamour to creep unnoticed upon her strength. A spirit of the deep, great because accustomed to the dimensions of the world; intrepid because bred amidst dangers; let her mind derive a new exaltation from the temporary difficulties that assail her. Let the voice of pressure be heard, even its ill humour coachated; but let the eye of the Law single out, and arm crush the wretch who avails himself of the occasion for sinister purposes. The age requires indulgence, for it has been one of error; the people of this country merit attention, for they are in their nature patient of suffering, but still it is not to be endured that the Laws must temporize, much less that they must fall into disuse, from intimation. What lenity is due to the times, let it be dealt out by the clemency of the Crown; not assumed as a new right of the People."

21. *Hints to Radical Reformers, and Materials for True*, 8vo, pp. 164. Hatchard.

THIS is a pamphlet of some length, on subjects of vital importance to every member of the community; and as the Author "counts not favour from any Sect or Party," so he "solicits not the patronage of an illustrious name: but dedicates this 'Hints' simply to the Publick, for whose use they were designed; appealing to its candour, where he seems most severe upon its conduct."

The objects which he discusses are,

"The Tithe System, on the Substitutes for, and Improvementsof it: the Augmentation of Poor Livings; Provision for Catholics and Dissenters; Catholic Emancipation. Commercial System of England towards Ireland, and towards the Continent. the Moral and Political Effects of Neglect of Education; Motives for Public Education; Fashionable Infidelity. Theatrical

atrical Licentiousness; Corruption of the Press; various Objections to Education; Large Schools; Small Select Academies; Influence of Rank on Public Morals; Influence of Female Example; the present Slavery of Fashion; General Principles of Preventive Justice; Alehouses and Pawnbrokers; Riots, Duels, and Capital Punishments; Law Expenses; Grand Juries; Individual Influence; Absentees; Leasehold System; Charitable Associations; and the Necessity of true and thorough Reformation."

We do not suppose that all these articles are likely to be perused with the same degree of interest by every Reader; but there is no man who will not here find some truths which come home to his own heart and bosom.

The benevolent Author thus concludes his observations:

"The grand truth, the main point, the much-desired Reform, is to be effected only by personal efforts, and in individual zeal; and where can a wider field be opened to this generous activity than here,—Englishmen, in this licentious,—Irishmen, in your benighted, country? What nobler stimulus held out, than the flattering success that has hitherto crowned our ineffectual efforts? What dearer recompence, than the enlightened spirit, the conscientious honesty, the principled loyalty, and to so noble gratitude, of the educated poor?—You who reside in the country amidst tenants and dependents, what nobler employment, what sweeter recreation can you have, than visiting the peasant's hut; and cheering, by the smiles of benevolence, the humble abode of honest industry? Those poor fellows, honoured now and then by an illustrious and friendly visitor, feel an importance thus conferred upon them, which calls for new decorum on their part, gives them a new character to maintain, awakens a spirit of propriety and cleanliness, a little personal and domestic vanity, which, within certain limits, is the first step towards comfort, civilization, and *morality* &c. And oh, if the sacrifice of a few hours (such perhaps you might at first consider it) could produce such happy consequences, would you consider them as thrown away? No, you would even cease to feel

* "Female virtue is never more in danger than when totally in rags. Its first, though perhaps its least amiable security, is a little personal pride, and vanity of dress and appearance. The same may be said of men, that when a little vain of appearance, they become more careful of their conduct."

it a sacrifice; it would soon become a pleasure. And the heartfelt attachment and respect, and the simple gratitude of honest peasants, the awkward salute, and eager blessings, of those you have befriended, would be dearer delights than all that squandered fortune could bestow.—You who reside in towns, in capitals, how can you better serve your country, than by promoting the grand objects of national improvement? A few hours dedicated each week, regularly, to the practical business of some public institution, general or local, would give new energy to every inferior executive member, and operate with powerful re-action on the remotest corners of the country. It is not by desultory efforts that grand national objects are to be attained, but by steady spirited attention.—There are in all our capitals, in most of our country towns, institutions of various kinds, more or less comprehensive in their views, more or less troublesome in their duties, but equally important in their different spheres. Let each independent gentleman attach himself to one, he will soon feel an interest in its success, and that success will more than repay him all the trouble he bestows.—Thus should our capitals, and the country at large, form one grand system of mechanic harmony and universal benevolence. A combination of benefic powers acting in different spheres and circles, but all rolling and tending in one grand direction; some relieving the distress of poverty, some soothing the pangs of sickness, reclaiming the profligate, providing employment for the idle, or superintending the details of education, others sitting at the helm, and cherishing the zeal, assisting the exertions, uniting the experience, and guiding the course of all, to the one main point. All working thus together for the public good, what occupation can be conceived more truly dignified? what zeal more laudable? what prospects more cheering? And if these prospects be realized, how glorious their accomplishment! And, if they fail, at least how meritorious the attempt!

"Such, Gentlemen Reformers, is the result, the reformation, which the Country requires at your hands; at the hands of every man possessed of property therein; at the hands of the humblest individual. It is not a hacknied list of grievances that can improve our state; it is not pompous declamation, but real, rational, radical, Reform; each man, of himself; each father, of his family; each master, of his own household. Be legislators, be censors, be economists, be orators, since it is your taste—at home.

home. *There* is your range of influence, your sphere of utility. Retrench the waste of your establishments; relieve the poor from your funds of superfluity; reform every personal, every domestic abuse, defect, prevailing vice, which you find in your habits, your systems, or yourselves; and give to others the example of amendment. So shall you be privileged to preach to kings and ministers; so shall you be valuable to your country; so shall you be *true reformers, and reformed*.—Till then, your cries of reformation return upon yourselves, and stand in condemning characters against you."

In an Appendix, he adds, on the subject of Public Institutions, and the practical application of them, a brief account of the "Dublin Charitable Association;" a Society lately formed, on the most public spirited plan, and liberal and comprehensive principles, by some of the most private, retired, and independent individuals—

"A small number of whom, small in comparison with the greatness of the undertaking, have dared to conceive, and execute, the bold project of dividing all Dublin into districts, and furnishing to each, regular visitors, and volunteer inspectors, annually chosen from among themselves; thus subjecting the whole city to a new species of police, of the most universal, uniform, and vigilant activity. A police whose object is at once to relieve the unfortunate, encourage the industrious, and turn the idle and disorderly from their evil ways, *the temporal inducements*. By showing that the one path tends to favour, merit, to assistance, and secures a refuge from misfortune, while the other not only leads to poverty and ruin, but leaves its followers there, without resource, precludes them *long* relief, and closes the hand of charity against them; thus adding a new stamp to the value of character, a new motive to propriety of conduct, and a new disengagement to vice. To these visitors, thus appointed, each in his own district, every house, every floor, every family is known; and the character and conduct of the humblest individual, all is under view at once, all is upon record, and can be instantly referred to. Judgment and mercy, thus directed, go daily their rounds together, discriminating, denouncing, warning, and rewarding, and the result is, as might be expected, new attention to sobriety, industry, and public decorum. Such are the *principles* on which the "Charitable Association" acts; these the *objects* which it proposes

to itself; the *effects* for which it ventures to hope. And this is the perfection to which it tends, and must attain, if properly and permanently supported: As yet indeed it is but in its infancy, and founded but on floating, fluctuating funds; yet struggling, bravely struggling, through the ignorance and imperfections of its own tender age and young experience; through the difficulties and disadvantages of upstart, unestablished, name, and the uncertainty of public favour; still working its way, and gradually rising in notoriety and estimation, towards a maturity of practice, an accuracy of system, and a power and perfection of influence and controul, that may be hereafter of the most extensive benefit, far beyond what we now could promise, or perhaps foresee."

22. *The Prophecy of Ezekiel concerning Gogus the last Tyrant of the Church, his Invasion of Rus, his Discomfiture and Final Fall, examined, and in part illustrated, by Granville Penn, Esq.* 12mo. Moray, 1814.

IT has often been said with respect to Ancient Mythology and the devout aspirants who labour in its explanation and illustration, that those whom the said Mythology does not find cracked, it generally leaves so. It is to be feared, also, that the elaborate attempts to illustrate and explain, and above all to apply, the profounder Prophecies of Scripture, has bewildered the ablest scholars, misled the most discerning, and more frequently terminated in perplexity than truth.

Mr. Penn is, doubtless, a good man, and excellent Scholar; but conceiving that in the invasion of the Russian territories by the French, and the subsequent discomfiture and fall of Buonaparte, he discerns at least a partial accomplishment of a well-known prophecy of Ezekiel, he has put together a number of observations, and what he terms illustrations of such his opinion. Whether he will make many converts is uncertain, but most probably he will; for, as we have known the wild preposterous ravings of Joanna Southcott influence otherwise well-disposed minds, it is less to be wondered at, that the plausible writings and specious arguments of a Gentleman and a Scholar should find or form individuals of congenial prejudices and propensities.

With the above impression upon his mind, Mr. Penn has inscribed this elegant

elegant little Book "To his Imperial Majesty, the Christian Alexander the Great, by the Grace of God, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias."

This Book was commenced when Russia was first insulted by the fallen Invader, and finished when his Imperial Majesty, and his august Allies were passing the Rhine.

23. *The Influence of Genius, a Poem, by* Js. Brydges Willyams. 8vo. Hatchard.

THIS Poem presents itself to the Reader in a very modest, simple, and unassuming form, without preface or introduction of any kind, except that in a few brief words it is inscribed by the Author to his Friend.

It is composed in the stanza of Spenser, which, though successfully adopted by Beattie in his Minstrel, and a few others, is an arduous undertaking in a work of any extent, being in danger of sometimes fatiguing from its sameness, and sometimes of offending from its debility. It is, however, on the present occasion acknowledged without scruple, that Mr. Willyams has produced an elegant and interesting Poem, has evinced great taste, a correct ear, and much judgment. We join one or two specimens, which will probably induce the Reader to examine the whole.

The following apostrophe to Greece is very spirited :

"Hail, land of Genius, land in truth divine,
[immortal men

Where Gods have dwelt, and where
Have deck'd thy temple, Fame! with many
a shrine. [ken

Oh hail, unrivall'd Greece, that to the
Of eager Fancy now dost live again
As once enlightened, and as once renown'd,
Brave, free, inventive, just, and wise,
as when [crown'd,
With Arms and Arts, and civil Science
Thy power no equal own'd, thy glories
knew no bound."

Nor less interesting is the following :

"Eve long had reign'd, and o'er the
tranquil wave,

On lonely Tenedos, the lamp of night
Shone with the same mild ray as when
it gave, [light,

To guide the wily Greek, its fav'ring
When from the surge its lofty head-
land height

In silver tints he saw Sigæum rear:

But winds arose, and wing'd their
troubled flight,

And gathering clouds obscur'd the hemisphere,
[near."
As to the foaming waves of Ilion he drew

We take our leave reluctantly, with the insertion of one other stanza, with the spirit of which every ingenious heart must be in unison.

"Lo! as the Heavens their ample frame
unfold, [grand!

Order, how perfect! harmony, how
Is there a wakelul eye that can behold

The vast stupendous scheme, and
doubt the hand [planu'd?

That all its wonders, all its glories
Is there a wakelul heart so cold and drear,
That does not at the boundless scene

expand,

And, touch'd with holy inspiration, rear
Its hope beyond the bourne of earth's
contracted sphere?"

The entire perusal of this Volume may be most conscientiously recommended to all true lovers of Poetry to whom the structure of the stanza does not appear objectionable.

24. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late John Coakley Lettson, M.D.; LL.D.; F.R.S.; F.A.S.; F.L.S.; &c. &c. &c.; with a Selection from his Correspondence* By Thomas-Joseph Pettigrew, F.L.S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon Extraordinary to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, &c. &c. In Three Volumes. 8vo pp. 410, 670, 466. Longman and Co.

THE Biographer of Dr. Lettson has performed his task with zealous fidelity; and the merits of that worthy man will now be duly appreciated.

"Though Dr. Lettson certainly possessed his share of the weakness and perversity of our common nature, he has left but little to apologize for; and even that little was so completely lost in the general blaze of his benevolence and real goodness of heart, that the present Writer is inspired with no small degree of confidence in the character of his friend; especially as he is convinced that the ample development of that character, in the ensuing Correspondence, will not fail to establish, and even to increase, the protended respect and veneration, in which Dr. Lettson was held by persons of eminence and value, in almost every part of the civilized world. It is, however, deeply to be regretted, that the subject of the present Memoir did not live to accomplish — what he often expressed to the Writer of this Sketch — his intention to write an account

account of his own Life: a life pregnant with interesting events, and intimately connected with the history of the most celebrated men of his time. The universality of his acquaintance, his extensive practice as a Physician, his unbounded philanthropy, and his connection with public institutions, for the promotion of Medical, Philosophical, Literary, and Benevolent pursuits, introduced him to the knowledge of all classes of Society, and obtained for him universal esteem and admiration. A few pages, giving a relation of the events of the first 20 years of his life, have been put into the hands of the Writer. They are very important, as demonstrating the evolution of that character which peculiarly distinguished Dr Lettson in the course of his existence."

The main outlines of the Doctor's Life have been already detailed in our Obituary; and the most material of the events which Mr. Pettigrew has now brought forward relate to the earlier years of his Friend, collected from the Doctor's own notes, the Author's personal knowledge, or communications from the Family.

The Volume being dedicated, by permission, to the Duke of Kent; Mr. Pettigrew thus respectfully addresses his Royal Patron:

"I cannot but be gratified with the reflection, that, however the Work may be executed, the subject of it is not unworthy the high distinction thus conferred upon it. The benevolent themselves are alone capable of justly estimating benevolence in others: who then is so competent to understand and to feel the excellencies and virtues of the lamented Philanthropist, whose character I have endeavoured, with a feeble hand, to delineate, as your Royal Highness? Your country proclaims that the milk of human kindness flows a living and exhaustless stream through the heart of your Royal Highness, which the hand of Death has frozen in the once warm and genial bosom of my departed friend. Dr. Lettson needs no Panegyrist. To detail his useful and eventful life, is to pronounce his highest eulogy. Yet, while the active sympathies of his character which are known, and which were followed by corresponding exercises of charity, have formed for him a mausoleum more magnificent than can be constructed by the proudest efforts of art—his highest praise lies yet concealed: it is every day emerging from alleys and hovel into which his bounty stole secretly—and it is heard in the sighs of those who miss the stream of

which they drank, almost without themselves knowing the fountain whence it flowed.—Such was the man whose life forms the substance of the succeeding pages, and over whose remains your Royal Highness is extending the wing of your protection: in so doing, you are not only illustrating departed worth, but shedding glory over your own Princely Character."

Of the birth-place of Dr. Lettson a neat View was given in our Vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 577; which the following quotation will illustrate.

"In the Cluster of the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, Tortola is the largest. Of the small ones, Edward Lettson (the father of Dr. Lettson) was in possession of three. These were, Little Vandyke, Green Island, and Sandy Island; besides which, he owned a Sugar Plantation in Cane-garden Bay. The Island of Tortola, although only 24 miles long, and not exceeding four or five in breadth, appeared like a Continent, in contrast to the smaller islands or quays scattered around it. The favourite residence of Edward Lettson was on Little Vandyke. There he cultivated cotton, with the aid of about 50 slaves, whose humble cottages were situated on a declivity near his little mansion.—When any merchant-ships arrived at Tortola, it was usual with the commanders or captain to hire small vessels, called shallops, for the purposes of trade with the smaller islands, on which cotton and some other produce were cultivated. The whole product of these islands, including Tortola, which raised and exported sugar, was at this time inconsiderable; and the consignments were then chiefly to Lancaster and Liverpool.—John Coakley Lettson was one of a twin, born at Little Vandyke on the 22nd of November, 1744.—The Doctor informed the writer of this, that his mother had seven times had twins, all of whom were males. He and his twin brother Edward were the last children borne by her, and the only two who survived."

Of Major John Pickering, a near Relation of Dr. Lettson, and a Correspondent of the celebrated Dr. John Fothergill, we have the following authentic and very interesting notice:

"He was in early life brought up to a mechanical employment, but, by strength of genius, and dint of self-exertion, he acquired a competent knowledge of English, and an extensive acquaintance with Mathematics. By industry he became possessed of a large tract of uncultivated land;

land; and, by perseverance, he covered it with canes and cotton, and gradually rose to be one of the wealthiest planters in the West Indies. He was, about his 40th year, made Governor of the Island of Tortola, and held the rank of Major in the Insular Militia. At length he publicly professed the religious principles of the *Quakers*, and relinquished all his civil and military honours and employments. He afterwards rarely attended the Courts of Judicature, unless he thought some poor person, some orphan, or widow, was oppressed by some more powerful neighbour; when he voluntarily attended, and publicly pleaded the cause of the weak, if he deemed them oppressed, and his justice and weight were such as generally preponderated.

"I frequently accompanied him to his plantations, through which as he passed, his numerous negroes saluted him in a loud chorus or song, which they continued as long as he remained in sight. I was also a melancholy witness of their attachment to him after his death: he expired suddenly, and when few of his friends were near him. I remember I had hold of his hand when this fatal period arrived; but he had scarcely expired his last breath, before it was known to his slaves, and instantly about 500 of them surrounded his house, and insisted upon seeing their master. With this they commenced a dismal and mournful yell, which was communicated from one plantation to another, till the whole Island was in agitation, and crowds of negroes were accumulating around us. Distressed as I was with the loss of my relation and friend, I could not be insensible to the danger of a general insurrection: or, if they entered the house, which was constructed of wood, and mounted into his chamber, there was danger of its falling by their weight, and crushing us in its ruins. In this dilemma, I had resolution enough to secure the doors, and thereby prevent sudden intrusion. After these precautions I addressed them through a window, assuring them, that if they would enter the house in companies only of 12 at a time, they should all be admitted to see their deceased master; and that the same lenient treatment of them should still be continued. To this they assented, and, a few hours, were restored. But it affected me to see with what silent, sullen, fixed melancholy, they departed from the remains of this venerable man. He died in 1768, aged about 60 years."

"The attendance of young Lettson at St. Thomas's Hospital, as a Surgeon dresser, was under B. Cowell, esq. The Physi-

cians were, Akenside, Russell, and Grieve. Lettson was early fond of poetry, and had read the "*Pleasures of Imagination*" with admiration. He anticipated great pleasure in coming under the Author's notice; for, by a small premium, a Surgeon's pupil is admitted to the practice of the Physicians of the Hospital. Great, however, was his disappointment in finding Dr. Akenside the most supercilious and undecent physician that he had hitherto known. If the poor afflicted patients did not return a direct answer to his queries, he would often instantly discharge them from the hospital. He evinced a particular disgust to females, and generally treated them with harshness. It was stated that this moroseness was occasioned by disappointment in love; but hapless must have been that female who should have been placed under his tyranny. Lettson was exceedingly shocked at an instance of Dr. Akenside's inhumanity, exercised towards a patient in Abraham's ward, to whom he had ordered buckram boluses; who, in consequence of not being able to swallow them, so irritated Akenside, as to order the sister of the ward to discharge him from the hospital; adding, 'he shall not die under my care.' As the sister was removing him, in obedience to the Doctor, the patient expired.—One leg of Dr. Akenside was considerably shorter than the other, which was in some measure remedied by the aid of a false heel. He had a pale strumous countenance, but was always very neat and elegant in his dress. He wore a large white wig, and carried a long sword. Lettson never knew him to spit, nor would he suffer any pupil to spit in his presence. One of them once accidentally did so, yet standing at some distance behind him. The Doctor instantly spun round on his artificial heel, and hastily demanded, who was the person that spit in his face? Sometimes he would order some of the patients, on his visiting-days, to precede him with brooms to clear the way, and prevent the patients from too nearly approaching the

ward. Chester, one of the Governors, upbraided him for his cruel behaviour: 'Know,' said he, 'thou art a servant of this Charity.'—On one occasion his anger was excited to a very high pitch by the answer which Mr. Baker, the Surgeon, gave to a question the Doctor put to him respecting one of his sons, who was subject to epilepsy, which had somewhat impaired his understanding. 'To what study do you purpose to place him?' said Akenside to Baker. 'I find,' replied Baker, 'he is not capable of making

making a Surgeon, so I have sent him to Edinburgh to make a Physician of him.' Akenside turned round from Baker with impetuosity, and would not speak to him for a considerable time afterwards. — Dr. Russell was as condescending as Akenside was petulant. Akenside, however, would sometimes condescend to explain a case of disease to the pupils, which always appeared sagacious; and, notwithstanding his irritable temper, he was more followed than Russell by the pupils."

Mr. Pettigrew then proceeds with a well-digested narrative of the Doctor's Life, interspersed with a list, and occasionally an analysis, of his numerous Publications.

"In 1770 Dr. Lettsom united with several benevolent friends to establish a new species of Medical Institution, entitled, 'A Dispensary for the relief of the Sick and Necessitous part of the community.' The subsequent establishment of numerous similar institutions proves the value and efficacy of the original plan. The General Dispensary was the first of the kind instituted."

The Writer of this article was one of the earliest Subscribers to that excellent Charity, to which he has lately, with great satisfaction, contributed his *forty-seventh* annual guinea; an accumulation not mentioned from pride, but with devout gratitude for a long-extended life.

After noticing Dr. Lettsom's establishment of the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, we are told that

"The Doctor assisted in the formation of similar Institutions in different parts of the country. The true spirit of humanity, which has ever distinguished that elegant and classical scholar the Rev. Francis Wrangham, well known at Cambridge by having obtained several important prizes, prompted him to attempt the establishment of a Sea-bathing Infirmary at Scarborough; a place in every way admirably calculated to afford the benefit of air and sea-bathing. Mr. Wrangham, feeling assured that Dr. Lettsom could not think any thing a trouble which enabled him to promote the welfare of his species, applied to him for assistance in the arrangement of the plan. His anticipations, founded upon the sure basis of a life spent in the projects and exercises of benevolence, did not deceive him. It must afford every humane person great satisfaction to learn that that assistance which Mr. Wrangham required, Dr. Lettsom afforded, and that it was not in vain.

The Northern Sea-bathing Infirmary, as it is called *, has yielded relief to numbers of patients suffering under the affliction of disease, and who probably, but for the institution of this Infirmary, might have perished.

"For a considerable time Dr. Lettsom maintained the first practice as a Physician in the City of London, which, when acquired by an *old* man, is not likely to excite envy; it is natural, and cannot lessen the reputation of his junior, who must soon, in the lapses of nature, enjoy his place. But for a Physician of *forty* to command such a station, becomes a new and enviable phenomenon; he may be supposed to reign long, and so be for a considerable time in the way of his contemporaries.

"Dr. Lettsom's professional emoluments were very great. It appears that in 1783 he received 3600*l.*; in 1784, 3960*l.*; in 1785, 4015*l.*; and in 1786, 4500*l.* Had he at this time taken all the fees presented to him, his receipts would have been nearly doubled. From 1786 to 1800 they increased greatly, amounting to not less than from 5 to 12,000*l.* annually. This was considerably more than his patron Dr. John Fothergill ever received: his highest sum was 5000*l.* in one year. Necessitous Authors and Clergymen, of all denominations, and their families, were attended by Dr. Lettsom gratuitously, and they were often assisted by pecuniary donations. The practice of his profession opened to him perpetual occasions for the exercise of benevolence, nor did he neglect them, on the contrary, he considerably improved his fortune by these beneficent acts. A poor person could always command his assistance, whilst many an opulent one was under the necessity of repeatedly and unsuccessfully urging his attendance."

After dwelling on the beauties of the literary and scientific treasures which once adorned that Elysium, the Doctor's delightful residence at Grove-hill, it is melancholy to be told that

"A train of adverse circumstances, originating in the prodigality of his benevolence, obliged Dr. Lettsom to part with his delightful mansion. A great portion of his Library and Museum was accordingly disposed of at the time, as his new residence was not of sufficient size to receive them. At the time of his decease, his library consisted of upwards of 12,000 volumes, among which were

"It is due to Dr. Thompson and to Mr. Barber to state, that their assistance and medical counsel contributed greatly to the establishment of this Infirmary."

500 volumes of curious tracts, collected by the Doctor. They are now placed in the British Museum.

"Mr. Charles Dilly, the Bookseller, died in 1807, and left Dr. Lettsom a legacy of 500*l*.—A short time prior to the decease of Dr. Lettsom, the Lord Chancellor decreed a very considerable property in Tortola to him and his grandson. This property, which is supposed to amount to several thousands *per annum*, belonged to the wife of his son, Pickering Lettsom, and was bequeathed by her to the Doctor and his grandson. At the time of her death there were not less than 1000 slaves on the estate. Nearly at the same time his old friend and correspondent Dr. Anthony Fothergill, died, leaving Dr. Lettsom one of his executors. In this will Dr. A. Fothergill (who, though acquainted with, was not any relation of, the celebrated Dr. John Fothergill) appropriates 1000*l*. to Dr. Lettsom, for the publication of his Manuscripts, the result of many years of patient attention, diligent inquiry, and extensive reading. This task he did not live to perform, nor did he survive sufficiently long to receive the benefits of the property in the West Indies, which would have restored to him his former prosperity, and have enabled him not only to increase his support of those charities he continued to foster, though not to the same extent as he had formerly done, when in affluent circumstances; but to have selected new objects for his generous bounty."

The Biographer thus concludes:

"Dr. Lettsom has observed, that, 'when a man hath distinguished himself by extraordinary efforts of genius, and gained the summit of popular fame, one naturally wishes to be acquainted, not only with the most interesting circumstances of his life and character, but even those which may be trifling in themselves, and which, by no means, would bear to be recorded, did they refer to persons of little fame: yet, when connected with a character that hath excited our admiration, or with works that we have contemplated with delight, they derive a kind of adventitious consequence from their relation, and are sought after with more avidity than greater matters of lesser men *.' An accordance with this opinion induces the Writer of this Memoir to occupy a few lines with a description of the person and habits of Dr. Lettsom. He was of a tall, delicate, emaciated structure; his face was very strongly furrowed,

and his skin was of a dark yellow tint *. He was remarkably neat in his dress, which was uniformly the same, and constructed after the manner (though not with the utmost precision) of the Religious Society to which he belonged. He was astonishingly active, even until the commencement of his last illness. He usually walked to attend a portion of his patients for two or three hours in the morning, after which he would take his carriage to visit the remainder. He enjoyed a general good state of health, though subject to a cough in the winter months, for which he usually bled and applied a blister; but he never confined himself on this account. His temperate habits conduced to the enjoyment of health. He seldom exceeded taking more than three or four glasses of wine after dinner, which meal he usually ate with a keen appetite. Coffee was his favourite beverage; which, as he was accustomed to sit up frequently during half the night, to answer his numerous correspondents, and pursue his literary engagements, very much refreshed him. Before going to rest he uniformly bathed his limbs in cold water, and, in the morning, aspersed the whole of his body with the same. To this practice he attributed the excellent state of health he possessed. The equable temper he preserved, no doubt, contributed materially to this desirable end: for his own benevolent heart impelled him to construe with indulgence the actions of others, however unfavourable they might appear; for he was never known to speak ill, even of his most inveterate enemies. He was the uniform pacificator of all differences among his friends, which came to his knowledge; and he very rarely failed in effecting an adjustment of them. His friendship, as might be expected, corresponded with the rest of his disposition and character; for, although he was not *scrupulously* tardy in forming attachments, experience, unfortunately, had taught him the fallacy of confiding too hastily on meretricious appearances; but, when once assured of the correctness of his judgment, he proved a firm and undeviating friend. His conversation was very sprightly, and enlivened with a variety of curious anecdotes. So perfectly could he adapt himself to the habits of all kinds of society, that he was as fit a companion for the young as for the aged; and each re-

* "Of his expression of countenance," says Mr. Pettigrew, "the Reader will entertain a more correct idea from the engraving which accompanies this Memoir, than from any verbal description."

* "Life of Dr. Fothergill, p. 182."

ceived the benefit of his instructive remarks, while the smile of benignity beamed upon his countenance, and the warm stream of benevolence played round his heart.

"By the death of this amiable man, the poor have been deprived of one of their best friends and most powerful advocates—the lovers of science and literature have lost a laborious and an useful coadjutor—one of the liberal professions an ingenious and faithful associate—and the community at large, a valuable member and beloved fellow-citizen."

Thus much for the "Life," which fills about half the First Volume; the remainder of it, with the whole of the Second Volume, consisting of a curious and extensive "Correspondence," selected out of several thousand letters from many of the most distinguished characters.

The Third Volume, from the same source, is entirely devoted to Medical Cases, or subjects intimately connected with Medicine; and it is printed also for separate sale.

Good Indexes complete the Work, which is graced with a respectable List of Subscribers.

The "Correspondence" shall be further noticed in a future Magazine.

25. *The Pastor's Fireside*. In Four Volumes. By Miss Jane Porter, Author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw," "Sidney's Aphorisms," and "The Scottish Chiefs."

"THE Pastor's Fireside" is a romance of the same class with "Thaddeus" and "The Scottish Chiefs," and in our judgment decidedly superior to those ingenious and highly popular productions. Regular and consistent in its plan, the fable sustains a constantly progressive interest, neither incumbered with episodes, nor impeded by those complex underplots which enter into the elaborate, yet clumsy machinery of unskilful writers. The events follow in rapid succession; the numerous characters are drawn with much strength and felicity of discrimination; the dialogue is often spirited, and in some scenes conceived with a truly dramatic talent, and rises to that tone of pathos which is real eloquence. Ripperda is a masterly portrait; Louis is powerfully interesting; and Wharton pos-

sesses the fascination attributed to that eccentric character. In common with every other work from the same pen, "The Pastor's Fireside" is imbued with a chivalrous spirit, which breathes of honour and magnanimity, and revolts from any sentiment not in unison with piety and virtue.

In embodying the *Beau Ideal* of noble minds, Miss Porter is more eminently successful than any living writer. In Louis, as in Thaddeus, she has discovered the rare secret to excite both pity and admiration. For the prototype of such grace and virtue we might perhaps search in vain: but whilst we read, we have no leisure to reflect; and before we resign the book, we have too deeply sympathized with the hero, to admit a doubt of his positive existence.

The following extracts will justify our commendation of these attractive volumes; but we have to regret that our limits do not allow of a selection from the more brilliant passages.

"Insult and outrage seemed to have given that bodily vigour to Ripperda, which medicine and surgery had taken no pains to restore. Revenge is within me, like a new life, cried he to Martini—I will free myself, and then they shall feel the strength that lies in this single arm. Martini learnt from the servants of the prison, that the Priest's denunciation was no vain threat, for preparations were silently making for the Duke's removal to the Inquisition, as soon as the King could be brought to sign the warrant. All knew that such a warrant was the signal of death; and of such a death that human nature shuddered at the bare idea of its horrors. Martini hastened to his master with the intelligence; he found him leaning over a map of the world which lay on the table before him. Ripperda listened to all he said with profound attention; when he had finished speaking, he commanded him to withdraw for an hour, after which time he would tell him his resolution. It was two hours before the Duke called him in from the antichamber, which was his usual station as his master's guard, and then he calmly told him, that it was his determination to effect his own escape, and to take his revenge from the Pillars of Hercules. As he spoke, he pointed with his finger to the spot on the map which marked the Rock of Gibraltar. Martini readily came into all his master's plans, and gladly heard him discuss them with all his

his former sobriety of manner, and decision of command. But, asked the faithful servant, should the Marquis visit this prison when we are gone, how is he to know where to follow you?—My actions shall proclaim to him, and to the world, where to follow me, replied the Duke. If he be the parricide these people represent, he will then repent the poor part he has now taken; and see the policy, if not the duty, of being true to the fortunes of such a father. But if these wretches have slandered him, and he be indeed my son, then I will make that England, which fostered him, what I would have made this ungrateful, ruined country."

In the meanwhile the son of Ripperda, animated by filial piety, has accomplished his perilous pilgrimage, and found a temporary asylum in the mansion of his father's friend, the Marquis Santa Cruz.

"About an hour before sunrise, the inhabitants of the villa were aroused by the clattering of horses' hoofs upon the pavement around the house, which was speedily followed by a loud knocking at the gates. The Marchioness and her daughter in their dressing-gowns meet in the corridor between their rooms, with each a lamp in their hand. Alarm was in the countenance of both, which was increased to indescribable terror when the Chamberlain of the mansion appeared on the stairs, and informed them he had looked from his window to demand the cause of such untimely disturbance; and the answer he received was from the leader of the party, who said he came to arrest the Marquis de Montemar in the name of the King. Marcella's knees shook under her, and a mist passed over her eyes, but it was only transitory; she heard the steady orders of her mother, and rallied her own presence of mind in the same instant. Pedro, said the Marchioness, boldly barricade the doors, and let no man enter till I have spoken with the Marquis. Pedro flew to obey his lady; and she proceeded along the gallery, to the apartment of her guest. Marcella did not follow her in, but sunk into a seat near the door of the chamber. The lock yielded to her mother's hand. She saw her enter, and could distinctly hear her footsteps as she cautiously approached the bed, and gently called on the name of de Montemar to awaken him. At last she heard him start from the leaden slumber which had only recently fallen on his harassed faculties, and with an exclamation of surprize at seeing the Marchioness leaning over him

at that hour, and in such evident agitation, he sprang from the bed. The tumult at the outside of the house, strenuously demanding admittance, and the replies from within to withhold it for a time, explained the alarm to Louis, almost before his trembling hostess could speak the words of his arrest. Being fortunately dressed, he stepped forward with an immediate tranquillity succeeding his first appalled thought, that by this new detention his father would yet be left to his cruel suspicions. But he suddenly recollected that Lorenzo might seek him, if he could not; and that when his father knew how he was detained, he could no longer doubt his filial duty. This passed through his mind in a moment; and taking the agitated hand of the Marchioness, he told her his wish respecting Lorenzo; and entreating her not to be distressed at what could not essentially injure him, begged her to order her servants to request the officers to be patient for a few minutes only, when he would instantly put himself into their hands. Never! cried she; you are my husband's guest, and you shall not be forced from his house during his absence; ill should I repay the family who fostered my son, were I to surrender then darling into the hands of his Enemies. I am aware they may break open my doors; but there is a place in this villa they cannot discover. Come with me, and you shall be safe, till the way is clear for your complete escape.

"Surprized at this proposal, Louis did not interrupt her; but when she paused, and put her arm on his, to draw him towards the offered asylum, he earnestly thanked her, yet repeated that it was his fixed intention to obey the arrest of the King. What! cried she, this is despair beyond their hopes. They will confine, perhaps torture you; they could not have obtained this warrant from the King, had they not made him believe that you are accessory to the crimes with which they charge your father."—"In great emotion she followed up these representations with renewed supplication that he would accompany her to a temporary concealment. It is for my father's enemies to fly, returned he, in a firm, though gentle tone; they are guilty of treachery to the confidence of their Sovereign, and flight may do them service; but I am innocent of offence against this country; my father has been its benefactor. I will therefore stay to meet any trial they may devise, to impugn him in my person. And if my defence of his integrity fail with his unjust judges, and should I
even

even fall in the attempt, honest men will form a truer judgment; and such hearts as yours, and those I left in England, will still respect Ripperda and his son. In despair at his resolution, the Marchioness reminded him that the father whom he so justly revered, acted on a different principle. He was innocent and menaced, and he fled. And there, returned Louis, he gave the advantage to his Enemies that sanctions the arrest of his son; he should have demanded open trial. All Europe would have supported the demand, and in the face of Europe he would have been acquitted."—"The Marchioness clung to him, as the uproar below increased, and she thought by the extraordinary noise that her gates were burst open. Alas! cried she, you know not the summary justice of this country; the bowstring is yet amongst us, and you will perish in prison, unheard, unremembered! O, de Montemar, in the name of all you love, hasten with me. In the name of all I love and honour, dearest Madam, I must remain, and abide the ways of Providence. Marcella, cried the Marchioness, seeing her daughter, Marcella, come hither, and with your holy eloquence conjure him to fly, and save these men the sin of murder. Marcella stood still, looking on the ground. Her mother continued her entreaties to him, and then again implored her daughter; speak to him, my heaven-devoted child! For that father's sake, conjure him to abandon the ruinous project of abiding by the justice of his Enemies. Marcella's complexion was the hue of death, while she gaspingly answered, I cannot urge the Marquis to depart from sentiments I so much honour."

26. *A Statistical Account, or Parochial Survey of Ireland, drawn up from the Communications of the Clergy.* By William Shaw Mason, Esq. M. R. I. A. Remembrancer and Receiver of First Fruits, and Secretary to the Board of Public Records. Vol. II. 8vo. pp. 660. Longman and Co.

THE commencement of this valuable National Publication was hailed with unequivocal pleasure in our vol. LXXXV. i. p. 44; nor are we less gratified by the appearance of a Second Volume under auspices the most propitious to its accuracy and success.

In a manly but respectful Address to the Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald, on the eve of his relinquishing the important situation of Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland, Mr. Shaw Mason, speaking of

his own literary undertaking, appropriately says—

"Of its merits, I may perhaps be allowed to speak with some degree of confidence, from the marked approbation with which it has been already honoured by the present Chief Secretary: his permission to be considered the patron of the work in its infancy, evinces his opinion of the value of such an undertaking; the continuance of that patronage, and the sanction since bestowed on it by the Publick, prove that it has not altogether failed in the execution, and lead me to form hopes of its possessing some claims on your attention also, as the head of the financial department of Ireland.

"Having in that situation successfully brought forward the resources of this country, at a most eventful period; and, being now engaged in directing the operations of the measure adopted by the Imperial Parliament for the Consolidation of the revenues of the two countries, you have had ample means of appreciating the value of such inquiries as the present. Your approbation therefore cannot but afford me peculiar satisfaction; and it justifies the opinion, that at this particular period, an effort to ascertain the capabilities and resources of this part of the British empire, will prove interesting to the Legislature, and useful to the State."

The Second Volume contains satisfactory descriptions of Twenty-Five different Parishes, nine of which are illustrated by Maps or Plans.

What the Reader may expect to find in this Volume—why the publication has been delayed—and the resources collected for future volumes, are thus explained:

"The publication of the Second Volume of the STATISTICAL SURVEY has been delayed for some time beyond the intended period, from an expectation, that the Work would have obtained a form more suited to the importance of its subject, but too extended for the means of a private individual. The delay, however, affects the present Volume only. The process of inquiry, which has been carried on without intermission, has already produced an accumulation of materials, requiring arrangement only for their publication. The labours of the Compiler have been ably supported by the Clergy of Ireland, who continue to furnish accounts of their respective parishes, with an increased zeal and attention, since the appearance of the First Volume has shewn

shewn the high value of the undertaking, and the practicability of its accomplishment.

"In the selection of the parishes, included in the present volume, attention has been paid to publish some from every part of Ireland. By this principle of arrangement, every volume affords in itself a general, though certainly a superficial view of the leading features of the country, as detailed in the titles of the sections, from which many valuable conclusions may be derived. Each succeeding volume, by increasing the number of facts, increases also the accuracy of the results, thus confirming and correcting each other by a gradual approximation to truth, until at the completion of the Work conjecture terminates in certainty.

"In the choice of his materials, the Compiler regrets, that unavoidable circumstances have compelled him to postpone several valuable communications, which have been some time prepared for publication, and whose introduction would have added much both of ornament and of intrinsic value to the volume. Among these the account of the parish of Holywood, in the county and diocese of Down, by the Rev. Wm. Ant. Holmes, and that of St. Peter's, Attilone, in the diocese of Elphin, by the Rev. Annesley Strain, are highly deserving of notice.

"The Reader will, however, observe a deviation in one instance, from the rule hitherto acted upon by the Compiler, of deriving his information from the parochial minister. Anxious as he has been to rest upon the authority of a class of men whose education and habits of life peculiarly suit them for furnishing enlightened, accurate, and unprejudiced views of the portions of the country in which they are placed, he has been sensible, that circumstances may occasionally occur, whether from ill health, absence, or imperious and weighty calls of paramount duties, to deter some individuals from putting their good wishes into practice, and that he must be at times under the necessity of drawing his materials from whatever other sources may present themselves. The case now alluded to, is an illustration of this principle. He has reason to think, that the resident Clergyman has waived his right in favour of a person so peculiarly circumstanced, as to have superior means of local information; and on whose skill and veracity, he had sufficient grounds of dependance. A perusal of the account of the parish of Seagoe will prove the justice of the opinion, and the propriety of the de-

viation in this case. But he has every day more reason to assure himself, that such deviations will be comparatively few. He feels conscious, that now, when the principle and plan of the Work have been fully developed in the First Volume, and when the prospect of its continuance and ultimate completion is cleared up by that which is now published, the co-operation of the Clergy may be universally calculated on; nor can he at times avoid flattering himself with the hope, that the Clergymen, who in process of time shall have succeeded to those parishes now rendered conspicuous, not only here, but in other parts of the empire, by the abilities of their patriotic predecessors, will regret on opening these volumes, that they were debarred from the opportunity of connecting their names with that of the Statistical Survey of Ireland.

"While this Volume was printing, the peculiar circumstances of the season suggested the expediency of an inquiry into the state of the harvest, and the probable produce of the grain throughout Ireland, for the use of the ensuing year. The connexion of the Clergy with the Agricultural Interest, combined with the experience of their ability and readiness to contribute to any well-digested scheme for developing the actual state of the Country, pointed out the propriety of applying to them for the necessary information. The Author of the Statistical Survey gladly takes advantage of the opportunity afforded him, by the publication of the Second Volume, to express his respectful gratitude to that body, for this new mark of attention, testified by the numerous and satisfactory answers already received. He is confident that the result will fully reward their labours, not only by ascertaining, for the information of the Government, a point, at this moment more than ever, of vital importance—how far the resources of the country are adequate to the demands of its population—but by affording an additional proof of the value of a body of men, who, circumstanced so as to be fully acquainted with the actual state of the country, have testified such a laudable alacrity to apply to the service of the publick, the extensive means of information which their situation and qualifications afford."

We shall take an early opportunity of giving some specimens of the Second volume; and for the present shall only notice a tributary respect to a character of high desert.

"Epitaph

"Epitaph on Doctor ADAIR CRAWFORD, by the late Gilbert Wakefield: kindly communicated to the Writer of this Account, by a near and respected relative of the eminent man whose virtues and talents it records. The intended Monument was not carried into execution, in consequence of the noble Marquis having died, shortly after he had given orders for its erection.

"To the Memory of

ADAIR CRAWFORD, M.D. F.R.S. who departed this life on the 29th of July, 1795, in the 47th year of his age.

In the practice of his profession, intelligent, liberal, and humane;

in his manner,

gentle, diffident, and unassuming:

his unaffected deference to the wants of others,

his modest estimation of himself,

the infant simplicity of his demeanour, the pure emanation

of kind affection, and a blameless heart, rendered him universally beloved!

To these virtues of the Man,

his Contemporaries alone can testify

As a votary of Science,

and Author of a treatise on Animal Heat, Posterity will repeat his praise.

The most noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, to whose house the Doctor had retired from London, for a respite from the duties of his profession, and who respected him while living, erected this monument to his Memory."

27. *The Monthly Gazette of Health, or General and Periodical Collection of all New Discoveries relative to the Means of preserving Health, curing Diseases, promoting Domestic Economy, &c &c &c* Edited by Richard Reece, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, &c. &c. Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 384. Sherwood & Co.

"THE Monthly Gazette of Health is published on the same plan as the *Gazette de Santé de Paris*, the avowed object of which is, to acquaint society at large with all the discoveries that are made in the known world, regarding the preservation of health, the cure of the diseases incident to the animal kingdom, the promotion of domestic economy and comfort, and to expose the nefarious practices of pretenders, who, for the sake of lucre, sport with the feelings and lives of their fellow-creatures."

We are glad to perceive that the Editor of this "Gazette" does not confine himself to the recommendation of remedies for every disorder, but boldly reprobates the *misuse* of

many that are impudently offered to the publick,—such particularly of which opiates and ardent spirits form the basis.

A variety of useful articles might easily be selected; but, passing over those which are wholly professional, we shall select an article from the first Number of a *Second Volume*, which relates to the *staff of life*.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

"SIR, York, Dec. 16, 1816.

"The bread made with the flour of new wheat being scarcely eatable, I was encouraged to make trial of a receipt in a former number of your very valuable work, for making *cheap* and *good* bread: but, owing to the flour being bad, I did not succeed to my wish. The great difficulty, I find, is to make the dough rise; and, when fermentation is forced by heat, the bread soon becomes sour. Bread in this country, and, I believe, throughout Europe, forms so great a proportion of the food of every class of society, that it may be justly termed the 'staff of life.' I beg, therefore, to direct your attention to this article, and to devise some plan of making bread with the flour of damaged, or rather unripe, wheat, that may be more wholesome and palatable than that we now procure from the bakers in this county. I should think that, by means of alum or potash, this desideratum may be accomplished; and, although these articles may not be wholesome, I conceive they cannot prove more injurious to health than bad bread. In your next Number I hope to find some remarks on this important subject.

"I am, &c. J. O. R. CLERK."

"The art of making bread with leaven is of considerable antiquity, for it was known beyond the æra of our most ancient records, but the employment of yeast is of a comparatively late date. The saccharine quality of the meal of wheat being totally destroyed by fermentation, and in some degrees its masticage, the bread made by this process is greatly impoverished. The fermentation being only checked by baking, it is also very liable to proceed in the stomachs of weakly subjects to the acetous stage, occasioning the sensation termed heartburn, and a troublesome evolution of carbonic acid gas. The editor, finding the dough made with the flour of new wheat to be much injured by the fermentation excited by yeast or leaven, endeavoured to make bread without having recourse to this process, and in this attempt he flatters himself he has completely succeeded, at least to his own satis-

satisfaction. This object he has accomplished by using the flour of wheat, mealy potatoes, the common culinary salt, and water.—The component parts of the culinary salt he has used separately, viz. soda and muriatic acid, in the following manner: first rub four drachms of carbonate of soda, reduced to a fine powder, with six pounds of flour; then, with six pounds of the pulp of steamed or boiled potatoes, mix three drachms of muriatic acid, diluted with a pint of water. when well blended, add the flour with the carbonate of soda, and as much water as may be necessary to form it into a proper consistence; then knead it for about three minutes: form it into a loaf, and put it within the heat of the fire, covered with a wet cloth, for an hour, when it will be fit to put into the oven.—The acid and soda, uniting in the mass, form the culinary salt, and during the union a considerable quantity of fixed air is disengaged, producing the good effects of fermentation without any of its bad. This process continues during the time the mass is before the fire; and, in order to prevent the surface from becoming so dry as to prevent the expansion of the loaf, it is necessary to cover it with a wet cloth. A greater quantity of the carbonate of soda being employed than is necessary to neutralize the acid, the bread may be considered much more wholesome than if common salt had been employed, the excess of the carbonate of soda, by correcting acid matter in the stomach, promoting digestion. For invalids whose stomachs do not properly digest the food they take, and for weakly children, this is of great importance. It, however, any person should object to an excess of soda, which certainly renders the bread darker, the same quantity of muriatic acid may be employed as of carbonate of soda.

“The bread thus made, notwithstanding the great proportion of potatoes, is more nutritious than the fermented bread of bakers, on account of the saccharine matter, and the whole of its gelatine of the flour, being preserved.—This is proved by the strong jelly it affords on boiling it in water. Bread prepared in this manner has now kept perfectly sweet and good a fortnight, and will, no doubt, keep good many months.

“The muriatic acid should be pure, and of a proper strength, otherwise the result will be different to what is stated. True muriatic acid, which may be obtained at 1d. an ounce, is as pale and clear as spring water. The price of the carbonate of soda, is 4d. an ounce. It may be proper to observe, that in Scot-

land and Ireland this article is termed supercarbonate of soda.

“A cheap cake may be made in the following manner, much more wholesome for children than bread and butter.

Take of Treacle - - - 1 pound;
Flour - - - - - 3½ pounds;
Turmeric Powder - - - 2 drachms;
Caraway Seeds bruised - 3 ounces;
A little Lemon Peel.

Butter - - - - - 3 ounces;
Carbonate of Soda - - 6 drachms;
First mix the powders with the flour well together, and add the other articles, with 3½ pounds of steamed or boiled potatoes, well blended with 5½ drachms of muriatic acid diluted with half a pint of water, and with a sufficient quantity of milk, form it into a mass of a proper consistence, and proceed as directed for making bread.

“The expence of this cake, weighing nearly nine pounds, will not exceed two shillings and sixpence.

“The Editor, with the assistance of his baker, has made several experiments with other acids and alkalies, but those he has mentioned answer best. The addition of one drachm of prepared ammonia, and two drachms of alum, and an additional drachm of muriatic acid, to the potatoe mass, greatly improves the colour of the bread, and renders it much lighter. These he has not recommended, because the publick are prejudiced against them.—Instead of condemning them as injurious to health in any respect, he has directed the bread for his own use to be made with them. The only objection to alum is its tendency to constipate the bowels, but this effect is counteracted by the volatile salt. Salt of tartar and soda, which have been recommended in the public prints to improve bread, render it darker, and so much as the Editor's experience goes, more heavy.”

22. *An Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England: with an Inquiry into the Necessity, Justice, and Policy of an Abolition or Commutation of Tithes.* By the Rev. Morgan Cove, D.C.L. Prebendary of Hereford, and Rector of Eaton Bishop, Herefordshire. *The Third Edition, corrected and greatly enlarged.* 8vo. pp. 612. Rivingtons.

THIS “Essay,” inscribed to “the Friends of our excellent Constitution in Church and State,” is not the crude production of a visionary Reformer, but the result of a long and patient investigation of genuine documents, and a candid and impartial consideration of the arguments of inge-

ingenious Writers on every side of the matters under consideration.

"The first edition of 'An Essay on the Revenues of the Church of England' was published anonymously, in 1795. To the second, in 1797, the Author was induced to add his name; as the subject appeared to have excited the attention of persons of extensive erudition, and in distinguished situations. To the present edition, he has added 'An Inquiry into the Necessity, Justice, and Policy of a Commutation of Tithes,' first published in 1800. And in republishing both works, he has been solely actuated by the desire of explaining the nature of the Revenues of the Established Church; and, by placing the conduct of the Clergy in the receipt of those Revenues in a just and honourable point of view, to shew, that an Abolition or Commutation of Tithes is neither requisite, just, nor expedient. The Author is aware, that his quotations may appear too numerous, and that they might have been compressed; but he trusts, that their apposite illustration will excuse their number and length; and that their varied information will possibly afford novelty and amusement. He is to request, that any variation, which may be remarked in the sentiments, calculations, or statements in this edition, may be ascribed to the result of additional inquiries, and unwearied attention to the subject, during the last twenty years. Lastly, he takes leave to mention, that, by the kind permission of the Author, and of the Printer, he has been enabled to add, in an Appendix, 'Thoughts on the Commutation, or Abolition of Tithes, by William Clark, esq. a Member of the Bath and West of England Society.' The Tract is reprinted at full length, as it would have been impossible to have done justice to it, by any extracts or abridgment: it is written with great clearness and ability; and investigates the important question, respecting the influence of Tithes, in the most dispassionate language: it strongly corroborates the statements and arguments advanced in various parts of the following work; and, as it can scarcely fail to forcibly arrest the attention of the reader, it may perhaps enlighten the suspicious minds of the uninformèd, correct the erroneous notions of the prejudiced, and calm the ungenerous hostility of the selfish."

The subjects here discussed are, the Occasion and Plan of the Essay; the natural, precedent, and legal Right of the Established Clergy to their Revenues; the Amount of their

Revenues; the Number of the Established Clergy, and the average of their Income; the Amount of the Tithes received by the Established Clergy and Lay Impropriators; the Influence of Tithes on National Agriculture; the Necessity of an Abolition or Commutation of Tithes; the Justice of an Abolition or Commutation of Tithes; the Policy of an Abolition or Commutation of Tithes; and (in an Appendix) "Thoughts, by Mr. Clark, on the Commutation or Abolition of Tithes."

After what is said at the beginning of this article, the Reader may justly expect (and he will not be disappointed) to find much solid reasoning and sound argument in every section of this elaborate Essay.

We select a passage from a part of the Work which to many of our Readers may convey some new and material information.

"The moderation of the Parochial Clergy and Lay-Impropiators, in respect to the compositions demanded by them in lieu of their tithes, will be more clearly seen, by going into a particular detail of the revenues of each, and by ascertaining the sums probably received by each of them on account of tithes. The annual revenues of the parochial Clergy have been stated at 2,557,000*l*. But it must be remembered, that these revenues arise as well from glebe and augmentation lands, with surplice-fees, as from tithes in kind or by composition. The annual value of the augmentation lands has been shewn to be about 100,000*l*.; and the glebe lands and surplice fees of each parish can scarcely be estimated on the average under 40*l*. per annum, which, according to the number of 10,649 parochial Benefices in the Kingdom, and in conjunction with the value of the augmentation lands, will amount to nearly 526,000*l*.; and which being deducted from the gross revenue of the parochial Clergy as before stated, will leave 2,031,000*l*. as the actual receipt from the tithes in their possession. The Impropiations are usually estimated at 3,445 in number†; and of these, about one-third belong to the Bishops, Dignified Clergy, and two

* "The Glebe lands belonging to the Parish Churches, at the highest value at which they could be laid out a century ago, were estimated at 50,000*l*. per annum. Prideaux on Tithes, p. 83."

† "Canden's Britannia, by Gough, vol. i. Introduction, p. 190."

Universities *, and the other two-thirds to the Lay-Impropriators: and the Laity are also lessees of the one-third belonging to the superior Clergy and Universities. According to a computation published about 25 years ago †, (which however did not specify the proportions of it arising from tithes, and from the glebe lands generally attached to the Impropriations), they were then valued at only 75*l* per annum each on the average, and collectively at 288,375*l*. Which computation being most probably very erroneous, the collective income of the impropriations from tithes alone at this time, shall be taken at 1,538,000*l* per annum. That this collective annual value of the impropriations in tithes only, is a most liberal and extended one, will be set in a clearer view, when the virtual reduction of the estimated number of the impropriations is duly considered. 1st, The deductions, which must be allowed out of their value, on account of the glebe lands usually annexed to impropriations in general. 2dly, The great number of Vicarial Parishes which are situated in large cities and towns, and the impropriations of which parishes can be scarcely of much, if of any value whatever. 3dly, The number of the impropriations, which are either partially or wholly restored to their respective Vicarages, and in whose incomes the value of such restored Impropriations are necessarily included. 4thly, The number of Impropriations, which have been purchased by the landed Proprietors, and have been divided in due proportion to the freeholds of the several estates. And fifthly, The number of Impropriations, which in parishes where enclosures have taken place, have been either partially or wholly commuted or abolished by allotments of land. From one or other of these causes, the impropriations, in all apparent probability, are virtually reduced to two-thirds of the number of them commonly supposed to be now existing, or to 2,563, which at 600*l* per annum each on the average, (and which is perhaps an exaggerated valuation), will amount to 1,537,800*l*. That the valuation of the existing Impropriations at 600*l* each per annum, is carried to its utmost extreme, will appear from an approximation formed on the following data. According to a statement in the Middlesex Agricultural Report (as reduced or proportioned according to Dr. Beeke's estimate of the total number of acres in England and Wales),

there are annually under wheat, 3,160,000 acres; under rye, barley, oats, peas and beans, 3,730,000 acres; and under clover, hay, &c. 1,150,000 acres. Estimating the produce of wheat at three quarters per acre, and at 80*s*. per quarter, the annual value of the wheaten tillage at 12*l* per acre, will amount to 37,920,000*l*: estimating the produce of rye, barley, &c. at two-thirds of the value of wheat or 8*l*. per acre, the annual value of the rye, barley, &c. tillage, will amount to 29,840,000*l*: and estimating the produce of the clover, hay, &c. at 4*l* per acre, the annual value of the clover, hay, &c. crop, will amount to 4,600,000*l*. These three sums, making a total of 72,360,000*l*. shew the actual value of the tithes of corn and hay to amount to 7,236,000*l* per annum. And this sum, when divided between 10,600 parishes, (allowing the before stated odd 649, for parishes in cities, towns, &c. where the tithes of corn and hay can be of little or no value in respect to calculation,) will give to each parish 723*l*. as the annual gross produce or value of the tithes of corn and hay in such impropriated parish: and when from this amount, one fifth only (though most probably one-third is nearer the truth) is deducted as relinquished on the average by composition, the remaining 579*l*. will be the average annual gross receipt from each impropriation; but subject, according to varying circumstances and agreements, to parliamentary, parochial, and other outgoings. In this approximation, the values of the wheat, rye, &c. and clover, &c. crops, are stated at very high average prices; and will therefore be most probably more than sufficient to cover the value of all those small tithes, which in some impropriated parishes are more or less included in the Impropriation. It appears, then, that the total receipt from the tithes in the possession of the Parochial Clergy and Impropriators, whether paid in kind or accounted for by composition, amounts to 3,569,000*l* per annum: which in proportion to that part of the agricultural lands in the kingdom subject to the payment of tithes, namely, 28,000,000 of acres, and valued or rented at 15*s*., 20*s*., or 25*s*., per statute acre, will be under 3*s*. 5*d*. in the pound at 15*s*. per acre, a little above 2*s*. 6*d*. in the pound at 20*s*. per acre, and a little above 2*s*. in the pound at 25*s*. per acre. And thus, notwithstanding the positive and repeated assertions to the contrary, tithes are on the average compounded or accounted for at a very moderate rate, not greatly exceeding an eighth part of the titheable rental

* "Liber Regis, by Bacon."

† "Annals of Agriculture, vol. XVIII. p. 516."

tal of 28,000,000*l.* instead of the tenth part of the titheable gross produce of 98,000,000*l.* estimated as equal to three and one-half rents; the Parochial Clergy and Impropriators together (valuing their united receipts very high, and the titheable rental at the medium calculation of 20*s.* per acre) receiving only 3,569,000*l.* per annum, or rather more than one-third part of their legal right: a fact strongly manifesting the disinterested and honest grounds, on which are raised the clamours against the payment of tithes."

The very learned Author thus sums up the topics he has investigated.

"Any alteration in the landed rights and property of the Clergy must without doubt disturb the title of all other landed rights and properties: because, as the Constitution has secured to the Clergy the same successive and essential right to their landed property, by which she guarantees the landed property of all other proprietors; therefore any compulsory change in the landed property of the Church, under whatever pretence, must weaken the security, if not set afloat the stability, of all landed property in general. On this very point, the sentiments of the writers of a periodical publication, in reviewing an article on the subject of tithes, appear to be correct and appropriate. 'As to this Author's favourite topic of commutation, we conceive it to be pregnant with such injustice and mischief, as to hope it will never take place. We have already stated what we conceive to be unanswerable objections against it; and many others might be still advanced. It is certain, that though the Clergy at present might be benefited by it, on the whole it would produce pernicious effects. The tenantry of the kingdom would be essentially hurt; but a much greater evil than all, would be the admission of the Legislature for the time being, to be Lords Paramount of the Soil: thus, by conceding to them the right of disposing of the permanent property of one class, *in perpetuum*, of the community, and that the best established, as being the most ancient *peculium* of the kingdom, it would incontrovertibly follow, the rest must be equally liable to the exercise of their will. It is not for the Clergy, as an ecclesiastical body, we contend; nor as having any claim, upon the ground of divine right, to the property they hold; but as possessed of property by the same right that all others, whether corporate or individuals, are proprietors, only on a basis antecedent to the rest, and which, if

GENT. MAG. February, 1817.

once subverted or disturbed, must involve all the reality of the realm in its ruin*.' From whatever source or cause these sentiments may be derived, they are so truly and forcibly applicable to the point in question, that they ought to awaken all persons or bodies of men interested in the permanent security of landed property, to a steady and deep consideration of every plan which may be brought forward, for any alteration in the present income derived from tithes in kind. And, from a deliberate conviction of such a measure being unnecessary in itself, unjust in respect to all titheholders, and the Clergy in particular, and impolitic in its direct tendency to disturb all landed property in general, may they, in conjunction with all those who wish to enjoy, under the protection of our excellent Constitution in Church and State, their paternal fortunes, or the fruits of their industry, and to deliver them down to their children's children, be earnestly excited to declare, both in and out of Parliament, in one united, truly wise, just, and impressive voice, *Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari.*"

And thus his very able Coadjutor, Mr. Clark, concentrates the substance of his own arguments:

"1st. That tithe-free lands do not affect the improvement, or increase of arable farms?

"2dly. That all lands are tithe-free; directly (by agreement with his landlord) quoad the farmer, and, of course, definitively, quoad the public. Therefore,

"3dly. That tithe is not 'one of the greatest obstacles to the improvement and increase of arable farms.'

"Or, another course of deduction may be taken, by assuming,

"1st. That increasing demand is the grand and absolute regulator of the 'improvement and increase of arable farms.'

"2dly. That demand is not influenced by tithe. Therefore,

"3dly. That tithe is not only 'not' 'the greatest obstacle to the improvement and increase of arable farms;' but that it is no obstacle at all.

"Till the preceding deductions and conclusions shall be fairly controverted, it would be useless 'to travel out of our present record,' for the purpose of adverting to the disputes that often arise between tithe-owners and tithe-payers, or to any other minor considerations. They are (however greatly to be lamented) most clearly foreign to the present

* Critical Review, vol. XX. p. 323.
question

question (which should always and distinctly be kept in mind), whether tithes do, or do not, affect the increase or decrease of arable farms, and the consequent rise or fall in the price of their produce. Before he concludes, the Author wishes to state that the leading object of this Essay in defence of tithes, so far as the existing order of things and the welfare of society are involved therein, has been to convince the uninformed and dissatisfied of their mistakes and unreasonableness; from the idea that much may be thus gained towards quieting the minds of men, and promoting the comfort and peace of society; as well as by shewing that what is complained of, and resisted with so much acrimony, is, instead of being injurious, most clearly the reverse. The Author has also been anxious to contribute his mite towards an elucidation of the preceding subject, from a firm impression on his mind, that, whenever an influence and a power shall be collected, equal to the enforcing an extinction of tithes, the extinction of the remaining rights in land and other property will soon follow, accompanied by all the horrors of anarchy, civil war, and revolution. These evils every good and rational man will equally deprecate, and struggle to prevent, by endeavouring to remove those prejudices and popular errors that have been too often and too successfully resorted to by the ignorant, as well as by artful agitators, and factious demagogues."

29 *The Shades of Waterloo! a Vision, in Verse. By M. Young. 2vo. pp. 144. Simpkin and Marshall.*

COEVAL with the History of our Country will be the celebrity of the Field of Waterloo; nor will it be the fault of our Poets if that heroic day is not "recorded in deathless song."

The Writer now before us seems aware that the task is arduous.

"Can ye—Mourners of the Brave—

"Forgive the Muse, who roams the flowery mead,

Where Scott, where Campbell, and where Byron lead? [forgive,
Friends of the Brave! can ye the strain
That fain would bid heroic actions live?—

But they shall live in never-dying lays,
The glorious theme of universal praise.
Their peerless Fame immortally shall shine, [immortal!"

And smile contempt on rhapsodies like
"Ye brave survivors of that dreadful day
Can fitly judge Presumption's daring lay:

Where every glorious star could not adorn— [scorn!

My labour's vain—ye smile with killing
And shall I turn to Critics for applause,
And court their favour in a worthless cause?— [their nod—

Hence! be the thought that cringes to
All human glory leads astray from God!
Know then, bold Censors, ere ye spread
your wings— [springs.

All human praise from interest chiefly
Can hireling wits immortalize a clown?
Criticks may raise, but not confer renown.

And let your censures be unjustly given,
Misfortunes here but bind us more to Heaven.

* * * *

"Then scourge, ye Critics! while your interests clash,

And party-feeling stimulates your lash.
Heedless I pause—while selfishness commends— [friends!"

But glow with gratitude to manly

We shall not wound the Author's sensibility with severe remarks; but, by some extracts from the Poem, it shall speak for itself.

The position of the hostile armies is depicted by a simile not unaptly chosen. The whole process of the battle is described: not a British regiment is unsung; nor a Hero slain or wounded is omitted.

The effect which this important Victory will have on future Heroes is thus predicted:

"Send but the drum of Waterloo,
The banners of the brave!

O'er Albion's plains to freedom true—
O'er Caledonia's mountains blue—
Hibernia's vales in beauty new—

And rushing with the Glave!
Would young and old burst on thy view,
And warm the stirring strains pursue,
Their native land to save!

Beauty would bless with sweet adieu,
And bid them well behave!

O! they would fight most gloriously,
And live on earth victoriously,
Or perish in the grave!"

"Yes! they would fight in battle's flame, [tame!

Like those whom France can never
O! they would burn in Freedom's cause,
Like him who now the wild sword draws—

Surrounded by the Gauls!
His mighty arm's devouring sweep
Sends horse and horsemen both to sleep—

While fresh assailants pouring keep,
But nought his soul appals!

Again, he bids their ardour weep,
As each expiring falls!

His mettled charger plunges deep —
 And Frenchmen curse his paw !
 He sinks beneath infuriate foes —
 And now his Master's bosom flows —
 But standing bravely deals his blows,
 Where mercy hath no law !
 Circling they gash with sabres keen —
 But mark the Briton's dauntless mien —
 His arm's last sweep shows what hath
 been !

And as they heedless tumble in,
 Like Sampson in his final scene,
 Falls most heroic Shaw !

Yes ! they would rival, not excel,
 The truly brave who nobly fell
 There Griffiths decks the humbled heap,
 Where Sherwood's courage sinks in sleep.
 And Holmes, in Erin's fiery band,
 Resigns the laurel of command.
 Here Heyland proves to Englishmen,
 That Heroes never die in vain.
 And oh ! Fitzgerald's soul of fire,
 Makes hopeless Eury snatch the lyre !
 While Ferrier's sword, in thunder drawn,
 Bursts like the morning's blushing
 dawn !

And Lind, in gallantry's career,
 Makes foes in admiration cheer !

Triumphant Currie's flame, behold,
 Droops like the Sun in waves of gold !
 And Gordon's battle-glowing eye
 Melts in devotion's holy tie —
 While death demanding glory's crown —
 He steps in haste and gives his own !
 Delancy ! bravest of the brave,
 Smiles on the battle in his grave,
 Lov'd Hamilton's heroic flame
 Soars to the glory whence it came !
 And who would grace the rolls of praise,
 Like him must lead the Scottish Greys !
 What Worthies die without a name : —
 Their fame is full where worth is fame !

And dost thou heave affection's sigh
 Lamenting heroes born to die !
 Wake from thy dreams to woman
 dear !

And wipe that sympathizing tear.

'Tis not the dead alone must claim

The tribute of applause :

But they whom battle's dangers maim,

Pursue still the glorious game,

Till weakness bid them pause !"

The wounded Officers are then enumerated with the minute exactness
 of a *Gazette in Rhyme*.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge. The subject of the English Poem for the Chancellor's third gold medal for the present year, is "Jerusalem."

Erratum. p. 60 — The subject of Sir W. Browne's Greek Ode is, Τὰ πάρα, ἰδὼν οὐ καλὰ λίαν.

The Second Number of the improved Edition of STEPHENS' Greek Thesaurus is published, which had been delayed a considerable time by a treaty with Professor Schœfer of Leipzig, for his valuable MSS. which the Editors have at length procured. The first two Numbers contain about 2000 words omitted by Stephens.

Nearly ready for Publication.

Five Plates drawn and engraved by the late JOSEPH HALLPENNY, two of them illustrative of Lastingham Church, two of Skelton Church, and one of Tickhill Church ; all co. York.

The first Number of a set of Engravings (to be completed in three Numbers) of the Altar-tombs, Effigies, and Monuments found within the County of Northampton, from the drawings of Mr. HYETT ; dedicated by permission to the Duchess of Buccleuch.

Part II. of the History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey, by E. W. BRAYLEY ; with Engravings from Drawings by J. P. NEALE.

The Seventh and Eighth Volumes of

Campbell's "Lives of the Admirals," which complete the work.

Memories of the Life and Writings of the Rev. CLAUDIUS BUCHANAN, D. D. By the Rev. HUGH PEARSON, M. A. of St. John's College, Oxford.

The Third, and concluding, Volume of the Mineral, Agricultural, and Statistical Report to the Board of Agriculture, on Derbyshire (which completes the entire set of the English County Reports) by Mr. FARREY, sen.

The copious Greek Grammar of AUGUSTUS MATTHE, translated into English from the German by the late Rev. E. V. BLOMFIELD, M.A.

Part the First of *Pompeiana* ; being Observations on the Topography, Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii, with six engravings from drawings made on the spot by Sir W. GELL and J. P. GANDY, Esq.

Mr. ACKERMANN has published the First Part of The Costume of the Netherlands : to be completed in three monthly Parts, each containing ten coloured engravings, with descriptions in English and French.

Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary. By Dr. RICHARD BRIGHT.

Capt. BEAUFORT'S Description of the Remains of Antiquity on the Coasts of Asia Minor.

A Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan, in 1813 and 14 ; with

with Remarks on the Marches of Alexander, and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand. By JOHN MACDONALD KENNEIR.

The Basis of National Welfare, considered in reference chiefly to the Prosperity of Britain, and the Safety of the Church of England, with an examination of the Parliamentary Reports, on Education, the Police, the Population of Parishes, and the capacity of Churches and Chapels; in a *Second Letter* to the Earl of Liverpool, by the Rev. RICHARD YATES, B. D.

A Course of Lectures on the Church Catechism for every Sunday in the year. By the Rev. Sir ADAM GORDON.

Mr. ALLEN's Translation of Dr. OUBRIAN's valuable Dissertations on Sacrifices.

An Examination of the Prophecies, with a view to ascertain the probable issue of the recent restoration of the Old Dynasties; of the revival of Popery; and of the present mental ferment in Europe, &c. By the Rev. Mr. BICHENO.

A Reply to a Letter from a Rector to his Curate, on the subject of the Bible Society, by a Deacon of the Church of England.

A Translation, from the French, of THENARD's Treatise on the general principles of Chemical Analysis, with plates and copious additions, comprising the useful tables, &c. given in the Author's elementary treatise on Chemistry.

The House of Mourning, a Poem; with some smaller Pieces. By JOHN SCOTT, Author of a Visit to Paris, &c.

Boarding School Correspondence; or a Series of Letters between a Mother and her Daughter at School: the joint production of Mrs. TAYLOR, Author of "Maternal Solitude," &c. and Miss TAYLOR, Author of "Display," &c.

An Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of Short-hand; by JAMES HENRY LEWIS. Extracted from Lectures delivered by the Author, comprehending an examination of the various Systems, down to the present time, &c. &c.

Preparing for Publication:

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH is diligently proceeding with his History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688 to the French Revolution in 1789. He requests access to any collections which may contribute towards an authentic history, in the manner and on the condition which the possessors may think fit to prescribe.

Outlines of Geology; being the substance of a Course of Lectures delivered in the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By Mr. Professor BRANDE.

Idwal, the Narrative of Brito, and the Hostage, detached portions of an Epic Poem; with a Poem in Greek Hexame-

ters. By Mr. BAYLEY, formerly of Merton College.

The following Works in the department of the Law are in preparation: a Supplement to the Reports in Chancery of ROBERT VESEY, sen.; by ROBERT BELT.—A Treatise on the Law of Dower, by J. J. PARK.—The Practice of the Quarter Sessions, by H. N. TOMLINS.—A Treatise of Estates; also an edition of Sheppard's Precedent of Precedents, and Sheppard's Touchstone of Common Assurances, with notes, by RICHARD PRISTON.—A Treatise on the Law of Exemptions by GEORGE PRICE.—A Treatise on the Office of Receiver; also a Treatise on Injunctions, by WILLIAM HASLEWOOD.

Mr. HUGH MURRAY is preparing for the press the late Dr. LEYDEN's Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Africa, enlarged and continued, together with a view of the present state of that Continent.

Mr. ANDREW HORN has long been engaged upon "Illustrations of the Mosaic Cosmogony and Noah's Deluge."

An Essay entitled, Vice Triumphant; the remedy proposed easy and effectual, with the statement of a New Hypothesis to explain Accountability, or future responsibility for conduct, universally admitted to be the only adequate basis of Morals. The Work will conclude with a particular address to the Young, who have just entered, or who may be about to enter, upon active life. By Mr. SAMUEL SPURRELL.

The doubt expressed in our last, p. 61, as to the genuineness of the work, entitled, "Aperius Redivivus," or the Cook's Oracle, &c. is without cause; and we may probably in a future Number give some account of the Publication.

A new Literary Paper, upon a plan hitherto unattempted in this country, has been commenced, devoted solely to literary purposes, foreign as well as domestic. Entitled "The Literary Gazette."

JOHN CARTER, F. A. S. Architect, has begun to submit to the inspection of Gentlemen partial to Antiquities, some particular Drawings respecting such objects, as the late Tapestry in Painted Chamber, Westminster, Tapestry in St. Mary Hall, Coventry, &c. &c.

The late controversy in Edinburgh respecting the new Doctrine of the Brain has produced from Dr. SPURZHEIM a Reply to his British Adversaries; in which he has given a sort of compendium of his peculiar doctrine, and answered objections.

The valuable Library of HENRY HOPE, Esq. will shortly come under the hammer of Mr. Saunders.

We have received several excellent and interesting Printed Reports from a variety of Parochial Committees for relieving the distresses of the Poor, each of them more peculiarly adapted to local circumstances; and are sorry we cannot find room for inserting them; but they would fill an ample volume.

We heartily thank G T — A Memoir of *his* and *our* late worthy Friend is preparing; and we shall be much obliged by the communications he kindly offers.

We are really obliged to AMICUS for his well-intentioned hints.

H. M. will find a satisfactory account of Miles Coverdale in Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary."

A CONSTANT READER will find in our next Number what he has expressed a desire to see.

PERAMBULATOR'S Narrative is not very interesting.

SUFFOLCIENSIS, in answer to two of the queries of CARADOC, in last volume, p. 487, says, Mr. Edw. Capell was buried at Fornham All Saints, Suffolk; as was his sister, Anne Lofft; and his brother Robert, who held that Rectory. But they have no Epitaph.—No trace of Mr. Nicholas Bound can be recovered at Norton; though the Church and the Register there have been obligingly examined.

Mr. ORMEROD will be particularly obliged to any of our Correspondents, who may be possessed of impressions of the Seals of HUGH I. or RICHARD, EARLS of CHESTER, or of authentic copies of impressions, if they will favour him, through the medium of our Printers, with the loan of the same, to be engraved in the series of Seals of the Norman Earls in the "History of Cheshire."

T. B. was surprised to find it supposed in our last volume, p. 527, that Buonaparte's inquiry respecting the *Johnsonians*, was "merely the blunder of a Foreigner for *Jansenists*." That a sect of Christians so called, he observes, exists, is well known; and a particular account of them may be seen in Mr. Evans's "Sketch of the Denominations of Christians." That they are "a very active sect in Scotland he has not heard; but probably the Exile of St. Helena has been better informed of the various sects and parties in Great Britain, as well as of other circumstances, than those residing in our happy land, and who are too apt to speak contemptibly of this fallen Hero."

Q. communicates the following correction and addition, for p. 501, of our last Volume.—Don Francisco Perez Bayer was not only Doctor, but also Archdeacon of Valentia, and Canon and Treasurer of Toledo. At Valentia, in

1781, he published a 4to volume, *De Namia Hebræo-Samaritanis*, as fine a specimen of Printing as the Sallust, and the Engravings of Coins remarkably well executed; but these are trifling recommendations, in comparison of the merit of this learned and very curious Work.

A FRIEND TO ACCURACY observes, that some doubts have been started with respect to the correctness of the account given of Earl Beauchamp's political conduct while a Commoner; (see last Volume, p. 381, b.) He was elevated to the Peerage during the Grenville and Fox Administration in 1806, with Lord Crewe, &c.

AN INQUIRER, who, on perusing Dugdale's Warwickshire, observed under *Henley* a custom mentioned of a quantity of plate being let out by the Chapelwardens to the poor at weddings, &c. has been able to find no notice of it in any subsequent book, nor any tradition respecting it. Information on that subject, or any relating to Henley and the neighbourhood, will be highly acceptable to him.

A TRAVELLER requests authentic information respecting a quantity of large stones at Long Compton, in Warwickshire, or in or about the confines thereof.

A. C. R. asks, who were meant by *Dwe* and *Denshire* in the Poem printed in our last Volume, p. 497, and also any particulars concerning them.

W. F. says, he has lately met with a book which he considers a great literary rarity, and supposes to be the first *English* Translation from Theocritus. There is no account of it in Ritson, Dibdin, the "Theatrum Poetarum," or Wood's "Athenæ." He wishes for information respecting the Author. It is thus entitled:

Sixæ Idyllia,

That is

Sixæ small or petty Poems
or Æglogues chosen out of the
right famous Sicilian Poet
Theocritus, and translated
into English Verse.—

Dum defunct annus.

Printed

at Oxford, by Joseph Barnes,
1588.

NAUTICUS, who observes that in the introduction to Sir J. Narborough's Voyage to the Straights of Magellan, mention is made of Sir Thomas Button, that worthy seaman, said to be a servant of Prince Henry's; and that in 1611, he made considerable discoveries contiguous to Hudson's Bay; says, "A tradition exists among his descendants, that he served in Queen Elizabeth's fleet at the period of the Spanish Armada;" and is desirous of ascertaining that point.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

A SONG

*To the River Avon,**By EDWARD HOVELL, Lord THURLOW.*

THOU soft-flowing Avon, I call thee divine,
[recline:
And often in thought on thy green banks
Thy wave ripples near me, thy cool zephyrs play.

And of Shakspeare I dream, all entranc'd
by his lay, River Avon.

The Nine Muses haunt thee, and sing on
thy shore, [more:

And ever shall haunt thee, 'till Time be no
The Graces will never away from thy
marge;

Forsaking Olympus, they dance here at
large, River Avon.

The Nymphs of the Forest stray down to
thy brink, [Poet to think:

And the brim'd fountain-Maid, of thy
Nay, Ocean's fair daughters will wander
to thee,

The birth-place and tomb of thy Shakspeare
to see, River Avon.

Pan walks through thy meads, and his Satyrs
here dance, [sionate glances;

But the Nymphs fly away from his past-
The shepherds oft hear him, thy willows
beside,

When Hesper is beaming with love on thy
tide, River Avon.

Nay, Proteus forsaking his dolphin-tail'd
heid,

Not seldom from under thy water is heard:
The cattle, by whom thy birch meadows
are shorn,

Start away in amaze at that sea-toned
horn, River Avon.

Then smooth be thy waters, thy willows
be green, [of our Scene;

For Shakspeare here slumbers, the king
And thy mould softly pillow his dear
loved head,

Whereon the bright blessing of Heaven be
shed, River Avon.

For his heart was as gentle, as keen was
his wit, [never forget,

And one line, which he breath'd, we can
While the fountains shall flow to the pearl-
breeding man,

We never shall look on his likeness again,
River Avon.

The utmost I ask, is to dwell on thy
shore — [head shall be hoar,

When my sight shall grow dim, and my
The page of life clos'd, lay me down by
his side,

Beneath the fresh turf, which is wash'd
by thy tide, River Avon.

For there, I persuade me, true peace may
be found: [low'd ground;

Where Shakspeare reposes, 'tis all hal-

No spirit there wanders, or thing that's
unblest,

But the fay haunted moon sweetly shines
on his rest, River Avon.

And there thou dost murmur, and linger
with love, [dew and grove;

And feed'st with thy fount-ins each mea-
Of Meles, of Mineros,* we now think not
more;

All the Muses for ever shall dance on
thy shore, River Avon.

While pale lilies shall droop o'er the imag-
ing wave, [ing stave,

And the cuckoo shall utter the same mock-
While the nightingale chant, the coy angel
of Spring,

He of Poets, and thou of all Rivers art
King, River Avon.

Then take thou these flowers, fresh pluck'd
from thy meads, [native reeds:

And my music I breathe through thy own
Thou may'st find many Poets more learned
than me, or

But never a Poet more faithful to thee,
River Avon.

January 1817.

ODE,

*On the Marriage of Leopold, Prince of
Saxe-Coburg, with the Princess Char-
lotte of Wales, on the 2d of May 1816.*

In Imitation of ANACREON'S 65d Ode.

COME, let us celebrate, with joy,
Sweet Affection's power and praise;
In verse our willing tongues employ;
In songs our cheerful voices raise:
Britain's Hope inspires the lay,
'Tis young Charlotte's wedding-day!

As, 'mid fabled Gods above,
Beauty rank'd as Love's bright Queen,
Beauty still inspires Love,
Still to soften hearts is seen;
And still to fond Desire gives birth,
Which rules the fiercest sons of earth.

And, as Hymen's torch of fire
Deathless burnt within his fane,
Marriage still prolongs Desire,
Love preserves through life's short reign;
And (as the Phoenix dies in flame)
Lives, by succession, like the same.

CHORUS.

Charming beauty, fond Desire,
Faithful Marriage, then inspire
Our fervent wishes, praises, prayers,
In sweetest songs with softest airs;
For the comely Leopold
Charms the hope of Britons bold!

* The two Rivers, on whose banks
Homer and Virgil were born.

Leopold,

Leopold, by Beauty lov'd,
Chosen Swain of Britain's Heir,
Look upon the Nymph be lov'd,
Note her captive tiz'z air;
"Lovely Charlotte" sits beside thee,
"Take the good the gods provide thee."

Mark her rounding figure well,
The life that doth her steps adorn,
Her dignity, that magic spell
'Gainst insult, — courtesy, 'gainst scorn;
Her rip'ning bosom, blooming cheek,
Her soft blue eyes which brightly speak.

Happy Prince! behold, with pride,
In virgin innocence array'd,
The Princess who, to be thy Bride,
Unheeding Kings, for thee hath stay'd:
The Princess Britons fondly own,
Who'd freely share with thee a throne.

Cho.: Charming Beauty, fond Desire,
Faithful Marriage, now inspire
Our fervent wishes, praises, pray'rs,
In sweetest songs with softest airs;
May the comely Leopold
Wed the Hope of Britons bold!

Prince, observe the willing bird;
Take thy aim, and be alert;
Seize the partridge at the word,
Lest thy snaring she avail;
Seize, and clip the captive's wings,
Whil't consenting she sings.

He yields: the solemn rites are o'er;
And peals of joy the country fill;
Enchanted birds to Heaven soar,
And tune their pipes in merry toll:
Fav'ring wishes fill each breast;
Hope in ev'ry eye's express.

Cho.: Charming Beauty, fond Desire,
Faithful Marriage, then inspire
Our fervent wishes, praises, pray'rs,
In sweetest songs with softest airs;
For the comely Leopold
Weds the Hope of Britons bold!

The rose of choicest flow'rs is Queen;
Charlotte of choicest Queens, the rose;
For manly form, engaging mien,
What Prince can Leopold oppose?
Just such till youth's bright hour-glass
veer'd;

Our gallant Regent Prince appear'd.
Charlotte's Husband now approv'd.
Prince, behold thy lovely Bride;
Ne'er to cold neglect be mov'd;
Ever keep her to thy side:
So shalt thou always be as gay
As now upon thy nuptial day.

And thou, fair Charlotte, never try
To rule thy Husband, but obey;
Nor e'er into his secrets pry,
Suspectingly; keep doubt away:
Frown not; but still with smiles allure,
And love shall all through life endure.

Cho.: Charming Beauty, fond Desire,
Faithful Marriage, still inspire
Our fervent wishes, praises, pray'rs,
In sweetest songs with softest airs;

For Charlotte and for Leopold,
Wedded Hope of Britons bold!
A mighty Nation's bliss depends
On your auspicious lives;
With your divided love it ends,
With your kind union thrives:
Then strive at all times, by domestic
peace, [cease.
To make foul discord through the Nation
See! the happy couple deign
With pleasure to reply;
They smile approval of the strain,
And promise to comply:
And, as the way young blithesome ~~Sol~~
doth shew, [go!
To shady groves and verdant bow'rs they
Sunshine of life! the rays of Youth
Encircle now their cheerful brows;
Leng, on the couch of love and truth,
May they with happiness carouse:
And may the Cypress-shade in Age,
In happy Age deferr'd, their careless
hours engage! *

Cho.: Charming Beauty, fond Desire,
Faithful Marriage, e'er inspire
Our fervent wishes, praises, pray'rs,
In sweetest songs with softest airs,
For Charlotte and for Leopold,
Wedded Hope of Britons bold!

R. S. W.

Agricolam laudat —

Sub galli cultum consulto ubi ostia pulsat.

LUCKLESS is he whom hard Fates urge
on

To practise as a Country Surgeon,
To drag a heavy galling chain,
The slave of all for paltry gain.
To rise, regardless of all weather,
Through frost and snow and hail together,
To smile and bow when sick and tired,
Considered as a servant hired.
At ev'ry quarter of the compass
A surly patient makes a rumpus
Because he is not seen the first
(For each man thinks his case the worst.)
And oft at two points diametric
Call'd to a business obstetric.
There lies a man with broken limb,
A lady here with nervous whim,
Who, at the acme of her fever,
Calls him a savage if he leave her.
For days and nights in some lone cottage,
Gondemn'd to live on crusts and pottage,
To kick his heels and spin his brains,
Waiting forsooth for labour-pains;
And, that job over, happy he
If he squeeze out a guinea fee.
Then worn like culprit on the wheel
He sits him down to hasty meal;
He sits, when lo! a patient comes
With rotten tooth and putrid gums:

* Var. Lect. nearer to Anacreon.
And may the Cypress still for them in-
crease [cease!
Within the garden, till their lives shall
The

The doctor takes his dentist tools,
Fixes the screw, and tugs and pulls,
His dinner cold, his hands this mess in
All foma shilling or a blessing.
Now comes the night, with toil oppress
He seeks his bed in hope of rest;
Vain hope, his slumbers are no more,
Loud sounds the knocker at the door,
A farmer's wife, at ten miles distance,
Groaning calls out for his assistance;
Fretting and fuming in the dark
He in the tinder strikes a spark,
And as he yawning heaves his breeches,
Enviess his neighbour blest with riches.

QUEST?

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 1.

I DOUBT not, from the favourable sensations with which I have perused the following Ode, written by one of my friends, that it will prove acceptable to the Readers of your excellent Miscellany. It is the composition of a young man, whose age may in a degree apologize for some inaccuracy of performance, which the severe impartiality of criticism might otherwise condemn as unpardonable.

Yours, &c. NATMAN, GRAINGER, M.D.

ODE TO MEMORY.

Nec me meminisse pigebit, ELIAS!

Æneid. L. v.

LET Fancy weave in lofty song
The charm of Hope's illusive tongue,
Invite the youthful heart to stray
In dreams which lure but to betray;
To climes unknown celestial graces yield,
Th' Elysian vale, and flower-enamell'd field;
Hear vernal warblers sing in ev'ry grove,
In ev'ry eye behold the light of love.
Should folly prompt those scenes to head,
Ev'n now the fairy guide is fled:
Lo! nought salutes the aching eye,
But beetling crags, a sunless sky,
Vales where the midnight tyger prowls,
And hills where endless winter scowls,
Syren! these boons are thine, and this
thy sway, [sure's swift decay.
Fraught with remorse's pang in plea-
But hail! thou source of pensive joy,
Which future ills can ne'er alloy;
Sister of her whose mask arrays
Life's distant woes in glory's blaze;
Memory! beneath thy all reviving hand,
Dear, long-lost joys in vivid lustre stand.
Parent of thought, and nurse of ev'ry grace
That Genius culls from Nature's varied
face,
To thee the plastic powers belong
Of wisdom's voice and Poet's song;
For thee the trophied warrior bleeds,
To thee confides his flaunting deeds;
For thee the Bard lifts high the lay,
And sighs from thee to grasp his bay,
Without whose genial aid, the task how
vain! [heav'nly strain
For what would then reward the sword, or

Yet fairer, softer sweets be thine;
Than woo th' aspiring soul to shine;
Far other wreaths thy brow adorn,
Than Autumn's fruits on April's morn.
When age's wintry eve is cloth'd in gloom,
'Tis thine to wake the flow'et into bloom;
In hearts no ray of future hope can warm,
To breathe ev'n there a momentary charm.
See, at thy beck, that sunny smile
The moody lip by fits beguile;
See, o'er the furrow'd cheek there plays
A beam that shone in childhood's days.
Now Fancy paints in spotless vest
Those faultless hours of peace and rest,
With rapture dwells on ev'ry fading hue,
And sighs to ev'ry parted joy a long adieu.

The cynic heart, who loves to dwell
In shady grot, or cloister'd cell,
At evening's close, and life's decline,
Pours grateful incense o'er thy shrine.
Has mad Ambition spur'd his soul to
fame? - [shame?
Has lawless Love consign'd his days to
Has Misery taught his vagrant feet to
room,
And find a sabbath in the lion's home?
Enchantress! wave thy magic wand:
A thousand forms around him stand:
Lo! there the gorgeous domes ascend;
Here deck'd in smiles his bosom's friend,
And she, when love and life were new,
Who gave time's sky its purest blue,
Revive in thought the pleasures of the
past, [fast to last.
Scarce whisp'ring in his ear such bliss too

Rise, Heloise, from thy downy sleep,
But rise not now to think and weep.
Declare how o'er thy raptur'd soul
The lovely visions wont to roll;
How oft amid the convent's lonely aisle,
Thou saw'st reveal'd Italian beauties
smile;
How oft, as toll'd the curfew's fatal knell,
Thy Abelard has sigh'd his last farewell.
Ill-fated Maid! 'twas thine to feel
From Memory's hand, remorse's steel.
Did thoughts of past delight employ
Thy heart in dreams of faithless joy,
Repentance hurried in the rear,
To claim a tributary tear;
O'er each fond theme thy fancy lov'd to
trace, [on ev'ry grace.
Dark lour'd the cloud of guilt, and frown'd

Hark! on the pinions of the gale
Is heard the Maniac's frenzied wail;
As reason flits her feverish brain,
She turns to youthful joys agaw;
Views in the cheerless sorrows of her lot,
Gay, lucid scenes by reason's slaves for-
got,
And hails the form ador'd, as if was seen
In storms, the rosy morn that once has
been.

Oh! she can tell, howe'er depressed,
That pleasures past still proffer zest;
Can still th' harmonious concord own,
Though reason's string has lost its tone;

Gay

Gay Fancy hers, that spurns controul,
And Love, the minstrel of the soul!
Then, Memory, hail! by whose creative
power, [Affliction's hour.
Is nerv'd the Patriot's arm, and sooth'd

When Cynthia mounts her silv'ry car,
And Venus fights the Western star;
When Aurora soars to higher spheres,
Then welcome Memory's balmy tears!
When the pale moonbeam gilds the silent
sea,

Then, Laura, then my spirit flies to thee;
With thee I seem o'er wonted haunts to
rove,

Or list unseen to tales of hapless love.
When Evening comes in vermil dye,
To tinge with mellow hand the sky,
With thee I seek the lonely wood,
Where tyrant wigs ne'er intrude;
If then perchance I frame a lay
To scare ideal griefs away,

Should fond Affection praise the artless
song,

How rolls the fervid tide with energy along!

Sun of my life, whose matin beam
Has ceas'd to warm its freezing stream,
Be thine the mild, meridian ray,
Which glads the frosty noon of May;
And when, at last, Death's gloomy mid-
night o'er, [more,
That beam shall cloudless rise to set on
That hallow'd form, and passion-speaking
eye,

Far lovelier glow in immortality;
Ye seraphs say, when thron'd above,
(If ours that promise'd bliss to prove)
Shall Memory then the song inspire,
And strike with holier hand the lyre;
In Angels' ears those joys pourtray,
Which spirit breathe to lifeless clay;
And Reason, freed from Nature's servile
reim, [and of pain,

Combine these dreamy hours of pleasure
Stockton on-Tees, Aug. 1816. P. J.

LINES,

Addressed to a Lady's Billet, A. D. 1785.

LITTLE Billet of the fair,
Tell me *when*, and tell me *where*;
When Maria strikes the strings;
Where she sits, and where she sings;
Does she, with the Nightingale,
Warble o'er the woodland vale,
When darkness mantling o'er the dell,
Suits her love-lorn ditty well?
Does she seek a livelier scene,
Dappled meads, and pastures green,
That their varied treasures bring,
To deck the lovely lap of Spring,
When the Sun illumines the sky,
And the earth-born vapours fly?
Little billet of the fair,
Tell, ah! tell me *when* and *where*.

D. CABANEL.

GENT. MAG. February, 1817.

LINES,

*Written on leaving BATH for SIDMOUTH,
in May 1815.*

FROM Lansdown's airy heights I fly
To mild Devonian's summer seas,
Beneath a renovating sky,
Where Sidmouth courts the Southern
breeze:

Her's is the daisy-dappled mead,
Th' embellish'd cot, the fairy scene;
The cliff with vest umbrageous spread;
And her's the boundless view marine.

Exhaling odours, laughing May
Trips lightly o'er th' embroidered vale;
Her's is the Hawthorn's fragrant spray,
The Cowslip, and the Primrose pale.

Her's is the Crowfoot's yellow bloom,
And her's the musick of the grove;
And her's the balmy gale's perfume;
And her's the genial breath of love.

D. CABANEL.

SONG,

*In imitation of a Song in Col. R. LOVELL-
LACE's "Lucasta," 1649; beginning
"If to be absent were to be."*

SAY, Eloisa, lovely fair,
Why cruel care
Has stamp'd thy spotless brow
So deep, that even now
While others joyfully beguile
The hours with revelry, thou scarce canst
smile.

While on the light fantastic toe
They thoughtless go,
Though in the mazy dance
Thy footsteps too advance,
A saint-like seriousness is spread
Above those eyes, whence mirth seems
ever fled.

How blest were I, if that for me
That sigh might be,
Which marks the feeling soul,
And mine the look, which stole
Unconscious from those orbs of light,
Whence dove-like mildness sheds its lustre
bright!

But now dispel that holy gloom,
And in its room
Let joy this night be seen;
And let thy placid mien
Euphrosyne's bright livery wear,
While "mirth and musick sound the dirge
of care." Dec. 8, 1816.

On the late Sir H. H. BRADFORD, K. C. B.

*Who died Dec. 17, 1816.
(See vol. LXXXVI. ii. 626.)*

SO framed to make all happy here,
None but regret thy early bier,
Their loss alone they mourn:
Thy part, as soldier, son, and friend,
So well discharg'd; to bless thy end.
Faith brightens o'er the Urn.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; continued from p. 79.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 28.

THE House resumed between three and four, when Viscount Exmouth and Lord Prudhoe were introduced.

At half-past five Viscount *Sidmouth* intimated that he had a communication to make to their Lordships of the first importance, which rendered it necessary that the bar should be cleared.

Lord James Murray was then examined respecting the attack upon the Prince Regent; and an Address was voted to be presented to his Royal Highness.—(See it in p. 79.)

In the Commons, the same day, the Speaker having read the Speech delivered that day from the Throne, Lord *Valletort* moved the Address. His Lordship considered that, although the late war had thrown considerable burthens on the people, yet we ought to be gratified that all the objects sought by it had been attained, nor ought we under the pressure of temporary adversity, to give ourselves up to despair. The expedition against the Government of Algiers, whether regarded with respect to its motives or its end, formed a subject of unmixed congratulation; nor was a renewal of aggression from that quarter to be apprehended. With respect to the wars in India, they had been forced upon us by a series of aggressions; but the Treaty with Nepal, combined with the wise arrangements of the Marquis of Hastings, promised to secure the future tranquillity of the Peninsula of India. He agreed that the House ought to enforce economy; but it ought to be borne in mind that the weight and dignity of a powerful Government must be kept up; that this Government was the guardian of social order; that our Empire was wide, and our Colonies spread over the whole face of the Globe. He would enforce on their consideration, that nothing was so expensive as weakness, nothing so prodigal as insecurity. (*Hear, hear!*) The House must be sensible that the Prince Regent was sincerely desirous of lessening the burthens of the people, and would adopt any plan consistent with public security and public faith, that the House might recommend. The deficiency of the revenue was no ground for depression; the present distress was but temporary, occasioned by the transition from a state of war to a state of peace. The expenditure during the last year of the war, among the labouring classes of the community, amounted to 130 millions;

in the year after it was only 70 millions, this joined to the great discharge of soldiers and sailors, effected a diminution of employment at the very time when there was a greater demand for it than ever. A mischievous spirit had been diffused among the poorer classes for the worst purposes: they had been told that the remedy for all their grievances would be Annual Parliaments; but he trusted that the House had the will and power to defeat every attempt to subvert the Constitution, which, in spite of clamour, was still unrivalled, and acknowledged to be the most perfect that had ever fallen to the lot of man.

Mr. *Dawson* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Penonby* moved the following Amendment:

“That we have seen with the deepest concern the continued embarrassments of our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the alarming deficiency of the revenue, and the unexampled and increasing distresses of all classes of his Majesty's faithful subjects. Of these facts he was sure no one could have any doubt. That we are willing to indulge the hope that these distresses may be found, in part, to have originated from circumstances of a temporary nature, and that some alleviation of them may be produced by the continuance of peace; but that we should ill discharge our duty to his Royal Highness, and be guilty of countenancing a most dangerous delusion, were we to conceal from him our opinion that the pressure that now weighs so heavily on the resources of the country, is much more extensive in its operation, more severe in its effects, more deep and general in its causes, and more difficult to be removed, than that which has prevailed at the termination of any former war. That we are firmly persuaded that the same exemplary patience and fortitude with which all ranks have hitherto borne the difficulties under which they labour, will continue to support them under such burthens as may be found indispensibly necessary for the unavoidable exigencies of the public service; but that to maintain this disposition it is incumbent on this House, by a severe and vigilant exercise of its powers, to prove to their fellow-subjects, that the sacrifices which it may be their painful duty to make, are strictly limited to the real necessities of the State. That while we acknowledge the gracious dispositions announced in his Royal Highness's Speech from the throne, we cannot help expressing our regret that his Royal Highness

Highness should not have been sooner advised to adopt measures of the most rigid economy and retrenchment, particularly with respect to our military establishments; that a prompt and effectual reduction in this and every other branch of our expenditure, his Majesty's faithful Commons most naturally look to as the first step to relieve the sufferings, and redress the grievances of which the people so justly complain, and that to enable themselves to assist his Royal Highness by their advice in the performance of a duty so imperiously called for by the present situation of the country, they will lose no time in instituting a strict inquiry into the state of the Nation."

Mr. *Bragge Bathurst* replied to Mr. Ponsonby.

The Hon. Mr. *Lambe* said, our calamities were produced by the war, though their complete pressure was not felt till the arrival of peace; they were thus connected with the peace in point of time, but they could not be traced to the peace as their cause. In this situation the great object for us to pursue was, not to propagate a delusion with respect to the cause of our distress, but to take every means of alleviating it, or preventing its extension, by supporting and maintaining public credit. He stated this opinion, not from any fear that the recommendations of those who attempted to justify a breach of national faith would be attended to, but from a firm conviction, that breaking faith with the national creditor would bring no relief to the people (*hear, hear*), or tend to remove, in any degree, the embarrassments of the country. On the contrary, he was convinced that such conduct on the part of the Legislature would aggravate and extend them. If we were to trust the dictates of experience, we had it in support of this opinion. Some time ago the complaints against the landholder were as loud as they now were against the fundholder: these complaints were now heard no more, for there was no reason for them. Rents had been reduced, the landed interest were straitened in their incomes, but who had benefited by the change? The distresses of the manufacturing and labouring classes, instead of being alleviated, had been increased; they had been deprived of employment by the reduced circumstances of those who employed them, and found no advantage in the diminution of the income of those against whose wealth they clamoured. Any interference with the fundholder, he was convinced, would be productive of similar effects, instead of relieving our distress. Our situation should be supported with that firmness and patience that could alleviate every calamity, instead of leading us to attempt plans and expedients which

might aggravate temporary sufferings into irretrievable ruin, by destroying entirely public confidence and national credit. But how were we to support public credit, if we did not resort to such expedients? He would answer—by economy and retrenchment. (*Hear, hear!*) Parliament, he hoped, was prepared for entering into economical reductions; Ministers, he hoped, were prepared for the task; and the Country, he hoped, was likewise prepared. He said, he hoped the Country was prepared for it; for, although he meant no reflection against any particular individuals, he could not refrain from observing, those who now called for economy and retrenchment would be sorry that they were adopted. A strict and rigorous attention to economy, and reduction of all our establishments to the lowest possible scale, must be productive of evils to certain individuals, and he was not disposed to under-rate their sufferings, but the national good and the public security were paramount to all other considerations.

Mr. *C. Grant* argued that the transition from war to peace was the cause of our present distresses, and added, that the scarcity of the present season would lead to increased cultivation the next, and contribute to raise Agriculture from its depressed state.

The Hon. Member was proceeding, when he was interrupted by a message from the Lords, announcing the attack on the Regent, and desiring a conference. This was agreed to, and a Committee appointed.

Lord James Murray was then examined, the questions being addressed to the Speaker, and by him to the witness.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then said, that the House, having heard from the mouth of the Noble Lord the particulars of this daring outrage on the person of the Prince Regent, would require, he presumed, no other reasons to induce them to adopt the Address which the Lords had communicated, especially when it was considered that this flagitious attempt took place while his Royal Highness was returning from the exercise of his royal prerogative in opening the Session. He then moved, that the House do adopt the Address of the House of Lords, which was agreed to unanimously.—(See p. 79.)

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 29.

Their Lordships, after going up with the Address to the Prince Regent, proceeded to the consideration of the Speech from the Throne. The Earl of *Dartmouth* moved the Address, which was seconded by the Earl of *Rothes*.

Earl *Grey*, at the close of an argumentative speech, moved an Amendment, similar

to that proposed by Mr. Ponsonby in the House of Commons. (See p. 162.)

Earl Grosvenor, Lord St. John, and the Marquis Wellesley, supported the Amendment.

Viscount Sidmouth, in his reply, stated, that the estimates of the year were formed on the strictest principles of economy.

The Amendment was negatived without a division.

On the Commons assembling this day, they went, preceded by the Speaker, to Carlton House, to present the Address. At five, the Members having returned, the House resumed.

Lord Cochrane presented a Petition from Bristol, signed by 20,700 inhabitants, attributing the Nation's misery to the enormous amount of taxation and debt, and praying for Parliamentary Reform.

Messrs. Protheroe and Davis, the Members for Bristol, said they were certain the Petition did not speak the sentiments of their constituents, nor was the Meeting where it was agreed upon attended by one hundredth part of the population. Ordered to lie upon the table.

Another Petition from Saddleworth, in Yorkshire, was presented by Lord Cochrane; it was worded in very strong terms. Considerable discussion took place whether this Petition should be rejected or not. Messrs. Brougham, Brand, W. Lamb, F. Douglas, and Sir W. Greville, spoke in favour of its being received, but disclaiming at the same time any knowledge or concurrence with the Reformers out of doors, whose conduct they conceived would be prejudicial to that cause.

Messrs. Canning, C. Wynn, B. Bathurst, and C. Grant, spoke for its rejection, as a libel on the House. On a division, the Petition was rejected, by 155 to 48. A third Petition from the township of Leeds, in the parish of Ashton-under-Line, was read, and ordered to lie on the table. A fourth, from the town of Ashton-under-Line, was rejected, because the signatures were not written on the same sheet of paper which contained the Petition.

The Adjourned Debate on the Address, was then resumed.

Mr. Curzon said, that the Speech from the Throne was calculated to mislead the Country, and that no faith could be reposed in the promise made by Ministers of economy and retrenchment. He then drew a gloomy picture of the situation of the Country.

Mr. Banks reprehended the Amendment, and conceived that the Committee of Inquiry which Ministers proposed to institute, would make a faithful report, and satisfy public expectation. Retrenchment in the expenditure was not an unmixed good, as many persons were there-

by reduced to distress. Seventeen millions of taxes had been taken off last year, but our state was not at all improved. It was highly satisfactory to learn, that no fresh taxes would be imposed.

Mr. Brougham went into a long and argumentative reply. He observed, in conclusion, that during the American War the whole amount of taxes did not exceed four millions, while during the last War the permanent taxes were more than 35 millions annually, and war taxes were besides imposed to the amount of not less than 26 millions a year. Was not this a frightful contrast? and was not any man guilty of a gross, of a wicked delusion, who told the groaning people that they were not burdened; that the national debt was nothing; that taxation was nothing; that the pressure was merely temporary, and that relief would be more speedy than even the most sanguine dared to hope? Were not these insults almost as difficult to be endured as the miseries to which they were exposed?—(Hear.)

Mr. Canning, for himself and his colleagues, put in his claim not to be deemed less alive to the distresses and perils of the Country than the gentlemen on the opposite side of the House. None could be more alive to the hardships of the times, or more anxious to relieve them, than the Ministry, but some of the causes were beyond human control or remedy. The Hon. Member denied that the Royal Speech accused the people with want of loyalty; on the contrary, the people at large were praised for their patience and fortitude. It could not be denied that endeavours had been made to inoculate upon their dispositions a spirit of violence and insurrection. He had heard of a meeting in Spa-field, called for the purpose of petitioning; but he had also heard of a waggon loaded with ammunition that was there also, and to him this appeared no necessary appendage to a Petition for Parliamentary Reform.—There was not in the history of this Country any practice or any theory which could give a sanction to the doctrines of Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments. Whenever the question of Reform, therefore, was agitated, he was prepared to meet it—not with any objection founded upon inconvenience, not with any suggestion of partial or temporary modifications, but should be prepared to oppose it by a direct denial of the grievance. The present system was good for every practical object, unless it was intended not to exercise the deliberative faculty, but to represent the express volition of the people. Whenever its character should be so changed, and, instead of the deliberative guardian of popular rights, it should be transformed into the mere agent of popular will, there might be

be some kind of constitution, some untried being, watered with blood, and flourishing to destruction; but from that moment the British Constitution was gone (*Hear, hear, hear!*) The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had called them wild and visionary Reformers, but they were in fact the masters of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, and of all those who called themselves moderate Reformers; they made use of them as far as they suited their purposes, and treated their counsels, when they did not, with contumely and scorn. The festal blaze of War had ceased, but the sun of Peace had not attained its meridian: let not gobbers and assassins take advantage of the twilight. England was not, he trusted, to be blotted from the list of nations, because, after an overstrained, though necessary effort, she was sunk in comparative exhaustion.

"Think you yon saugune cloud,
Rais'd by your breath, has quench'd the
orb of day;

To-morrow he repairs his golden flood,
And warms the nations with redoubled ray."

Mr. Tierney observed, that the whole of the Right Hon. Gentleman's eloquence had been thrown away upon a subject which was not before the House, and to which there was no reference, either in the original Address or the Amendment. He (Mr. T.) avowed himself a friend to Reform, but not Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage. He ridiculed the idea of a Committee appointed by Ministers, and consisting of their dependents and adherents, doing any good. He noticed the appointment of Sir Geo. Hill to be Vice-treasurer of Ireland, and several other appointments, to prove that there was no disposition to economize.

After some desultory conversation, Mr. Preston rose to speak; but the question

being loudly called for, the House divided:

For Mr. Ponsonby's Amendment - 112
Against it - - - - - 264

Majority in favour of the Address 152

January 31.

Sir F. Biddell, in presenting a Petition from Halifax and its neighbourhood on the subject of Parliamentary Reform, protested against the recent doctrine, that Members must read the whole of the Petitions before they presented them to the House. He did not consider himself at all answerable for the opinions and doctrines they contained.

The Speaker said, there were two clear points on this subject. The first was, that it was the duty of a Member to state the substance of the Petition he wished to present. The House could then judge as to the propriety of receiving it; secondly, it was the Member's duty to know if it was respectfully couched; if not, he departed from the line of his duty in offering it. This was the established practice of the House.

After considerable discussion, Sir F. Biddell said, he meant to steer a moderate rational course, and to endeavour to unite all classes in an understanding of the wishes of the great body of the petitioners, on the subject of Reform. He would be sorry to bring the House into contest with the Country on a mere point of form, or personal convenience; and he had made the stand that he did against the rule laid down, not from any pertinacity, but because he thought the right of petitioning involved in the question. Some of the Petitions which he held in his hand he had read since he came into the House, and would move that they be brought up (*hear, hear!*) Agreed to.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SECRECY,

Presented to the House of Commons, Feb. 19.

That it appears to your Committee, after a most attentive consideration of the documents submitted to them from various parts of the country, that attempts had recently been made to take advantage of the distresses of the labouring and manufacturing classes of the nation, with a view not only to effect a Parliamentary reform on the principle of annual Parliaments and universal suffrage, but to cause the total overthrow of all our institutions, and of every description of landed and funded property.

That this system of general spoliation chiefly proceeded from the doctrines maintained by a number of societies distinguished by the title of "Spencean," whose tenets were principally drawn from

the works of a visionary writer, published above twenty years ago. That at meetings of some of these societies it was urged, that Parliamentary Reform must be held out as the ostensible object of their efforts, and with a view to mislead their enemies; but that it was in fact only a half measure; and that the people ought to look to the possession of the land, and nothing short of that; and that as to the constitution, of which so much had been said, this country had no constitution, for it was not to be found in any book, nor could any man tell what it was. In other societies, founded on the Spencean principle, it had been maintained, that the only remedy for the grievances of the people, was to hunt down the land-owners,

owners, and to deprive those still greater wretches, the fundholders, of their pretended rights.

It appeared also, that these, and other societies of a similar character, had been guilty of the most blasphemous and un-pious proceedings; and that, as they assumed to be of a convivial nature, their political discussions were followed by songs of the most inflammatory and seditious description, and by the recitation of profane parodies of the liturgy, and of various parts of the Holy Scriptures.

That in order to extend the principles of these societies over the whole kingdom, the most active efforts were made by their various members; and in consequence those principles were disseminated in speeches at public meetings to the discharged soldiers and sailors, and to the distressed labourers and manufacturers of the country; and that, in aid of this object, incredible activity had been used to disperse cheap, and in many instances gratuitous publications, unfolding the doctrines of the societies.

That it had been proved to the entire satisfaction of your Committee, that a number of the members of these various societies, acting in a body as delegates, conceived and declared, that in their opinion the objects which they had in view might be and ought to be insured by an effort of the physical strength of the people to overpower the constitutional authorities. That they considered the first step which should be taken by them for this purpose, was by their individual exertions to discover and foment the discontents of the metropolis and its vicinity: and that returns of their proceedings were made by the individual delegates to the general body.

That it appears to your Committee, that a plan was formed, by a sudden rising in the dead of night, to surprise the soldiers, and in the terror which would be thereby occasioned, to set fire to the town in various places, and to take possession of the Barracks, the Tower, and the Bank. That to assist in the execution of this project, a formidable machine was invented with which the streets could be cleared of all opposing force. This plan was, however, relinquished as premature; and it was resolved that it would be more proper to ascertain the strength of the popular party, by convening meetings under the pretext of taking into consideration the legal mode of redressing grievances; and a map of London having been examined, Spa-fields was selected as the place whence an attack on the Bank and the Tower could with the greatest facility be made. That the first meeting at Spa-fields was accordingly advertised for the 15th of November, and that printed and written

placards were exhibited in all parts of the town, of one of which the following is a copy:—

“Britons to arms! The whole country only waits the signal from London. Break open the gunsmiths’. Arm yourselves with all sorts of instruments. No rise in the price of bread. No Regent. No Castlereagh. Off with their heads! No taxes. No bishops: they are only useless lumber.

N.B. 5,000 of these bills are posted up in the town and in the principal parts of the neighbourhood.”

That the intended insurrection assumed all the symbols of the French Revolution. That a committee of public safety was formed, consisting of 24 members. That flags and cockades were prepared for the occasion: but that on the 15th of November, when the first meeting took place, there was no violence (although there was some plunder in the evening of the day), and that the meeting adjourned to the 2d of December, by which time it was hoped means might be found to accelerate the accomplishment of the projected undertaking.

That your Committee find that not a moment was lost in the interval between the first and second meeting, to take advantage of every circumstance which could further the attainment of the objects in view. Additional publications of an inflammatory nature were circulated every where. Endeavours were made to raise a general subscription for the support of those who had relinquished their ordinary occupations, to enable them to devote themselves to these purposes, which persons had hitherto chiefly been paid by a principal member of one of the societies. A plan was formed for the seduction of the soldiers, by raising hopes of promotion in the event of their joining to the approaching attempt, and exciting discontent among them by a story of the landing of a large foreign force in the country. It was again recommended, that the barracks should be the object of particular observation. Those quarters of the town where distress was most prevalent were visited by individuals appointed to inflame the people. Those warehouses along the river, and those shops in various parts of the town where arms were deposited, were carefully noted. A plan was also formed for the seduction of the sailors, by offering them additional pay under the new Government which was about to be established.

That immediately before the meeting of the 2d of December many persons connected with these proceedings procured arms of various descriptions. It was thought that sufficient means had thus been obtained to carry on the intended opera-

operations for at least two hours, by which time it was supposed enough would be got from the gunsmiths and other depots to arm a considerable number of individuals. The manufacture of tri-colour riband was encouraged, with a view of rendering it familiar to the eyes of the public.

Your Committee have further received undoubted information, that a large quantity of pike-heads had been ordered of one individual, and 250 actually made by him, and delivered and paid for. It was also undoubtedly intended to liberate the prisoners in the principal gaols in or about the metropolis, in the hope of their concurrence and assistance in the intended insurrection. Addresses were introduced into some of those prisons, and recommended to be communicated to others, in which the persons confined were invited, in the name of the tri-coloured committee, to rally round the tri-coloured standard, which would be erected on Monday, December the 2d, and to wear tri-coloured cockades themselves. It was promised that the prisoners should be liberated by force, and arms were stated to be provided for them, and they were directed to be ready to assist in overpowering the turnkeys. A waggon was hired for the business of the day, in which the flags, and banner, or standard, which had been previously prepared, together with some ammunition, were secretly conveyed to the place of meeting. From this waggon, before the ostensible business of the day commenced, in the other part of the field, the most inflammatory speeches were delivered, tending directly to excite insurrection, concluded by an appeal to the multitude assembled, whether they were prepared to redress their own grievances. A tri-colour cockade was then exhibited, and the tri-colour flag was displayed, and a number of persons followed it out of the field.

The direction which they took was towards that part of the town previously designed; gunsmiths' shops were broken open, addresses and offers were made to the soldiers at the Tower to induce them to open the gates; but from the failure of the numbers expected to join the insurgents, no attempt was made to force the gates. An attack was, however, made upon the City Magistrates assembled in the Royal Exchange, a shot fired, and a tri-coloured flag and cockade openly displayed and seized on the offender.

In reviewing the whole of the transactions of the 2d of December, your Committee are firmly persuaded, that, however improbable the success of such a plan may appear, it yet was deliberately premeditated by desperate men, who calculated without reasonable ground upon defection in their opponents, and upon active support from

those multitudes whose distress they had witnessed, and whom they had vainly instigated to revolt. That consequently it was not merely the sudden ebullition of the moment, or the unauthorized attempt of any unconnected individual.

Your Committee are further convinced that, notwithstanding the failure on the 2d of December, the same designs still continue to be prosecuted with sanguine hopes of success.

Your Committee having thus stated the general result of the evidence which has been laid before them, respecting the state of the metropolis, have now the no less painful duty of calling the attention of the House to what has been passing during the same period in different parts of the country, a subject of equally momentous consideration. The first thing which has here forced itself upon their observation is the widely diffused ramification of a system of clubs associated professedly for the purpose of Parliamentary Reform, upon the most extended principle of universal suffrage and annual Parliaments. These clubs in general designate themselves by the same name of Hampden Clubs. On the professed object of their institution, they appear to be in communication and connexion with the club of that name in London.

It appears to be part of the system of these clubs to promote an extension of clubs of the same name and nature, so widely as, if possible, to include every village in the kingdom. The leading members are active in the circulation of publications likely to promote their object. Petitions, ready prepared, have been sent down from the metropolis to all societies in the country disposed to receive them. The communication between these clubs takes place by the mission of delegates; delegates from these clubs in the country have assembled in London, and are expected to assemble again early in March. Whatever may be the real object of these clubs in general, your Committee have no hesitation in stating, from information on which they place full reliance, that in far the greater number of them, and particularly in those which are established in the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, and which are composed of the lower order of artisans, nothing short of a revolution is the object expected and avowed.

Your Committee find, from equally undoubted information, that the doctrines of the Spencean Clubs have been widely diffused through the country, either by the extension of similar societies, or more frequently by the intervention of missionaries or delegates, whose business it is to propagate those doctrines throughout every society

society to which they have access. It is the universal practice of these societies, to require from the members a small weekly subscription, which provides a fund for the expences of these missionaries, and also for the purchase of seditious tracts, which are read and commented on at their meetings. Some of these tracts, now before your Committee, inculcate, in the most artful manner, the necessity of overturning what they call "The Privileged Class," as distinguished from the people, who are described as consisting of labourers, artizans, tradesmen, and every profession useful to society. A new order is declared to be the will of the people; rebellion is justified by the assertion, that a nation cannot be a rebel; and all religion is disavowed, as well as loyalty, by the assertion, in answer to the question, "Would you live without Gods or Kings?" "we abjure tyranny of every kind."

It seems, indeed, to be a part of the system adopted by these societies, to prepare the minds of the people for the destruction of the present frame of society, by undermining not only their habits of decent and regular subordination, but all the principles of morality and religion. Your Committee find, that there is scarcely any very numerous society in the parts above referred to, of whose proceedings they have obtained an account, in which some of the leading speakers do not openly avow the most seditious opinions, and do not excite their hearers to be prepared for actual insurrection. Topics for discussion are selected with this view; amongst others, the question, "Whether the jacobin or the loyalist was the best friend to his country?" Even when petitioning is recommended, it is proposed to be conducted in such a manner, by an immense number of delegates attending in London at the same time, in several parties, attached to each petition, as might induce an effort to obtain by force whatever they demanded. A general idea seems prevalent among those who compose these societies, that some fixed day, at no very great distance, is to be appointed for a general rising. They have been taught to look to the meetings in London as the signal for their operations, and have been in the habit of adjourning their own assemblies simultaneously to the same day: and it is a lamentable instance of the common interest which they feel, if not of the connexion which is formed with those most implicated in the outrages committed in the metropolis, that about Manchester and some other places, the greatest exultation was manifested previous to the meeting in Spa-fields on the 2d of December: and the taking of the Tower and the ruin of the Bank were publicly and confidently

predicted. The news of the result was impatiently expected, the roads were crowded during the night with a number of persons, many of them delegates from the different societies in the country, waiting for the arrival of the mail-coach; and the disappointment was not concealed, when it was ascertained that the riot had been quelled without much serious or extensive mischief.

It appears, that the confidence of the disaffected is such, that they represent the numbers enrolled as amounting to several hundred thousand, and that their societies are daily increasing; that in their lists they distinguish by particular marks those among their subscribers who are able-bodied men, and ready to act when required; and that they also keep a list of those who refuse to join them in what they call a "Black Book," and threaten vengeance against those persons when the general insurrection shall take place. In some parts of one populous county, where nearly every village has already its Hampden Club, the members make it no secret that they consider themselves as of no other use than as being ready to act whenever they are called upon: on their admission they are said to be listed, and receive a secret card with the words "Be ready, be steady."

The habits and manners of these persons seem entirely changed; they already calculate upon the share of land which each is to possess, and point out the destruction of the churches, as the necessary consequence of their success. It appears that preparations are in progress, in several places, for providing arms: the demand upon gunsmiths for every species of fire-arms has been beyond all former example: the intention is professed of having recourse for a still larger supply to those towns where arms are manufactured, and where they are to be obtained at a very low rate, from the general cheapness of labour at this time; or in case of necessity, they are to be seized by force. The facility of converting implements of husbandry into offensive weapons has been suggested, and persons have been sent to observe the state of particular places, where depots of arms for the public service were supposed to have been formed.

Your Committee find, that a system of secret association has been extended to the manufacturing population of Glasgow, and some other populous towns of Scotland; and although these societies have availed themselves of the same pretext, Parliamentary Reform, on the broadest basis, your Committee are firmly persuaded, from the information which has been laid before them, that their ultimate object is the overthrow by force of the existing

existing form of Government. That the time for attempting this enterprise was to depend on the simultaneous rising of the disaffected in England; with some emissaries from whom occasional intercourse appears to have taken place, and that some provision of weapons has been made by this association.

Your Committee have now submitted to the House what they conceive to be a fair and not exaggerated statement of the result of their investigation. They have thought the selves precluded from inserting, in an appendix, the information from which it is drawn, by the consideration, that unless it were extremely partial and incomplete, they could not make it public without hazarding the personal safety of many respectable individuals, and in some instances without prejudicing the due administration of public justice.

On a review of the whole, it is a great satisfaction to your Committee to observe, that, notwithstanding the alarming progress which has been made in the system of extending disaffection and secret societies, its success has been confined to the principal manufacturing districts, where the distress is more prevalent, and numbers more easily collected; and that even in many of these districts, privations have been borne with exemplary patience and resignation, and the attempts of the disaffected have been disappointed; that few, if any, of the higher orders, or even of

the middle class of society, and scarcely any of the agricultural population, have lent themselves to the more violent of these projects. Great allowance must be made for those who, under the pressure of urgent distress, have been led to listen to plausible and confident demagogues, in the expectation of immediate relief. It is to be hoped, that many of those who have engaged to a certain extent in the projects of the disaffected, but in whom the principles of moral and religious duty have not been extinguished or perverted by the most profane and miserable sophistry, would withdraw themselves before those projects were pushed to actual insurrection.

But with all these allowances, your Committee cannot contemplate the activity and arts of the leaders in this conspiracy, and the numbers whom they have already seduced, and may seduce; the oaths by which many of them are bound together; the means suggested and prepared for the forcible attainment of their objects; the nature of the objects themselves, which are not only the overthrow of all the political institutions of the kingdom, but also such a subversion of the rights and principles of property, as must necessarily lead to general confusion, plunder, and bloodshed; without submitting to the most serious atention of the House, the dangers which exist, and which the utmost vigilance of Government, under the existing laws, has been found inadequate to prevent.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Chamber of Peers, after several days discussion, have adopted the law, as set up by the Deputies on the subject of the Elections. There was considerable discussion; and one amendment, for having two degrees of election in the departments, was lost by 14 only—93 against 79.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the debate on the law respecting public journals has terminated. It was voted by a majority of 128 against 89. All the journals of France are now, therefore, absolutely dependent upon the King's authority; which sanction may be, of course, at any time withdrawn, and any of them be immediately suppressed. The Report on the Budget has been brought forward in this Chamber; the Committee appear to have ably performed their duty, in recommending Ministers to enforce economy in every department, particularly as to pensions; the revenue is stated to be 300 millions deficient.

The *Moniteur* has published several official documents on the recent negotiations between France and the Allies, for the reduction of the Army of Occupation. The communications were received by

[GENT. MAG. February, 1817.]

both Chambers with loud acclamations, and Addresses of Thanks were instantly voted: the French funds rose to 61, and a general feeling of satisfaction pervaded all. The terms of the boon thus granted by the Allies to France were already partially known. By the 1st of April next, 30,000 of the allied troops, being one fifth of the whole, will quit the French territory; and a loan has been obtained on advantageous terms from foreign and French bankers; so far as learnt by an official note signed by the four Ambassadors of Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia; but the Duke de Richelieu, in his communication to the Chambers, alluded to greater ameliorations in the financial embarrassments of France. He stated, that the increased pay to the allied troops, estimated in the Budget for the year at 25 millions of francs, was postponed to a period at which the burden would be less severely felt; and also, that the instalments of the indemnities had been arranged by the Allies in the same magnanimous spirit of conciliation. The official note of the four Plenipotentiaries declares, that the high personal character of the King, and the principles and conduct of his present

Mis

Ministry, together with the sanction of the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, are the sole causes of the relief thus afforded to France.

A Royal Ordinance has been issued on the subject of the Slave Trade, which ordains, that any ship, whether French or foreign, which shall attempt to introduce Negro Slaves into any of the Colonies of France, shall, with its cargo, be confiscated; and that the captain, if he be a Frenchman, shall be interdicted from commanding any vessel in future.

The *Moniteur* of the 3d inst. was literally filled with the disgusting details of the exhumation of the bones of the Royal Families of France, commencing with those of Dagobert the First, who was buried A. D. 658, and ending with the children of Louis XVI. buried in 1789.

The depositions of Madame the Duchess of Angoulême have been taken in the affair of General Decaen, who is shortly to be brought to trial.

The *Journal de Marseilles* states, that the Spanish army destined for South America was about to depart, the English furnishing vessels for its conveyance.

The parties in a conspiracy formed in the vicinity of Bayonne, for restoring Buonaparte, have been brought to trial; and two of them, journeymen mechanics, have received sentence of death.

The city of Marseilles have had made at Paris two handsome silver urns, one destined for Lord Exmouth, and the other for Sir Hudson Lowe, in gratitude for the security which they have obtained for the Marseillois commerce.

The French papers state, that Christophe was the author of the late insurrection at Barbadoes, and that he meditates the empire of the whole of the West India Islands; but no one believes the story.

Sir George Murray has broken his leg in two places by his horse falling with him while riding, in company with some English ladies, in the Bois de Boulogne.

Sir George Wood, Quartermaster-General of the British army, lately fell from his horse in the Champs Elysees, at Paris, and broke his leg.

The *Gazette de France* states, that the Loan was finally signed on the 13th inst. The houses engaged in this transaction are, Messrs. Perregaux and Lafite, Raguenaul, Hutinger, Grosfeuille, of Paris; Messrs. Hope, of Amsterdam; Messrs. Parrish, of Hamburg; and the brothers Baring, of London.

The Duke of Orleans, who arrived on the 14th at Paris, had an audience of the King, which lasted nearly an hour.

According to the *Moniteur*, neither the Duke of Bourbon nor the Duchess of Orleans have arrived in Paris, and it does not appear that they have been invited.

The Russian Vice-consul Benkensen had been attacked near Bernai, in the department of the Somme, and plundered by a gang of nine armed robbers: seven of them were taken, and it is hoped the other two will not escape.

NETHERLANDS.

A coolness is said to exist between the Courts of France and the Netherlands.

The States General at Brussels have finally rejected a proposition for prohibiting the exportation of grain.

SPAIN.

An article from Madrid attempts to give a most favourable aspect to the operations of the Spanish Royalist Army in South America: a horrid war of extermination appears to be carried on, which will ruin the cause of Spain with her Colonies if it is persevered in.

Ferdinand VII. on visiting the prisons of Madrid lately, ordered all the instruments of torture to be destroyed; but as yet no decree has appeared, formally abolishing that cruel punishment.

An article from Madrid, in the French papers, gives out that Ferdinand VII. has abolished the torture in his dominions.

The English Government lately solicited that a field in the neighbourhood of Tarragona, in which 300 English soldiers and some officers fell gloriously defending that fortress, should not be cultivated or otherwise disturbed; offering to purchase it; but the city of Tarragona, emulating the feeling of our Government, nobly made a present of the ground for the purpose.

ITALY.

The emigration of our countrymen to Italy is so extensive, that 400 English families now reside at Naples alone.

Between 500 and 600 English persons are now resident at Rome, including branches from the noble families of Devonshire, Jersey, Westmoreland, Lansdowne, Beresford, King, Cowper, Compton, Dunstanville, Denbigh, Carnarvon, and Breadalbane.—The Duchess of Devonshire gives parties every week, and is a great patron of the fine arts.

The Neapolitan Government has ceded the Island of Lampedusa, twelve miles only from Malta, to America—the island is uninhabited, but has a good port, capable of containing several ships of the line.

Several Spaniards of rank are stated to have arrived at Cagliari, who have been obliged to quit the Spanish capital in consequence of attempts made to liberate the patriots confined in Ceuta. They intended, it is said, to proceed to Charles IV. at Rome.

An immense collection of letters, in number half a million, and seven tons weight, from persons in England, Scotland, and Ireland, to the exiled Stuart, have

have been lately discovered at Rome—they begin with James II. and go down to the death of Cardinal York. The letters, which had got into private hands, have been secured and sealed up, by orders from the Pope.

The Princess of Wales paid a visit to the King of Sardinia at Turin, on the 15th of February.

GERMANY.

A German public paper contains the following, as it affirms, accurate account of the Austrian Army:—

Infantry . . .	349,200 men.
Light Infantry . .	85,800
Cavalry . . .	75,000
Artillery . . .	20,000

Total of the Austrian Army 530,000

The King of Wirtemberg has abolished the censorship of the press; and by conciliatory firmness towards his people, is likely to become one of the most popular sovereigns in Europe. He is reducing his civil establishment—the late King of that country had 293 chamberlains!—they are now reduced to ten.

The Crown Prince of Sweden has of late taken great pains to cultivate the regard of the citizens of Hamburg. On his birth day, the 26th of last month, his Royal Highness gave, through the *Chargé d'Affaires*, a grand entertainment to the Senators, the foreign Ministers, and the distinguished merchants of Hamburg.

Some German papers state, that Lavalette, who was saved by his heroic wife, is now in Germany; and that he is going to settle with the ex-Queen of Holland, in the dominions of the King of Bavaria.

Fouché lives at Prague in the greatest privacy. Three other French exiles inhabit that city, Thibaudau the elder, Durbach, and Forbin-Janson.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

Bernadotte's son, Prince Oscar, commenced his *debut* in public life, at Stockholm, on the 28th ult.

The King of Denmark has acceded to the Holy Alliance.

ASIA.

A letter from Port Louis in the Isle of France, dated October 1, speaking of the great fire on the 25th of September, states, that the loss is found to be enormous; the greater part of those who suffered are reduced to the lowest state of poverty: many, who on the preceding evening were very wealthy, were in the course of twelve hours left without a morsel of bread to give their families. The influence of this state of things on trade has been very serious: every one endeavours, as in a shipwreck, to save himself as well as he can. What adds to the general embarrassment is, that a Bank, the paper of which had formerly disappeared,

now furnishes the only currency, though the security of its paper rests only on notes payable to order. Nineteen streets were entirely consumed, including hospitals, prisons, barracks, magazines, and other public buildings.

AFRICA.

The expedition under Major Peddie, to explore the interior of Africa, had not proceeded up the Gambia so late as the 15th of November. The preparations for its setting out were nearly completed. Several light American vessels had been hired to convey the Major and his party, with their stores, &c. as far as the river might be found navigable.

By the following letter it would appear that the Dey of Algiers is revenging himself upon our commercial interest, for the chastisement inflicted on him by our arms:—"Malta, Dec. 10. Notwithstanding the merited chastisement inflicted on the Dey of Algiers for his inhuman treatment of Christian slaves, he is beginning to forget it. He has issued the most positive directions, and which every one knows must be implicitly obeyed, that no grain of any description, nor eggs, &c. shall be exported from his territories to any of the English possessions in this sea. The trade, which was formerly exclusively in the hands of the English from Algiers to the several islands, has passed wholly into those of the French, which is severely felt by the merchants here. The reason assigned for this preference being given to French vessels by the Algerines, is the circumstance of a frigate of that nation being an idle spectator of the attack under Admiral Lord Exmouth, and refusing to afford his lordship the least information or assistance."

The *Orontes* frigate, Captain N. D. Cochrane, arrived from the Mauritius, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, left St. Helena on the 4th ult. having had a good passage home of thirty-six days. She has brought to England Capt. Poniewski, the Polish officer who followed Buonaparte to St. Helena, and who was some time since expelled from that island to the Cape for improper conduct; and Lord C. Somerset has sent him to Europe. He has been succeeded at the Cape by Las Cases and his son, who were banished from their master's service on the 1st ult. for conceiving (as lately stated) a plan of correspondence with France.—Las Cases and his son were sent to the Cape in the Griffin sloop of war. It is, however, strongly suspected, that Las Cases had no other object by the plan than to sever himself, with the best grace he could, from his master's future fortunes. He actually refused to see Buonaparte previous to leaving the island, although most pressingly invited so to do; and from no other reason,

son, can it be conjectured, than a fear that something might possibly occur there to prevent his departure. Buonaparte was in very bad health: he adheres so pertinaciously to the haughty resolution he once formed, not to take any exercise in those limits which would subject him to the personal attendance of a British Officer, that his Medical Officers say it will certainly be attended with the worst consequences to him. When the *Orion* left the Cap^t, Lord Charles Somerset was preparing for a journey into the interior, for the purpose of making some arrangements with the Caffres, who, since the reduction of the Cape Milna, had become very troublesome to our frontiers.

It is hinted, that Marshal Bertrand and his family intend to quit St. Helena shortly—the pretence is, the education of the children.—If this be permitted, a watchful eye will no doubt be kept on Bertrand's movements.

AMERICA.

The French Papers say that a flotilla is preparing to sail from Algiers, to commit fresh piracies—the wretched captives they make, to be in future *called*, not slaves, but prisoners of war! Black slavery unhappily still continues in another quarter of the world to a horrible extent. Advices have been received at Lloyd's, of 1530 negroes being imported into the Havannah, between the 7th and 21st of December.

The American Government has brought before Congress a Bill to prevent citizens of the United States from selling vessels of war to the citizens or subjects of any Foreign Power; and more effectually to prevent the arming and equipping vessels of war in the ports of the United States, intended to be used against Nations in amity with the United States. It was generally believed, that the above bill was intended to act exclusively against the Insurgents of South America, and had been brought forward through the representations of the Spanish Minister.

Montreal Papers to the 5th ultimo, have arrived, which state the arrest of Lord Selkirk and the chief persons in his employ, arising from the disputes with the North-west Company.

A considerable sensation has been excited at Charleston, by the murder of William Milgrove, a native of Bristol, and a British seaman belonging to the brig *Waterloo*. He was shot by one Thomas Hatchman mate of the American coasting schooner *Jefferson*, who is committed for trial.

The United States Banks, it appears, have not specie to pay even their second instalment. The matter has been brought before Congress.

In the English Papers there are inaccurate statements with respect to the mission to London of Mr. Serjeant. He is not in the employment of the Republican Government, and has no concern whatever with the finance department of that Government, but he is exclusively and solely an Agent for the Company of the United States Bank; for which Company he is now endeavouring to raise, in that great momed metropolis, London, a sum equal in specie or dollars to 1,000,000*l.* sterling. [We are not yet informed as to the progress he has made in this undertaking.]

The Legislature of Jamaica, it appears, have complied strictly with the request from his Majesty's Government, to prevent even the possibility of any infringement of the laws for the abolishing of the Slave Trade.—We find that a very extensive trade is now carried on between that Island and the Spanish Main.

Melancholy accounts by the *Eldon* and *William* and *Mary* transports, have arrived, of the progress of yellow fever at Antigua. The *Childers* sloop, Capt. Wales, was so far unmanned by the disease, that she was obliged to be unrigged and dismantled by crews of these transports. Previous to her leaving Barbadoes, twenty five died, and Capt. Wales and thirty more were left there in the hospital.—She arrived at Antigua with only sixteen men, fifteen of whom were sent next day to the hospital there.

Extract of a letter from Buenos-Ayres, dated Nov 2, 1816:—"The Portuguese who have invaded the territory of Montevideo have met with more opposition than they dreamt of. Gen. Artigas, the chief of the Monte-Videans (which is a separate State from Buenos Ayres), finding the Portuguese had declared war, and commenced hostilities by taking fort Santa Teresa, assembled his troops, all cavalry, entered the Portuguese province of Rio Grande at the head of 14,000 men, and has thus transferred the seat of war into their own territories. He has published a Proclamation, giving liberty to the slaves, and declaring the natural boundary of Monte Video to be Rio Grande and the River Plate. The Portuguese have engaged in a war of which they at present but little foresee the consequences; the result may be to spread the flame of revolution throughout the Brazils."

By a vessel which left St. Thomas's on the 25th of December, accounts had been received of further successes on the part of the Patriots of the Spanish Main. They are said to have defeated the Royalists in three different engagements, the last of which was at Unare; and Generals Urdaneta and Riccuete had arrived at Calaposa with 3,000 men.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feb. 9. The new Church of *St. Ebbe*, co. Oxford, was opened by an excellent sermon from the Very Rev. Dr. Hall, Dean of Christ Church. On this occasion Mrs. Salmon contributed her vocal powers gratuitously, together with all the members of the several Choirs, and the performers at the Music Room, as a collection was to be made towards defraying the expence of re-building the edifice. Upon no previous occasion was a greater crowd assembled. Mrs. Salmon sung several of Handel's finest airs, particularly, "O magnify the Lord"—"Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty"—"Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Sion;" and the grand Choruses of Gloria in excelsis, the Hallelujah, with some grand instrumental pieces, were performed, with sublime effect. The whole under the direction of Walter Vicary, Mus. Bac. and the Leader of the Band, Mr. Marshall. The subscription amounted to 1011 5s. 4d.

Feb. 11. A fire broke out this night at the house of G. L. Goode, esq. of Coney Lodge, near Edmonton, which entirely consumed the interior, and a valuable library. It is not known how it originated, but the flames were discovered in the lower part of the house at midnight, and the inmates had much difficulty in escaping.

Feb. 14. An Imperial Boxing match, took place this day at *Connaught Warren*, for a subscription purse of 20 guineas. The Grand Duke Nicholas, desirous of viewing the British character throughout, signified his wish to see the method of English boxing, and arrived at the ring in a carriage and four, at one o'clock, accompanied by his own suite, and some English noblemen, admirers of gymnastics.

J. C. Curwen, esq. M.P. has appropriated 42 acres of potatoes to the poor of *Worlington*: the produce is nearly 18,000 bushels, which, at the present price, are worth upwards of 2000*l*.

The *Claverton* estate, containing 1200 acres, with the perpetual advowson of the Rectory of Claverton, is disposed of by private contract for 35,000*l*.

At *Stonyhurst*, near Preston, the Order of the Jesuits has for 30 years past possessed a spacious College, which is exclusively a College of Jesuits—is amply supplied with all the *materiel* and *morale* of Jesuitism, and is carrying on the work of Catholic instruction, and Protestant conversion upon the most large and extensive scale. The studies at this place are conducted upon the same system, and to the same extent as at the Catholic Universities abroad; and there are regular Professors in Divinity, Mathematics, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c. The College, which is a very large building, is capable

of containing at least 400 or 500 pupils, independent of Professors, managers, and domesticks.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners appointed to manage the yearly grant of 10,000*l*. voted by Parliament for finishing the College of *Edinburgh*, the plan of Mr. Wm. Playfair being adopted, the prize of 100 guineas was adjudged to that gentleman. The second prize, of 80 guineas, was awarded to Mr. Burn. According to Mr. Playfair's plan, the exterior of the building, as originally planned by Adams, is to be retained with very little alteration; but there will be a total departure from the internal arrangements. The Southern side of the quadrangle is to be occupied almost entirely by the library, which will be 190 feet long, and one of the most elegant rooms in the kingdom. The Western side is to be appropriated to the Museum; and the other two sides are to be occupied chiefly as class-rooms. The original proposal of accommodating the Professors with houses in the College, is entirely abandoned. The whole of this magnificent structure, which will be a lasting monument of the national taste, will be completed in six or seven years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

" Windsor Castle, Feb. 1. His Majesty has been uniformly quiet, yet cheerful, during the last month. His Majesty's disorder is undiminished, but his bodily health continues very good."

A meeting of the inhabitants of *Stoke Newington* and its vicinity took place on the 8th of January, for the purpose of promoting in that neighbourhood the general use of Machines to cleanse Chimneys instead of employing Children to sweep them.—And a meeting was held near *Kingsland Jan. 31*, for a similar object.

Friday, Jan. 31.

The Master and Wardens of the Ironmongers' Company presented Lord Exmouth and Sir David Milne to the Chamberlain in his Outer Office at Guildhall, as Freeman of that Company, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, several naval and military Officers who served under His Lordship at Algiers, and a numerous assemblage; when the Chamberlain, having perused the certificates from the Company, administered the usual oaths of a freeman, and agreeably to the resolutions of the Court of Common Council admitted them into the Freedom of the City of London, in the accustomed manner, with the sign of fraternity and giving joy. He then delivered to them the Resolutions of the Court written on vellum, and emblazoned with their respective Arms and other appropriate decorations. After which he presented to each a superb Sword, and addressed them in the following words:

"From

"From the destruction of the Carthaginian Republic by the Romans under Scipio Africanus, the Barbary States have unceasingly annoyed the European Powers, plundered their ships of their valuable freights, and, under the influence of an intolerant and remorseless Religion, carried their captives into slavery, accompanied with circumstances the most cruel and degrading — This state of degradation has at different periods roused the resentment of the greater European Powers; but their efforts have been hitherto ineffectual — that truly pious and heroic Sovereign, St. Lewis, of France, perished under the walls of Tunis; and the Emperor Charles V. the most powerful Monarch in Europe, equipped a fleet of more than 500 vessels, in which embarked the best-appointed Army that perhaps had ever left the European shores, under his own immediate command, fully determined to chastise and humble these cruel and insolent barbarians; but this mighty force, which landed near Algiers, was from causes, which no human sagacity could resist, almost annihilated, and Charles returned from his expedition disappointed, mortified, and so thoroughly humbled, that it is supposed to have had an influence in determining him to resign his crown, and to retire in disgust from the toils of royalty and the cares of the world. — But among the numberless instances of prowess which have distinguished this eventful period, the conquest of the almost impregnable fortress of Algiers will form a prominent feature in European annals; and the bringing to reason a ferocious Government, and destroying forever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian Slavery, was reserved for this highly favoured Country, and the rapid and glorious victory obtained under your Lordship's command, and the mild and just conditions demanded and obtained by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's Government, will hand down the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and those who advised the measure, with honour to a grateful and admiring posterity. — The moderation and forbearance displayed in the moment of victory was no less humane than politic. It was observed by a Carthaginian Ambassador to the Roman Senate, that they had increased their Empire full as much by sparing those they conquered as by conquering, '*Pius pene parcendo Victis, quam vincendo, imperium auxisse.*' — I have peculiar pleasure in receiving your Lordship and your gallant Companion in Arms, from the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, a worthy Citizen and Member of that Body, Mr. Thomas Belton (who it is said was himself a Captive on the coast of Barbary) having made that Com-

pany his Trustees for the yearly application of a sum of money for the redemption of British Slaves in Turkey or Barbary. We may now hope that the money so bequeathed may in future be solely applied to the other objects of the benevolent testator's will. — Your Lordship will excuse me if I advert to a circumstance which attracted the public notice at an early period of the revolutionary war; after vanquishing a brave but unfortunate Enemy, you did honour to his remains, and gave another illustrious instance to the truth of what was said by an excellent Author,

'That English Valour was not with the dead.'

This honourable conduct, and the last glorious victory in the cause of Humanity, have not passed unnoticed by our late Rivals — the City of Paris, much to their own honour, having enrolled your name as a Fellow Citizen, your Lordship having proved yourself in an eminent degree, a Citizen of the World."

Sunday, Feb. 2.

The still born female child of the Duchess of Cumberland, of which his Royal Highness was delivered on the 27th of January, was buried at 12 o'clock this night in the royal vault of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster.

Wednesday, Feb. 5.

This day, the Prince Regent, seated on his throne, received the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London; and the Recorder read the following Address:—

"To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"The humble and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness with profound sentiments of duty and respect, to express our horror and indignation at the most daring and flagitious outrage offered to your Royal Person at the moment of your return from the House of Parliament, on the occasion of your Royal Highness exercising the sacred duties of the Crown, and fulfilling, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, the very important function of one of the estates of the realm.

"With the deepest concern we have to deplore that any one should be found within his Majesty's dominions capable of violence so atrocious, so disgraceful to human nature, so foreign to the British character; and we most fervently hope, that the loyalty of the subjects of the United Empire will manifest itself, to prevent a repetition of an attempt so base against

against the sacred person of your Royal Highness. We beg permission to add, that nothing shall be wanting on our part as Magistrates of the Metropolis of the Empire, to promote on all occasions the general tranquillity, and to evince our steady loyalty and attachment to your Royal House and Person, and our determination to support the Crown and dignity of these realms."

To which his Royal Highness returned the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address. It is highly satisfactory to me to receive upon this occasion, and at the present conjuncture, these assurances of your steady attachment to me and my family, and of your determination to promote obedience to the laws, and to afford a firm support to the Crown, the prerogatives of which are inseparably connected with the liberties and best interests of the people."

They were all most graciously received, and had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand. This Address is considered a very novel one, there having been only three Addresses to the Sovereign from the Court of Aldermen during the present reign; one of them was upon the assassination of Mr. Perceval.

Sunday, Feb. 9.

The following form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for His late merciful preservation of the Prince Regent from the outrageous and desperate attempts against his person, as he passed from the Parliament House, was this day used at morning and evening service, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels in London; and ordered to be used in all others on the Sunday after the receipt:

"Merciful God, who, in compassion to a sinful Nation, hast defeated the designs of desperate men, and hast protected from the base and barbarous assaults of a lawless multitude, the Regent of this United Kingdom, accept our praise and thanksgiving. Continue, we implore Thee, Thy protection of his Royal Person. Shield him from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the pestilence that walketh in darkness; from the secret designs of treason, and from the madness of the people."

"And whilst we pray for Thy mercy and protection, give us grace, O God, to perceive and know what things we ought to do: lest, impatient of present evils, and unmindful of thy manifold goodness, we seek relief where relief cannot be found, and abandon those never failing sources of national prosperity and happiness, obedience to Thy commandments, and the fear of Thy holy name."

"These prayers and praises we humbly offer to Thy divine Majesty, in the name

and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen."

Tuesday, Feb. 11.

This day the Prince Regent, seated on his Throne, and surrounded by the Ministers and Great Officers of State and of the Household, received the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, who presented, in the usual form, an Address, expressing their detestation of "the flagitious assault" offered to his Royal Highness on his late return from Parliament. They were all very graciously received, and had the honour to kiss hands. The answer of the Prince Regent was as follows: "I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and dutiful Address. Whilst I have to lament a flagrant violation of the Laws, I cannot but derive the highest satisfaction from the fresh demonstrations which it has so generally called forth, of zealous attachment to me and my family, and of a firm determination to protect and uphold our invaluable Constitution."

On the following day the Prince Regent, in similar state, received an Address from the University of Oxford upon the same occasion, the Address was read by Lord Grenville, and a gracious answer was returned by the Regent.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

The very novel occurrence of the issue of the new silver coinage took place this day in the metropolis, as well as in all parts of the kingdom, and every thing was conducted with great order, and to the satisfaction of the people.

Friday, Feb. 14.

This day, Watson, Preston, Hooper, and Keen, alias Kearns, were after separate examinations before the Privy Council, committed to close custody in the Tower for high treason.

The Waterloo subscription fund now approaches very near to 500,000*l.*, an evidence of national spirit and gratitude worthy of the occasion. Out of this sum, annuities to the amount of more than 18 000*l.* have been voted to widows, children, and to privates who have suffered the loss of limbs; and upwards of 140,000*l.* given in donations, including sums voted to our Allies.

The tenure of the magnificent house near St. James's Palace, which was granted to the first Duke of Marlborough, about 100 years ago, expired, it is said, with the death of the late Duke; and now reverts to the Crown. This was the house in which Queen Anne resided before she ascended the Throne; and it has been observed, that it would scarcely be possible to find a town mansion more suitable to the Heiress of the British Throne, and in all probability it will now be granted to the Princess Charlotte and her illustrious Consort.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1817.

<i>Bedfordsh.</i> —G. Crawley, of Stockwood, esq.	<i>Somersetsh.</i> —Phillip J. Miles, of Wraxnell, esq.
<i>Berkshire.</i> —Wm. Stone, of Englefield, esq.	<i>Staffordsh.</i> —T. Knaptrick Hall, of Hollybush, esq.
<i>Buckinghamshire.</i> —G. Carrington, of Misenenden-abbey, esq.	<i>County of Southampton.</i> —J. Fleming, of Stoneham-park, esq.
<i>Cambridgesh. & Huntingdonsh.</i> —Postponed.	<i>Suffolk.</i> —Sir R. Harland, of Nacton, bart.
<i>Chehire.</i> —Sir Richard Brooke, of Norioun-priory, bart.	<i>Surrey.</i> —T. Lett, jun. of Dulwich, esq.
<i>Cumberland.</i> —Sir Ph. Musgrave, of Edenhall, bart.	<i>Sussex.</i> —Jas. C. Strode, of Frant, esq.
<i>Derbysh.</i> —T. Hallows, of Glasswell, esq.	<i>Warwickshire.</i> —The Hon. H. Verney, of Compton-Verney.
<i>Devonsh.</i> —Sir Wal. Roberts, of Courtland, bt.	<i>Wiltsh.</i> —John Hungerford Penruddock, of Compton, esq.
<i>Dorsetsh.</i> —Sir W. Oglander, of Parnham, bt.	<i>Worcestersh.</i> —Jn. Taylor, of Streusham-court, esq.
<i>Essex.</i> —John Hall, of Woodford, esq.	<i>Yorksh.</i> —Sir Wm. M. Milner, of Nun-Apleton, bart.
<i>Gloucestershire.</i> —Sir H. Cann Lippincott, of Stoke Bishop, bart.	
<i>Herefordsh.</i> —Tomkyns Dew, of Witney-court, esq.	
<i>Herts.</i> —Edm Morris, of Charley-wood, esq.	
<i>Kent.</i> —W. A. Moreland, Lamberhurst, esq.	
<i>Lancashire.</i> —R. Townley Parker, esq.	
<i>Leicestershire.</i> —Clement Winstanley, of Braunston, esq.	
<i>Lincolnshire.</i> —Sir Robert Sheffield, of Normanby-hall, bart.	
<i>Monmouthsh.</i> —Sir Robert Thompson, of Tintern-abbey, esq.	
<i>Norfolk.</i> —Henry Negus Burroughes, of Burlingham, esq.	
<i>Northamptonsh.</i> —Sir C. Knightley, of Fawley-park, bart.	
<i>Northumberland.</i> —Sir T. J. Clavering, of Harwood Skeels, bart.	
<i>Nottinghamsh.</i> —T. Blackborne Hildyard, of Fleutham, esq.	
<i>Oxfordsh.</i> —Walter Perry, esq.	
<i>Rutlandsh.</i> —T. F. Baines, of Morcott, esq.	
<i>Shropshire.</i> —W. O. Gore, of Porkington, esq.	

WATERS.

Caermarthensh.—G. Lloyd, of Brunant, esq.
Pembrokesh.—C. Mathias, of Langwarren, esq.
Cardigansh.—J. Davies, of Glanrhocca, esq.
Glamorgansh.—Thomas Bates Rous, of Court-yr alla, esq.
Brecons.—C. C. Clifton, of Tyny Mawr, esq.
Radnorsh.—Perry Powell, of Pen Llan, esq.
Mertoneth.—J. Evans, of Hendremorfydd, esq.
Carnarvonsh.—Daniel Vawdry, of Plas-gwynnant, esq.
Anglesey.—Rice Thomas of Cemaes, esq.
Montgomerysh.—R. Price, of Gunley, esq.
Denbigh.—Pierce Wynne York, of Dyffryn-ae, esq.
Flinth. Wm Rigby, of Northop-hall, esq.
Appointed by the Prince of Wales.
Cornwall.—W. A. Harris, of Keneggy.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING	NORFOLK.	MIDLAND.	HOME.	NORTHERN.	WESTERN.	OXFORD.
CIRCUITS.	Ed Ellenbro	L. C. Justice	L. C. Baron	B. Wood	J. Abbott	J. Park
1817.	B. Graham	B. Richards	J. Dallas	J. Bayley	J. Holroyd	J. Burroughs
Satur. Mar. 1		Northampt.				
Monday 3					Winchester	Reading
Wednesd. 5						Oxford
Thursday 6			Hertford			
Friday 7		Oakham				
Saturday 8	Aylesbury	Linc. & City		York & City	N. Sarum	Wor. & City
Monday 10			Chelmsford			
Thursday 13	Bedford					Stafford
Friday 14		Nott. & town			Dorchester	
Saturday 15	Huntingdon					
Monday 17			Maidstone			
Tuesday 18	Cambridge					
Wednesd. 19					Exeter and	Shrewsbury
Thursday 20		Derby			—[City	
Saturday 22	Thetford			Lancaster		
Monday 24			Horsham			
Tuesday 25						Hereford
Wednesd. 26		Leic. & Bor.				
Thursday 27	Bury St. Ed.		Kingston		Launceston	
Monday 31						Monmouth
Tues. Apr. 1		Coventry &				
Wednesd. 2		[Warwick				Glou. & City
Thursday 3					Taunton	

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Jan. 23. *The Ravens, or The Force of Conscience*; an Afterpiece, from the French.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Foreign-office, Feb. 1. John Barrow, esq. His Majesty's Consul in the Provinces of Biscay and Guipuscoa.

Feb. 4. W. E. Powell, esq. Lieutenant of the county of Cardigan.

Feb. 6. Sir Alexander Campbell, invested with the Ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

War-office, Feb. 13. Gen. Francis Dundas, Governor of Dumbarton Castle. *vice* Gen. Drummond, dec.—Lieut.-gen. Baldwin Leighton, Governor of Carrickfergus, *vice* Dundas.

Feb. 15. The following Officers, Companions of the Order of the Bath: viz. Col. L. Smith, Sir C. W. Doyle, and Sir H. Douglas; Lieut. cols. J. Vimey, J. H. Dunkin, Sir W. P. Carroll, Sir P. R. Roche, J. M. Nooch, G. Holmes F. McMiller, F. Battersby, C. De Saluency, G. Taylor, R. McDouall, G. Macdonell, H. John, W. F. Brotherton, P. Fyers, and Maj. R. Macdonald. Also a Knight-Commander of the same Order: Lieut.-gen. R. Jones, East India Company's Service. And the following Officers in the same Service: Companions: viz. Col. J. Arnold; Lieut.-Cols. W. H. Cooper, A. Caldwell, R. Houston, J. Shapland, and Majors G. Mason, and A. Macleod.

* * Erratum in our last Vol. p. 623: The Commission granted to Osborne Markham, esq. and two other Gentlemen, is revoked, and is not a new appointment, as there stated. Mr. Markham is appointed Comptroller of Barrack Accounts, in consequence of the new arrangement which has taken place in this branch of the public service.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Dr. Edward-Daniel Clarke, Librarian of the University of Cambridge.

Chamberlain William Walker, esq. Vicar-General of Leighton and Ferne.

Rev. William Smith, Vicar-General of Elphin.

Dr. Ratchffe, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Cashel, Armagh, and Dublin.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Chester, M. A. Lincford R. with Ickburgh annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Warner, Philip's Norton V. with Charterhouse Hinton Chapelry, Somerset.

Rev. John Jones, Foy V. co. Hereford.

Rev. R. Cholmley, M. A. Wainfleet R. co. Lincoln.

CENT. MAG. February, 1817.

Rev. Edmund S. Radcliffe, LL. B. Burnley Perpetual Curacy, *vice* Coffin, dec.

Rev. John Bradley, Sedgely V. co. Stafford.

Rev. Thomas Ibbetson, Garton V. co. York.

Rev. Thomas Cotterill, M. A. Minister of St. Paul's Church, Sheffield, *vice* Mackenzie, dec.

Rev. Alexander Arbuthnot, D. D. Dean of Cloyne.

Rev. George Bishopp, Archdeacon of Aghadoe, *vice* Arbuthnot.

Rev. Henry King, Archdeacon of Kilmackinagh, *vice* Vincent.

Rev. Lancaster Dodgson, M. A. Brough V. Westmoreland.

Rev. Edward Missenden Love, M. A. Somerleyton and Blundeston R. with Flixton, Norfolk.

Rev. Edward Rodgers, M. A. St. Constantine V. Cornwall.

Rev. William Russell, B. D. Shepperton R. Middlesex.

Rev. R. Morgan, Rendham V. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Veale, St. Keverne V. Cornwall.

Rev. George Trewerke, St. Minver V. Cornwall.

Rev. Joseph Bardgett, A. M. one of the Chaplains of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

Rev. W. Roland, Llandsaint R. co. Brecknock.

Rev. John Valentine, Tintinhull Perpetual Curacy.

Rev. Richard Griffith, D. D. Aber other-wise Llanaber R. co. Carnarvon, *vice* Davies, resigned.

Rev. Robert Williams, B. A. Llandegfau R. with Beaumaris annexed, *vice* Griffith.

Rev. M. Hare, Ashby-cum-Partney R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. T. W. Hervey Beauchamp, B. A. Langley Perpetual Curacy.

Rev. T. G. Acland, Lecturer of the united parishes of St. Mildred in the Poultry and St. Mary Colechurch, London.

Rev. John Morse, B. A. Huntley R. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Edward Ravenshaw, West Keinton R. Wits.

Rev. Fisher Watson, Minister of St. George's Chapel, Yarmouth.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 9. The wife of Edward Wigan, esq. of Highbury Terrace, a dau.—21. At Irwell House, the wife of Thomas Drinkwater, esq. son and heir.—24. At Stoke Rochford, Lincolnshire, the Lady of Edmund Turner, esq. a dau.—25. In Grosvenor-street, the wife of the Dean of Chester, a son.—29. At Brompton, the wife of William Hoislev, Mus. Bac. Oxon. a son.—At Narborough Hall, Norfolk, the wife of Samuel Tyssie, esq. a son.—30.

In Bedford Row, Mrs. Domville, a son.—31. At the Admiralty, the wife of John Wilson Croker, Esq. a son.

Lately, In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of Col. Cornewall, a dau.—At Earsham Hall, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Meade, a dau.—At Salton Hall, Scotland, Lady Eleanor Balfour, a dau.—At Porto-bello, Scotland, Lady Elibank, a son.

Feb. 2. At Edinburgh, the wife of Maj. James Lee, late of 92d reg. a son.—4. At Powerscourt-house, Cheltenham, the lady of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, bart of Harewood-house, co. Herford, a son.—At Valenciennes, the wife of Lieut.-col. Mac Gregor, 88th reg. a dau.—5. At Camberwell, the wife of the Rev. Philip Dodd, a dau.—At the Hyde Cottage, Hendon, the wife of E. W. Bullock Webster, esq. a son.—10. In New Boswell Court, the wife of Robert Belt, esq. Barrister at Law, a son.—12. At Lydford Rectory, Somerset, the wife of Rev. Dr. Colston, a son and heir.—The wife of Charles Augustus Tulk, esq. of Marblehall, Twickenham, a son.—17. In Margaret-street, Viscountess Duncannon, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

1816, *Sept.* 26. Sir Peter Theron, to Susanna, only surviving child of the late Thomas Lambe, esq. of Dover.

Dec. 26. Robert Farrer, esq. of Dromaby-hall, near Stokesley, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Mr. James Hammond, of Hovingham, co. York.

1817, *Jan.* 11. Sir John Anstruther, of Anstruther, bart. M. P. to Jessie, third dau. of Maj.-gen. Dewar, of Gilston.

Lieut.-col. Beresford, Deputy Quarter-master-general in Nova Scotia, to Mary, dau. of Rev. J. Gilby, rector of Barmston, co. York.

13. By special licence, Lieut.-col. Sir Guy Campbell, bart. to Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Montagu Burgoyne, esq. of Mark-hall, Essex.

14. Rev. T. Clarke, Vicar of Mitcheldever, Hants, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of the late Hon. John Grey.

15. Capt. Pechell, R. N. to Caroline, second dau. of William Thoyts, esq. of Reading.

16. Capt. Wilbraham, R. N. to Julia Fanny, youngest dau. of Lewis Montolieu, esq.

18. By special licence, Robert Eckford, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Anne, second dau. of the late James Hallwell, esq. of Broomfield, co. Lancaster.

20. John Becket, esq. Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, to Lady Anne Lowther, third daughter of the Earl of Lonsdale.

At Dublin, James Clarke, esq. M. D. to Margaret, eldest dau. of William Harkness, esq.

21. Capt. Henry Ellis, 93d Highlanders, to Jane, dau. of Westrope Rosslewen, esq. of Cornfields, co. Clare.

T. Boswell, esq. of Blackadder, co. Berwick, to Lucy-Anne, eldest dau. of R. Preston, esq. of Bath.

22. The Earl of Longford, to Lady Georgiana Lygon, sister of Earl Beauchamp.

Rev. Barre Phipps, A. M. Prebendary of Chichester, to Anna-Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Goddard, of Stargrove House, Hants.

22. At Boulogne, Col. William Staveley, C. B. to Sarah, eldest dau. of T. Mather, esq.

23. P. Wyatt Crowther, esq. of Coleman-street, to Anna-Horatia, dau. of the late Capt. Augustus Dunmore, esq.

At Earlrig, Tyrone, Rev. J. Lighton, son of Sir T. Lighton, Bart. to Mary, second dau. of Dr. Pemberton.

At Musselburgh, Maj. John-Sutherland Sinclair, Royal Artillery, to Frances, youngest dau. of Capt David Ramsay, R.N.

27. At Ugbrooke-park, Devon, Hon. Mr. Langdale, of Houghton, co. York, to the Hon. Charlotte Clifford, dau. of Lord Clifford.

28. Lieut.-col. H. F. Muller, 1st Royal Scots Foot, to Susan, second dau. of the late P. Wyatt Crowther, esq. Comptroller of the City of London.

Rev. T. G. Dickenson, Rector of Alpheton, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James King, esq. of Wykham Park, co. Oxford.

29. Capt. Ord, Royal Artillery, second son of Craven Ord, esq. of Greensted-hall, Essex, to Miss Blagrove, niece to the late Lady Cullum, of Hardwicke-house, Suffolk.

Rev. J. Bennett, nephew to the Bishop of Cloyne, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Robert Otway, Esq. of Cork.

30. Peter Heive, esq. Founder of "The National Benevolent Institution," to Miss Nicholls of Hampstead, daughter of the late J. Nicholls, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

Feb. 3. Capt. J. L. Stuart, of the Bengal Army, grandson of Francis, late Earl of Moray, to Sarah, sixth dau. of the late Robert Morris, esq. M. P. for Gloucester.

4. At Ickham Church, Kent, and at the Chapel at Hales Place, Edward Quillman, esq. 3d Dragoon Guards, to Jennima, second dau. of Sir Egerton Brydges, of Lee Priory, near Canterbury, Bart. M. P.

5. Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. to Lady Harriet Clive, eldest dau. of the Earl of Powis.

11. Thomas Forster, esq. F. L. S. eldest son of T. F. Forster, esq. of Clapton, Hackney, to Julia, third dau. of Col. Beaufoy, of Bushy Heath.

13. Rev. Charles-Edward Stewart, Rector of Rede, Suffolk, and of Wakes Colne, Essex, to Miss Bassett of Melford.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

On Thursday, Jan. 29, died at Blenheim, aged 78, his Grace George, the third Duke of Marlborough. The day before his death, the Duke took his usual exercise in his carriage, and did not shew any symptoms of an approaching dissolution. He was found dead in the morning by his valet, who for several years past constantly slept in his chamber. The remains of this good and deeply lamented Nobleman were interred in the family vault in the Chapel at Blenheim, on Friday the 7th inst. This mournful duty was attended by his Grace the present Duke, Lord Charles and Lord Robert Spencer, Lord Churchill, the Marquis of Blandford, together with the Mayor and Corporation of Woodstock, impelled by an emphatic and laudable desire of bearing a testimony, at this last hour, of affectionate respect to the memory of their illustrious neighbour and friend. Not, however, to those alone who formed the funeral procession, will the grief arising from the death of his Grace be confined. Having manifested, at an early period of life, a distaste for the heat-burnings and irritation too often attendant upon high official situation, and equally reluctant to ascend those dazzling though invidious heights of political power which might have been easily accessible to a personage of his splendid station and august extraction; his Grace chose rather to advance the welfare of mankind by other means, and in the cool invigorating shade of private life to cherish and mature those good desires and benevolent affections which have a tendency, perhaps, greater than any of the honours which are to be gathered in the walk of ambition, to ennoble the nature of man, and to abridge the catalogue of those sorrows and those crimes which are principally engendered by the necessities of our fellow-creatures. It has been beautifully said of the excellent Howard by an eminent living character, that "in feeding the lamp of charity he exhausted the lamp of life;" and in this voluntary seclusion from the splendour of public life, and in the concentration of all his heart and all his strength to the culture and nourishing up of that virtue which, "never faileth," and the diffusion of its blessed fruits both at home and far around him, his Grace may be said (and it is one of the noblest tributes that panegyric can bestow upon man) to have trodden, for a long series of years, the same path of humanity from whence that immortal Philanthropist never deviated, and in which it was his glory to die. Accordingly, to a wide circumference around his own domain, the charitable largesses of the Duke, for more than half a century, were extended with a zeal that never flagged, and a constancy that suffered no remission.

Whenever a season of unusual severity occurred, or the rigours of want, from whatsoever cause arising, pressed upon the comforts of the poor, his bounty expanded to meet the hardship of the occasion. Uninterruptedly resident, with very little exception, upon his own property, he was brought more immediately into contact with the specific character of each case of distress, and, on this account, his charity was exercised with that judicious discrimination which at once doubles the value and dignifies the purposes of benevolence. His Grace's merits might justify the application to himself of the comprehensive eulogy conferred by Tully upon the virtues of Crassus: "*Non unus e multis, sed unus inter omnes prope singularis.*" Any attempt of ours to describe the sorrow, deep and undissembled, which the loss of such a benefactor has occasioned amid all the habitations of the necessitous in the neighbourhood of Blenheim, must, of necessity, be faint and imperfect: but we lament to think that the regret so widely felt will be sharpened with additional poignancy from the consideration that his death should have happened at a season when, by the severe visitation of Heaven, distress, to so afflicting an extent, is spread abroad in the country. Yet to that neighbourhood alone (though the circle swept by his munificence was very spacious) the good deeds of his Grace were not limited: to the city of Oxford in various ways, and to every charitable institution established within its walls, the strong and willing arm of his patronage and succour was extended. The University, too, (though he himself was never a Member of that learned body) stands gratefully indebted to the same spirit of unsurpassed generosity for the large Telescope at the Observatory, the fine copies from Raphael's Cartoons in the Picture Gallery, and other gifts. In the bosom of domestic life, and with regard to all those lovely and endearing graces which beautify and bless it, the merits of his Grace shone conspicuously and without remission. Exalted rank is an exposed and perilous situation, and is not unfrequently beset and ensnared, with fatal danger to its virtuous security, by temptation and the importunate spirit of evil desires; but his Grace had ever preserved the fountain of action unpolluted—had ever resisted, with unwavering consistency, the blandishments of illicit pleasure, and maintained the most correct and stainless purity of manners. It was remarked by Mr. Burke upon a very memorable occasion, and in a vein of satirical indignation against the universal impulse to jealousy in the human heart, that "*obloquy is a necessary ingredient in the composition of all true great-*

ness." There was, however, something so singularly ~~gentle~~, unostentatious, and inoffensive in the genius of his Grace's virtues, that the censorious were disarmed by it, and the lips of detraction entirely put to silence. In no instance was merit more free from all sophistication of pride or pretension; and it was, therefore, never harassed by the assaults which such qualities commonly provoke. We really do not recollect to have heard at any time or upon any occasion, the name of the Duke of Marlborough evilly spoken of. Even that envious slander which is so subtle and so malignantly active in its low and illiberal hostility against the noble and the opulent, never ventured to breathe a whisper upon the unsullied ermine of his character. More than all, he was a sound and a thoroughly disciplined believer in Scripture; his religious professions spake eloquently in practice, and were abundantly fruitful in every variety of virtuous conduct. He gave full proof that he was thoroughly furnished unto all good works, and had learned to adorn the doctrine of God his Saviour in all things. He was the indulgent parent, the affectionate husband, the constant friend, the kind and considerate master, and having kept himself, throughout a long life, in no common degree, unspotted by the world, he came to the grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in in his season, and is gone, we would fain hope, to receive the promise vouchsafed to the "good and faithful servant," and to be "made perfect" in the paradise of his Father, and his God. C. T.

The following instance of his Grace's munificence is recorded in a very interesting Memoir of Mr. Jacob Bryant, by the late Mr. Justice Hardinge, printed in Mr. Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century."

"The Duke of Marlborough's conduct by Mr. Bryant when his Grace came of age, and when Mr Bryant attended his levee, is an instance of munificent gratitude, and of delicacy in the manner of it, perhaps unparalleled. After his father's death, he continued the income to him which the former Duke had conferred upon him in fact, but with no legal security. That income was, I think, 1000*l.* a-year. At this levee, after Mr. Bryant had made his bow and retired, one of the servants ran after him, and said, the Duke had picked up a paper out of Mr. Bry-

ant's pocket. It was a paper sealed. Mr. Bryant affirmed that he had brought with him no such paper; but the servant persevered, and forced the paper upon him. Thus challenged, he carried home the paper, and found an irrevocable grant of the income for his life."

His Grace was born on January 26 *, 1738-9 (Old Style), and, upon returning from his travels, was made a Captain in the 20th regiment of foot, but afterwards resigned; he succeeded to the title, on the death of his father, October 20, 1758. In April, 1760, his Grace was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Oxford, and was continued in those offices by his present Majesty, at whose coronation he carried the sceptre with the cross. On the 23d of August, 1762, his Grace married Lady Caroline Russell, daughter of John, Duke of Bedford, who died Nov. 26, 1811. On Nov. 22, 1762, being then Lord Chamberlain of the Household, his Grace was sworn of the Privy Council; and upon his resigning the Chamberlain's key, was, on April 22, 1763, appointed Lord Privy Seal; but in August, 1763, quitted that place. In 1768 he was chosen one of the elder brethren of the Treasury House. At a chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter, held at St. James's, Dec. 12, 1768, his Grace was elected one of the Knights Companions of that Order, and was installed at Windsor, July 25, 1771. He was also one of the Governors of the Charter House; High Steward of the Corporation of Oxford; President of the Rack-hill Infirmary; High Steward of the Corporation of Woodstock; and Ranger of Whichwood Forest. If we have not been misinformed, he was the last surviving Peer who had a seat in the House of Lords upon the King's accession to the throne in 1760†.

His Grace is succeeded by his eldest son, the Marquis of Blandford, (who was created Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, in 1806,) born March 3, 1766; married Sept. 15, 1791, Susan Stewart, daughter of John, Earl of Galloway. ~~The latter~~ surviving issue of his Grace are the Baron Churchill, born Dec. 26, 1772, and married Nov. 25, 1800, to Lady Frances Fitzroy, fifth daughter of the Duke of Grafton; Lady Caroline, born Oct. 27, 1763, married March 10, 1792, Henry Lord Clifden, now Lord Mendip; Lady Anne, born Nov. 5, 1773, married Dec. 10, 1796,

* After the alteration of Style his Grace's birth-day was of course till 1800 by the Act passed in 1752 for altering the Style, the 6th of Feb.; since 1800, on the 7th.

† We are aware that there are two or three Peers still living who had succeeded to all the titular honours of their respective Houses as early as the period we speak of, but they were then minors, and consequently could have no seat in either House of Parliament. And the present Duke of Gordon succeeded his father so long ago as 1756, but his Grace was not elected one of the 16 Representative Peers of Scotland until 1769, nor was he created a British Peer until several years afterwards.

the Honourable Cropley Ashley, brother to the Earl of Shaftesbury; Lady Amelia Sophia, born Sept. 8, 1785, married Sept. 22, 1812, to Henry Pytches Boyce, Esq. Lord Henry died, unmarried, July 3, 1795; Lady Elizabeth, who married her cousin, John Spencer, Esq. died a few years since, and left several children; Lady Charlotte, who married the Rev. ~~the~~ Nares, the son of the Judge, died January 5, 1809.

EARL OF GUILDFORD.

Jan.... Died at Pisa, the Rt. Hon. Francis North, Earl of Guildford. His Lordship was the second son of Frederick Earl of Guildford, and inherited from his father the invariable benevolence that formed the foundation of all his character—a benevolence, not confined to the more ostensible exertions of generosity and charity, but extending itself through all the unpretending kindnesses of social life. It was never overlooked in the exultation of wit and spirits; and it will be well remembered by his acquaintance, that he never could bear any person indiscreetly and hastily condemned, without immediately employing himself to search for their possible excuse. His brilliant wit, and his most exuberating cheerfulness, are known to all who ever heard his name; but those who had occasion to apply to him at more serious moments, had equal reason to admire the solidity and acuteness of his judgment. His principles on every subject were honourable and liberal, and his manners were the immediate reflection of his manly, candid, and affectionate mind. At every period of his life he preserved the greatest reverence for the attributes of the Christian religion, and the firmest belief in its doctrines, and he expired while invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon those around him, still anxious, even at that awful moment, to impart to the objects of his warmest love a share in the happiness that was opening to his enjoyment.

His Lordship was born Dec. 25, 1761, succeeded his brother George Augustus, the late Earl, April 20, 1802; and married July 19, 1810, Maria, sixth daughter of the late Thomas Bovcott, of Rudge Hall, Shropshire, esq. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the army; high steward of Banbury; captain of Deal Castle; and patent-comptroller upwards and outwards and patent searcher of the customs. The author of the *Biographical Peerage* observes of his Lordship,—“He possesses the hereditary talents and love of literature of his family; and what is better, that hereditary good-nature, benevolence, freedom from guile, openness and liberality, which have, for ages, given

a peculiar tincture to his ancestors. The house of North, frank, unassuming, and kind, have, for centuries, set a pattern of what in truth they are, true nobility. Their ~~case~~ ^{example} is well calculated to put the insolence of modern upstarts to shame.” The Earl dying without issue succeeded in his titles and estates by his sole surviving brother Frederick North, patent joint chamberlain of the Tally-office in the Exchequer, now Earl of Guildford. The three brothers on whom the title has thus fallen successively, were sons of the late celebrated Lord North.

SAMUEL RUDGE, Esq.

Died Jan. 24, at Watlington, Oxfordshire, in his 90th year, unmarried, Samuel Rudge, Esq. He was the eighth son of the Rev. Beni. Rudge, rector of Thornhaugh, Northamptonshire, and a nephew of John Rudge, Esq. of Wheatfield; Oxfordshire, who represented the Borough of Evesham in Parliament from the year 1695 to 1734. He practised the Law in the Middle Temple, but retired from the profession in 1763, at the same time that his elder brother, John Rudge, Esq. upon inheriting an ample fortune, quitted the bar, they then both went to reside at Elstree in Herts, and lived there together thirty-eight years. In 1792 he served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Northampton, and at the decease of his brother John in 1801 removed to Watlington.—His mind, active and intelligent, capable of investigating every subject with accurate discrimination and sound judgment, his comprehensive legal knowledge, his strong retentive memory, unimpaired to the last, and his benevolent and liberal disposition, secured him the reverence and love of a numerous circle of relations and friends, to whom he was ever ready to afford information or advice: when he wrote, he had the happy talent of conveying the clearest intelligence in the fewest words.—His reading was general and extensive, but Natural History was his favourite study, and Botany that branch of it to which he most assiduously devoted himself so early as about the year 1750, following at first the systems of Ray and Tournefort, before the system of Linnæus was adopted, or scarcely known in England; and till within a very short period of his decease, he continued to exercise his admirable faculties in the cultivation of that engaging science. His innumerable MS notes upon almost every botanical work that he possessed, fully testify his extensive and correct knowledge of the science. That portion of his Library relating to Natural History he has bequeathed to his Nephew (the son of his eldest brother), the author of several botanical

tanical publications; to whom the entailed family estates in Warwickshire and Northamptonshire descend; his own private fortune, an estate in Northamptonshire, he has left to another Nephew (the son of his seventh brother) residing in Oxfordshire, who is his Executor and residuary Legatee.

His loss is sincerely lamented by all his relations and friends; to his servants he was most indulgent, to the poor most bountiful. From the commencement of his last illness, which continued ten days, he distinctly foresaw its inevitable termination, and contemplated it with the composure arising from a true sense of religion, the recollection of a well-spent life, and a perfect submission to the will of divine Providence.—It may be desirable here to notice for the benefit of sufferers from calculus complaints, that for the last 40 years of his life, he constantly took a decoction of raw coffee*, which acted as a powerful solvent, afforded him much benefit, and relieved him from calculi during that period in quantity equal to a half pint measure.

DEATHS

1816. **AT** Delhi, aged 27, Alexander Charles Fraser, of the East India Company's Civil Service, Bengal, Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, fourth son of Edward Sathwell Fraser, esq. of Rannock, Inverness shire.

Aug. 16. At Fort Rotterdam, Macao, in the East Indies, Lieut. Alexander Irvine, of the East India Company's Bengal European Regt. eldest son of Major-General Charles Irvine.

Aug. 30. At Calcutta, Charles Desborough, esq. of the East India Company's Medical Establishment.

Oct. 20. At Rome, Henry Sapte, esq. formerly captain in his majesty's 19th ft.

Dec. 18. At her daughter's house, at Pocklington, Yorkshire, aged 72, Mrs. Hannah Tate, widow of the late William Tate, esq. of Flatmanby Grange

At Malta, the wife of Major Fearon, of the 31st Regt.

Dec. 24. In London, Frances, widow of the late Rev. John Robinson, rector of Stockerston, co. Leicester.

At Beverley, much and deservedly respected, Robert Norris, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 28. Aged 55, John Bury, esq. of

Runcorn, Cheshire, and of Salford, co. Lancaster.

Jan. 12. At Dunstan Hill, John Carr, esq. Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates for the county of Durham; an upright magistrate, an affectionate husband, a kind father, and benevolent man.

Suddenly, Rev Robert Kyffin, rector of Llanddoger, co. Denbigh. He was taken ill while riding to perform morning service in his own parish church, and had just strength enough to alight from his horse, when he turned into a small cottage, and expired in half an hour.

Jan. 14. In Ravonstonedale, Westmoreland, aged 82, Mrs. Rownass, widow of Rev. J. Rownass, many years minister of that parish.

At Clifton, Dame Anne Miller, relict of Sir Thomas Miller, bart. of Glenlee, Lord President of the Court of Session of Scotland. She was daughter of John Lockhart, esq. of Castle Hill.

Jan. 15. At Garrybunder, Sir Richard Butler, bart. many years M. P. for the county of Carlisle.

At Riccall, co. York, in his 59th year, Rev. Joseph Nelson, 30 years vicar of Skipton, and curate of Riccall; a firm and zealous supporter of the Protestant Religion, and the British Constitution, as by Law established, in Church and State.

Jan. 20. At the rectory at Eccleston, Edward Thornycroft, esq. of Thornycroft Hall, co. Chester.

At Edinburgh, Gen. Drummond, of Strathallan.

Jan. 21. At Bath, G. Lovibond, esq. of Manchester-square.

At Iohannis-burg, aged 76, the Prince Hohenlohe-Waldenberg-Bartenstein, Bp. of Breslau.

Jan. 22. In the Fleet Prison, where he had been confined near eleven years for contempt of the Court of Chancery, Capt. Green.

Aged 71, Mrs Thomas, widow of the late Capt. Thomas, North York Militia.

At Hatfield, Thomas Stevenson, esq. 40 years Steward to the Marquis of Salisbury.

At Clifton, in his 84th year, Col. Edward Hamilton.

At Buckland, near Lymington, Hants, Mrs Bowles, relict of Chas. Bowles, esq. and sister to the late Lieut. Gen. Sir Harry Burnard, bart.

Jan. 23. The wife of Rev. Anthony Hinton, of Norwood, Middlesex.

Jan. 24. At his mother's residence, Woodcote Park, Surrey, of a deep decline, Lewis Teissier, esq. formerly of his Majesty's 50th foot.

In Grafton-street East, much respected, in his 44th year, Mr. Thomas Denner.

At his father's, George-street, Hanover-square, Pinkstern James, eldest son of Dr. James.

* Boil 36 raw Coffee berries for one hour in a quart of soft, spring, or river water, then bruise the berries and boil them again another hour in the same water; add thereto a quarter of a tea-spoonfull of the dulcified spirit of nitre, and take daily a half pint cup of it at any hour that is convenient: its efficacy will be experienced after taking it two months.

At Ripon, Elizabeth Allanson, daughter of the late Cuthbert Allanson, D. D. rector of Wath near Ripon.

Jan. 25. At Kingston-upon-Thames, in her 67th year, Mrs. Pearse.

At Winstone, in his 81st year, Rev. Richard Neate, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge.

At Clifton, in his 61st year, John Campbell, esq. formerly of Spottfield and Gibraltar Estates, Jamaica, and of Phill's-hill, near New York, America. In Jamaica he for many years, with the spirit and independence that characterized his line, represented in the House of Assembly the opulent parish of Trelawny; and in the private walks of life he was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him for his excellent qualities, among which predominated benevolence, cheerfulness, and a generous solicitude for all around him.

At Hastings, the wife of Hon. Col. Harris.

At Aresford, the wife of Blastos Godly Wright, c. q. of the Polygon House near Southampton.

Jan. 26. In Grosvenor-place, Caroline Dowager Countess of Buckinghamshire. Her Ladyship was the sister of the late T. Conolly, the wealthy Irish commoner, and daughter of William Conolly, esq. of Stratton Hall, co. Stafford, by Anne Wentworth, daughter of Thomas, third Earl of Stratford. Her Ladyship had three sons, all now dead, and one daughter, viz. Amelia, the present Viscountess Castlereagh.

In York-street, St. Jan's's square, Georgiana Sophia, youngest daughter of Henry Hugh Hoare, esq.

The wife of J. P. Rowe, esq. of the New River Office, London.

Suddenly, aged 34, Mr. William Morris, of Cophall-court, Throgmorton-st.

Jan. 26. On Sunday evening, about half past eight o'clock, in his newly-repaired and well-furnished house at Brompton, in the parish of Kensington, aged sixty-six years, resigned to his fate, contented with life, prepared for death, and full of hopes of immortality, through faith in the mystery of atonement by our Lord Jesus Christ; the mild and truly venerable John Holland, esq.—such events surprise not; they seem but ordinary occurrences, the natural effects of natural causes, the result of one common and inevitable destiny, decreed by the justice of the Almighty, in short, the lot of every son and daughter of frail and fallen Man:—

By Nature's law, what may be, may be now;

There's no prerogative in human hours.
In human hearts what bolder thoughts
can rise,

Than Man's presumption on to-morrow's
dawn?

Where is to-morrow? *In another world.*

For numbers this is certain; the reverse

Is sure to none; and, yet, on this "per-haps,"

This "peradventure," infamous for lies,
As on a rock of adamant, we build
Our mountain hopes; spin our eternal
schemes,

As we the fatal sisters would out spin,
And, big with life's futurities, expire.

Mr. H. lived a life of honest and honourable character, his conduct was exemplarily correct; the afflicting particulars of his death, sudden and unexpected, were most awful, and we trust they may not prove unstructive.

Some time after the decease of his wife, by whom he had a family of three sons and one daughter, he resigned a very reputable and lucrative concern to his eldest son, and retired wholly from the cares of business, to enjoy in his own way the comforts of an English gentleman secured by the hard-earned princely fortune of a successful English trader. In no country in Europe but in England, can the profits of industry confer on their worthy possessor an independence and a respectability almost equal to the haughtiest privileges and prerogatives of liberal birth: by the unassuming subject of this sketch the advantage was justly appreciated, and never abused. In the course of his trade he was known to many families of fortune and distinction, who freely and widely threw open their doors to his respectful visits, after he quitted the shop. Several years ago, he had the misfortune by a fall to break one of his knee-pans: scarcely four years have yet elapsed since by a similar mischance he fractured the other: In both cases, the temperance of his habits and the gentleness and equability of his disposition enabled him to recover to a considerable degree a portion of former activity, and he duly exerted his limited locomotive powers in slow and short walks about Brompton.

Of his children Mr. H. was deservedly fond, and to all he was impartially indulgent; his daughter he happily married two years ago, his eldest son and successor in trade is also married; one son died, and the youngest son he settled in the farming line, much to the satisfaction of all parties, the very last week previous to his own dissolution. To attest a father's joy, the good old gentleman gave a little ball at his house on Monday, 20th January; he was himself pleased, and by his unalloyed and exuberant cheerfulness of temper convinced the very liveliest heart around him. On Thursday, 23d, he went in the Chelsea Stage to London, where he died. After dinner, adverting to the theme (next to his views of Heaven) ever uppermost in his thoughts, the happiness of his family, he gently avowed his readiness to quit this world for the next, when-

ever

ever Providence should please to ordain his departure. In the evening, to obviate the chance of accidents, he returned to the top of Sloane-street in the coach, and quitted the vehicle to walk three hundred yards to his own door. In walking part of those three hundred yards, he trod upon a piece of orange-peel, slipped, and fell back violently, breaking his leg, and otherwise much injuring himself. On the arrival of help, he calmly directed the mode of his conveyance homewards, gave orders for the attendance of his surgeon, and was put into bed, whence he rose no more. A mortification followed, with occasional delirium — The writer of this plain statement knew and revered him long, and humbly thus offers a tribute of affectionate regard to the memory of JOHN HORTON.

What grave prescribes the best? A friend's: and yet,

From a friend's grave how soon we disen-
-Ev'n to the dearest, as his marble, cold.

Why are friends ravish'd from us? 'Tis to bind,

By soft affection's ties, on human hearts,
The thought of DEATH, which reason, too supine,

Or misemploy'd, so rarely fastens there.

Chelsea.

WEEDEN BUTLER,
Lecturer of Brompton.

In Conduit-street, Martha, wife of Thomas Bent, esq. of Upper Norton-street, and of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

In his 73d year, Mr Joseph Moon, teacher of the mathematics in Salisbury, and author of the well-known Western Almanack.

At Shawdon, near Alnwick, aged 81, Wm. Hargrave, esq. one of the oldest magistrates for the county of Northumberland. He served the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1783.

At Whitley-hall, Yorkshire, aged 73, Mr. Simmons, son of the late Warren Simmons, esq. of Star Burton.

At Milton House, Edinburgh, Cecilia, eldest daughter of John Thompson, esq.

Jan. 27. Paul Groves, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey.

In the 70th year of his age, Charles Duffin, esq.

At Knightsbridge, aged 74, Mrs. Wyatt, relict of James Wyatt, esq.

At Bath, where she had resided many years beloved and respected, in her 85th year, Mrs. Philips, relict of the late Frederick Philips, esq. and mother of Lady Strangford, New York.

At Wykeham Abbey, near Scarborough, aged 55, Richard Langley, esq. He served the office of High Sheriff of the county of York in 1736.

Jan. 28. In York place, suddenly, Robert Polhill, esq.

In his 84th year, Anthony Gell, esq. of Cheyné-walk, Chelsea.

At Colchester, Lieut.-col. Norris, of the Engineers in the East India Company's service, Madras Establishment.

In her 21st year, of rapid consumption, Miss Shelly, niece to Mr. Tippetts, Surgeon, of Spital-square, and daughter of Seba Shelly, esq. of Saint Anne's in the island of Jamaica.

At Aberdeen, Lieut.-col. Finlayson.

At Fort Etna, Limerick, Ireland, T. G. Peacocke, esq. The estate devolved on his eldest son Capt. T. Goodrich Peacocke, A. D. C.

Jan. 29. John Tekell, esq. late of the Middle Temple.

At Southampton, in his 72d year, Rev. Dr. Maut, rector of All Saints, Southampton, and of Fonthill-Bishops, Wilts.

At Winchester, of an inflammation on the lungs, Henry Bosanquet, esq. of Clanville Lodge, near Andover, late High Sheriff of the County of Southampton.

In Mantland-street, Edinburgh, Margaret, widow of the late Robert Scott, esq. of Coudhouse, Roxburghshire.

In his 22d year, John Hawtrej Jones, esq. eldest son and heir of H. Jones, esq. of Mullinbro (Kilkenny), and grandson and adopted heir of the late Rev. Ralph Hawtrej of Waterford. His premature decease was occasioned by a fall from his horse the day preceding, while coursing in the demesne of Dunkelt, near his father's residence. A hare had been started, and Mr. Jones galloping with great eagerness in pursuit, unhappily encountered a tree, and was thrown with desperate violence on his back, by which his spine was mortally injured.

Jan. 30. In Percy-street, in his 78th year, James Moore, esq.

In Mecklenburgh-square, the youngest son of Wm. Roberts, esq.

At Bury Lodge, Gosport, Mary Martha, youngest daughter of Capt. Rowland Monej, R. N.

Aged 28, at Devizes, on his way from Bath, Mr. John Dick, son of James Dick, esq. of Artillery-place.

At Clifton, Capt. Clarke, R. N.

Jan. 31. At Lymington, Devon, Mary Ruth, eldest daughter of Thomas Glendinning, esq. of Basinghall-street.

At Ramsgate, in his 71st year, James Townley, esq. of Doctors' Commons, an eminent proctor. He was the son of the Rev. James Townley, high-master of Merchant Taylors' school, and the friend of Hogarth; of whom an account will be found in Nichols's "Anecdotes of Hogarth," 4to. vol. I. pp. 173—176. The late Mr. Townley had a considerable taste for literature; and printed a small volume of his poems, for the private use of his friends.

At Swaffham, Norfolk, aged 83, Mrs. Jane Grant.

Jan.

Jan... At Valenciennes, aged 29, James Boyd, esq. Paymaster of the 5th foot. On the last day of the year 1815, he lost a most beloved wife, whose life was to him every joy; and though he grieved for, and obtained from, his heavenly Father that consolation which the world cannot afford under such a loss, yet still grief preyed upon his heart, and falling on a constitution already weakened by a long campaign in the Peninsula, at length brought on a decline, which terminated a life, the memory of which will long be held most dear by his many friends. From the uniform rectitude of his principles, he was highly respected in his regiment, and his afflicted family have lost in him a dutiful son, and affectionate brother. He has left one orphan boy abt seven years old.

Lately.—In Rathbone-place, in her 26th year, the wife of Dr Perkin, of the East India Company's Medical Establishment, Bombay.

Berks.—At Benham House, aged 41, Mrs. Letitia Smith.

At Woolhampton, aged 85. Rev. James Burnell, many years Rector of North Muskharn and Causton, Notts.

Aged 86, Mr. Rutter, senior member of the Choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Cumbidge.—At Whitby, aged 85, the widow of Mr. Stona, surgeon.

Cheshire.—At Anne, wife of John Landon, esq. an Alderman of Chester.

At Chester, at an advanced age, Bago. Reid, esq. prothonotary for Cheshire and Flintshire.

At Woodchurch, William, eldest son of Rev. Bryan King.

At Ollerston, aged 77, Mr. John Wood. He lived alone, in a very penurious way, denying himself the common necessities of life, although possessed of three houses and some land. After his death his relatives found 200 guineas and 4000 guineas in gold in three leather bags, and a number of bank notes tied up in a bundle of sticks. The guineas were in the wall and plastered over.

Cornwall.—Aged 72, Mrs. Dalby, widow of Rev. Mr. Dalby, of St. Dunock.

At Newham, the wife of Capt. Woolridge, R. N.

Aged 85, Rev. John Symonds, 55 years rector of St. Tudy near Bodmin.

Cumberland.—At Carlisle, aged 77, Mrs. Pearson, relict of the late Samuel Pearson, esq. of Harkesdale.

At Carlisle, the widow of Dr. Losh.

At Carlisle, aged 66, the wife of Dr. Smith.

At Beregowé, the wife of Rev. John Stephenson, Master of Blengwe School.

In Cumberland, Mr. Isaac Dixon, Scholar of Queens College, Cambridge, and
GENT. MAG. February, 1817.

one of the Exhibitioners elected at Aberdeen on Lady Hastings's foundation.

Derbyshire.—At Butterly Hall, aged 58, Mrs Jessop.

At Watton upon Trent, Frances, eldest daughter of E. M. Mundy, jun. esq.

Devon.—At Budleigh Salterton, Frances, wife of Lieut.-col. Furzer, Royal Marines, and eldest daughter of the late Major-gen. Dixon, Payal Engineers.

At Mattord House, near Exminster, aged 25, Lieut. J. Todd, 13th Lt. Drag.

At Exeter, aged 90, Mrs. La. mother of the Rev. Edward Back.

At Exeter, Anne, wife of Ralph Rice, esq. barrister at law.

At Exeter, in his 80th year, Mr John Laud, of the New London Inn. He was the oldest, and supposed to be nearly the richest milk-maker in the kingdom. To the Devon and Exeter Hospital he has left 500*l*. His remains were interred with much funeral pomp. The hearse, drawn by six horses, was followed by eight coaches, and four, 12 post chaises, and 160 gentlemen on horseback.

In her 106th year, Margaret Clark, well known at Stonehouse and Exeter. She was born at Dunder, and married there about 80 years since. She was at the battle of Fontenoy with her husband, who was afterwards a sergeant of Invalids; she had fifteen children, one of whom is Major of the East Devon Militia; she lost two sons at sea at the time of the great earthquake, and five in the action fought against the French by the fleet under the command of Admiral Keppel. Tea was not consumed by her, and she asserted that she had never drunk either beer or spirits during her long life.

Essex.—At Colchester, Mrs. Cornelia de Laney, relict of St. de Laney, esq. formerly Governor of Tobago, and mother of Col. Sir W. H. de Laney, K. C. B. who fell at the Battle of Waterloo.

Gloucester.—At Gloucester, in his 65th year, Richard Selfe, esq. a Magistrate of the county.

At Gloucester, in his 72d year, C. L. Thomas, esq. many years Collector of Excise for that district, and a faithful servant to Government for more than half a century.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 21, Elizabeth Margaret Antonetta Ridley, wife of the Rev. John Ridley, Prebendary of Tristol Cathedral.

Hants.—At Gurnet, Isle of Wight, Lieut. William Trevathick, R. N.

Hampshire.—In his 82d year, Rev. Dr. Lewis, rector of Monington on Wye, and vicar of Waxford in the diocese of Peterborough.

Lancashire.—Aged 86, T. Moore, esq. one of the Aldermen of Lancaster.

Leicestershire.—

Leicestersh. — At Fenny Drayton, in his 65d year, Mr. Josiah Grundy, whose family have been for many years distinguished as breeders of long-horn cattle and sheep.

Monmouthshire — At Monmouth, John G. Hughes, esq. banker. He was particularly distinguished for his polite attention to the visitors of the shores of the Wye, whose taste prompted them to view his Arcadian scenes on the banks of the Monnow—the birth-place and residence of the Conqueror of Agincourt.

Notts.—At Nottingham, Mr. John Blackner, of the *Ranchiff Arms* public house, author of a “History of Nottingham,” and other publications.

Oxon—Rev. J. Harding, B. D. Senior Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, on the Devonshire foundation.

Salop—At Moreton-hall, aged 86, Peter Bentley, esq.

Somerset—At Nunney, aged 77, Robert Payne, esq. formerly an eminent clothier of that place.

At Bath, aged 71, Rowland Mainwaring, esq.

At Taunton, Lieut. C. A. Lewis, of the Royal Artillery, son of the late Rev. T. F. Lewis, of Currey Mallet.

At Bridgewater, aged 80, Rev. B. Morgan, Baptist teacher.

At Long Ashton, near Bristol, Rev. G. Campbell, minister of the united parishes of Archchattan and Muckairn, Argyleshire.

Staffordshire — At Stafford, aged 81, Thomas Dudley, esq. Senior Alderman of the Corporation.

Suffolk — Capt. E. Chinnery, of Sudbury.

In his 74th year, Rev. John Love, M.A. rector of *Somerleyton* and *Blundeston*, Suffolk, and minister of St. George's chapel, Yarmouth. He was formerly of *Caus College*, Cambridge, B.A. 1764, M.A. 1767.

Wills — The wife of N. Washbourn, esq. mayor of Marlborough.

At Marlborough, the wife of Mr. Wentworth, alderman.

Worcestershire — At Bell Hall, Harriet, wife of J. P. Noel, esq.

Yorkshire — At Gilling, aged 80, Mrs. Thistlethwaite, widow of the late Rev. Robert Thistlethwaite, of Kirby Fleatham.

At Ryton, Rev. T. Slee, many years curate of that parish.

Aged 72, the wife of Mr. Sharp, Baptist Minister at Earsley; she was the mother of 21 children.

WALES — Rev. James Hicks, vicar of Angle and Lampney, co. Pembroke.

At Carmarthen, at a very advanced age, Hon. Mrs. Lloyd, relict of T. Lloyd, esq. of Abertrinant, Cardiganshire, and only sister of the late Earl of Lisburne.

At Llandaff, aged 75, Edward Pearson, esq. Registrar of that Diocese.

At Brecon, Rich. Wilkins, esq. banker.

IRELAND — At Florence Court Fermanagh, the Countess of Emskellen. She was daughter of the late Earl of Uxbridge, and sister to the present Marquis of Anglesey.

At Aron, Galway, in his 120th year, M. Durrane. He retained his faculties to the last: could read without spectacles, and till within the last 3 or 4 years would walk some miles in the day.

Frances Margaret Stoney, wife of Robert Johnston Stoney, esq. of Greyfort, co. Tipperary.

At Southhill Park, the seat of her father, the Earl of Limerick, Lady Mary Pery.

ABROAD. — At Paris, M. Bagueuault, banker, and one of the chief Contractors of the late Loan.

At Paris, of a sudden apoplexy, the famous cook and restaurateur, Beauvilliers.

At St. Amand, near Valenciennes, France, aged about 25, the wife of Capt. Wm. Gordon, of the 5d battalion 1st foot, or Royal Scots.

Near Vendome, Madam De Vernage, wife of the celebrated Physician, whose name Voltaire cites in his verse — When young she was one of the most distinguished beauties of her time.

At Trinidad, Capt. G. Blomer, Royal York Rangers.

In the West Indies, aged 53, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, surgeon of his Majesty's ship *Brazen*, and son of Mr. Sanderson, of Hull, solicitor.

At Bombay, John Hungerford, esq. one of the Attorneys of the Recorder's Court, and acting Solicitor to the East India Company.

At Ganjam, in India, Dr. James Sibbald, and Dr. Barclay, both of the East India Company's service.

Feb. 1. At Bank Buildings, Cornhill, the wife of Mr. William Gillman, banker.

In Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, aged 79, Christopher Lonsdale, esq.

At Rotherhithe, aged 85, Anne, wife of Capt. John Boyd, many years commander of the ship *Hibernia*, trading to Jamaica.

In her 71st year, Lady Mary Halton, wife of Sir Wm. Halton, bart. She was daughter of Richard Garner, of King's Ripon, co. Huntingdon, esq.

At Maidstone College, Kent, Mrs. Mingay, sister of P. Corral, esq. of that place, and relict of the late Jas. Mingay, esq. King's counsel, of Ashfield Lodge, Suffolk.

At Trinity College, Cambridge, Rev. J. Davies, B. D. one of the senior fellows of that society, rector of Orwell in that county, and librarian of the university. Mr. Davies was also secretary to the chancellor, and receiver of the rents of Worts charity

charity estates. He proceeded to the degrees of B. A. 1765, M. A. 1768, and B. D. 1790. By his death the society of Trinity College have to regret the loss of a member, who by his learning was an ornament to the university, and whose peculiar suavity of disposition, and urbanity of manners, had justly attached him to all who were acquainted with his excellencies.

At Finedon, Northamptonshire, in his 37th year, W. S. Dolben, esq. son of Sir J. E. Dolben, bart. and grandson of the late Sir W. Dolben, bart. M. P.

At Gainsborough, aged 67, Mrs. Brettel, wife of the late Rev. Jacob Brettel, Presbyterian minister.

At Peebles, in his 92d year, Mr. Wm. Bruntton, 56 years surveyor of taxes for that county.

Feb. 2. At Farringdon, Berks, Bryan Reynolds, esq. banker.

Aged 85 Gen. Carieton, colonel of the 2nd battalion 60th foot, and great uncle to the present Lord Dorchester.

At Tavistock, Francis Hall Beaumont, youngest son of the late Mr. Beaumont, of Villars-street, Strand.

In his 66th year, Thos. Walker, esq. of Longford, near Manchester.

At Kilkenny, Nicholas Power, esq.

Feb. 3. At Cambridge, in his 72d year, Sir Isaac Pennington, bart. M. D. Regius professor of physics, senior fellow of St. John's college, and senior physician of Addenbrooke's hospital. He proceeded to the degrees of B. A. 1767, M. A. 1770, and M. D. 1777. He succeeded the late Dr. Russell Pinnyprie in the professorship in 1793. His professional abilities were of the first rate, and his amiable disposition endeared him to a numerous circle of friends in the university, town, and neighbourhood. His loss will be sincerely regretted by all who knew him; it will also be sensibly felt by numbers among the lower classes of the community, who in illness or distress have received the benefit of his advice, attention, and charity.

Mr. Ignatius Wablinger, of Pudsey, an eminent surgeon, and a man highly and universally respected.

At the house of the Rt. Hon. W. C. Plunket, Dublin, in her 84th year, Mrs. McCausland, widow of the late J. McCausland, esq. of the county of Donegal.

Mr. Bambridge, father of the late Dr. Bambridge, of Sedburgh.

Feb. 4. In Lower Thornaugh street, aged 35, Barrington Fowler, esq. of the Foreign Post-office.

In Cornhill, in her 55d year, Mrs. Sophia Coward, widow.

At Twaites' Place, Chapel-street, Edge-ware-road, in her 107th year, Mrs. Christina Howell. She was sister to the late Col. Monro, of the royal marines.

Suddenly, while sitting at her breakfast,

in her 41st year, the wife of Col. Elford of Upper Clapton.

Aged 69, Eleanor, wife of Patrick Thomson, esq. of Northaw, Herts.

Aged 27, Hannah, wife of Charles Thorpe, esq. of Buckland, Bucks, and eldest daughter of Jas. Adams esq. one of the magistrates of Oxford.

At the house of T. B. Phillips, esq. at Louth, aged 19, Emma, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Dodd.

At Bridlington, aged 52, Rev. Samuel Freeman Montague Hablethwaite, B. D. vicar of Sunninghill, Berks, perpetual curate of Flamborough, co. York, and late fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Stockton, aged 82, George Sutton, esq. senior alderman of that corporation.

At Athlone, Ireland, Anna Maria, wife of Major Chamberlain, and third daughter of Hale Plummer, esq. of Stockton House, near York.

Feb. 5. At Knightsbridge Green, W. Wood Watson, esq.

At Slaidburn, Yorkshire, aged 97, Mr. John Brennand.

At Pontefract, Richard Hepworth, esq. town clerk of that borough, a gentleman who did honour to his profession, and was universally respected.

Mrs. Anne Appleyard, of Brotherton, co. York.

Feb. 6. At Hackney, Mrs. Sophia Thornton, widow of the late Thomas Thornton, esq. of Burnham, Bucks.

In the Poultiy, in his 71st year, Wm. Salte, esq. of Tottenham.

In Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, the Rt. Hon. Catharine Anne, Lady Glenbervie. She was the eldest daughter of Frederick second Earl of Guildford, and sister to the late Earl.

At Knapp Hill, near Wells, Robert Lax, esq. who twice served the office of mayor of that city.

At Rufford Hall, Lancashire, the Lady of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, bart. She was Sophia, only daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Hinde, vicar of Shinar, co. Salop.

Feb. 7. At the Jews Hospital, Male-end, aged 104, Henry Cohen. He was taken ill in the morning, and expired in the evening, retaining his senses to the last.

Isabella, daughter of Jno. Folder, esq. of Leyton.

At Ludlow, Ernest, youngest son of E. Rogers, esq.

Aged 35, John Flintoff, esq. of Leeds, and of Raby Fell, Durham.

Feb. 8. At Yellowfield, Devon, in her 89th year, the Dowager Lady Carew, relict of the late Sir John, and grandmother of the present Sir Henry Carew, bart. of Hacombe.

At his father's house, Addenley, Gloucestershire, Lt. col. Henry Powlett, late of

of the 5th veteran battalion, and captain of Carisbrooke castle.

Mrs. Rudd, wife of Rev. James Rudd, D. D. rector of Full Sutton, co. York. As a most affectionate wife and mother she was a shining example; as likewise of warm attachment to her friends, and benevolence to her poor neighbours.

Feb. 9. The infant daughter of Mr. Bowyer Nichols, of Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street.

At her house in Piccadilly, the wife of James Lang, esq. of Jamaica.

At Kennington, Matilda, wife of Mr. George Medley, of the East India House.

In her 21st year, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Brady, of Kennington Green.

Feb. 10. Frances, youngest daughter of B. Oakley, esq. of Tavistock-place.

In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Caroline Henrietta, second daughter of Maj.-gen. Cox.

At Sevenoaks, aged 37, Henry Streatfield, esq.

At Peterborough, in his 67th year, Samuel Wells, esq.

Mary Catley, daughter of Mr. John Catley, of Sawston, near Cambridge, and servant to M. D. Duffield, esq. F. S. A. of Griston Vicarage, near Watton, Norfolk. During the day before her death, she repeatedly cried out with the blessed martyr, St. Stephen; "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." She bore her sickness with fortitude, and calmly resigned her soul into the hands of her Maker, trusting in the merits of our gracious Redeemer. She was a dutiful and affectionate daughter, a good and faithful servant.

"Thrice happy they, whose mortal labours done,
[Throne]

May lead like thine from service to a Go, claim the promise of thy chosen part,
In zeal a Martha, with a Mary's heart!"

Feb. 11. In Berners-street, in his 60th year, John Barney, esq. of Brockhampton, co. Hereford.

At Wormley, Herts, F. Atkins, esq. late purser in the Royal Navy.

At the palace at Hampton court, in a fit of apoplexy, James Willis, esq.

At his seat at Carlton, in Northamptonshire, aged 82, Sir John Palmer, bart. He represented the county of Leicester in Parliament from 1765 to 1780. He was a gentleman of pure and virtuous principles, steadily and zealously attached to the Establishment in Church and State, and eminently distinguished for a sense of duty in every relation of life. He was a good father, an affectionate husband, a kind master, and a firm friend. The neighbourhood will experience the severe loss of a liberal benefactor, and the community at large that of a valuable example.

Suddenly and most unexpectedly (be-

ing taken ill while on horseback, and carried to the house of H. Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle). George William Evelyn, Earl of Rothes, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, and Colonel of the Surrey Yeomanry. His Lordship was twice married; first to the eldest sister of the present Earl of Chichester; and secondly to the daughter of — Campbell, esq. His Lordship seconded the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne, on the opening of the present Parliament, when he spoke with a collectedness and energy that made a corresponding impression. He was then in the vigour of his health—in the full flow of spirits, the flower of his years,—and looked forward with a confidence little short of certainty to the attainment of an advanced and honourable age. His death is supposed to have arisen from the bursting of a blood vessel.—Well might it be said—

To life and power, how near allied is death,

The utmost distance but a gasp of breath. He has left four daughters, the eldest of whom succeeds to his titles and estates. The present Countess is married to a respectable man, a gardener in the New Road, whose name she bore, dropping the term of Lady, to which, by courtesy, she was entitled as an Earl's daughter, and she and her husband have always enjoyed the most perfect felicity in their humble condition. Another of the late Earl's daughters died a few days after her father, see p. 189.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Elizabeth, second daughter of John Fother, esq. of Leyton.

Feb. 12. William Elyard, esq. of Clapham Rise.

At Leeds, Joshua Walker, esq. M. D. of the Society of Friends, 25 years Physician to the General Infirmary in that town. His professional talents will be regarded as a public loss, his erudition as a scholar entitled him to an eminent rank in literature, and the urbanity and liberality of an enlightened mind will ever endear his memory to his afflicted relations and numerous friends. Some Letters on Medical Subjects between Dr. Walker and Dr. Jattson will be found in the third Volume of Mr. Pettigrew's "Life of Dr. Lettsom," recently published.

Feb. 13. At Pentonville, aged 64, Mr. Wm. Gibson, of the Bank of England; the son of that self-taught mathematician, whose life is so curiously given in our Magazine for November, 1791 (vol. LXI. p. 1062).

At Walham Green, in her 78th year, Jane (formerly Miss M'Culloch, of Berholm, Galloway), relict of the late W. Shaw, M. D. for many years of Southmoulton-street.

Feb.

Feb. 14. Aged 18, Wm. Henry, third son of the late Edward Bray, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Edward Bentley, of Paternoster-row.

At Plymouth, in her 23d year Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Henry, esq. of Denmark hill.

At her hotel in Paris, aged 85, the Countess of Corsin, formerly one of the attendants upon the person of the Queen of Louis XV. and grand-aunt of the Duchess of Pie of Bavaria.

Feb. 15. At Gaywood Parsonage, the Rev. Dr. Hutton, rector of Gaywood and Mundesley, and vicar of Stradset, in Norfolk.

At Cosgrove Priory, Northamptonshire, in her 85th year, Mrs. Anne Lowndes.

Feb. 16. In Howland-street, John Filolson Laycock, esq. only son of the late Rev. Titolson Laycock, esq. of Lamb-h.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 81, John Prescott, esq.

Feb. 17. In James-street, Westminster, Margaret, daughter of Patrick Colquhoun, esq. LL. D.

Aged 22, Mrs. Caroline Hewlett, widow of the late Mr. J. Hewlett, jun. of Rolls-buildings.

In his 54th year, Edward Gale, esq. of Buxton House, Epping Forest.

Feb. 20. At Sunbury, in her 76th year, Mrs. Baldwin, widow of the late Benjamin Baldwin, esq. of Wokingham, Berks.

Feb. 22. At Camberwell, much respected, Mr. John Walker, late of Paternoster-row, bookseller, and one of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Within. Of this gentleman there is a private portrait, taken about 50 years ago, in the character of a Book Auctioneer, a branch of his profession which he long carried on with great respectability.

Feb. 23. At the house of Charles Brooke, esq. Long Ditton, Surrey, Right Hon. Lady Amelia Leche, second daughter of the late Earl of Roches.

Feb. 24. In Paternoster-row, Mr. William Cadwell, surveyor and carpenter, and one of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Within.

Feb. 25. In Bloomsbury-square, aged 65, Francis Gosling, esq. banker; than whom a worthier or more benevolent character scarcely ever existed. He was the son of Sir Francis Gosling, many years Alderman of Farringdon Without.

ADDITIONS.

Vol. LXXXVI. n. p. 625. b. Captain Robert Fry, late senior captain in the 6th reg. native Bengal cavalry, died at Cawnpore, in the East Indies, on the 16th of April, 1816, in his 59th year. His gentlemanly deportment, and extremely conciliating manners, endeared him to all who knew him, in no ordinary degree. The

Officers have, at their own expence, agreed to raise a monument to his memory, expressive of their very great regard and esteem.

Vol. LXXXVI. Part ii. p. 627. Dr. John Disney was the third and youngest surviving son of John Disney, of Swindisbury, and of the city of Lincoln, esq.; was born at Lincoln, Sept. 17. 1746; sometime rector of Panton, and vicar of Swindisbury, in his native county; and chaplain to Dr. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle. All which preferments he resigned from religious scruples. He succeeded Mr. Lindsey as minister of the Unitarian chapel, in Essex-street, London, from which he retired on Mr. Brand Hollis bequeathing him his estates. He married, in 1774, Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis Blackburne, rector of Richmond, co. York, and archdeacon of Cleveland, whom he had the misfortune to lose in 1809. Dr. Disney has left two sons, John, a barrister at law, and recorder of Budeport and Algeiron, a major in the army, and five daughters.

Dr. Disney was a voluminous author: he published "Four sermons on Christmas-day," 1771; "Thoughts on licensing Alehouses," 1776; Reasons for quitting the Church of England," 1783; "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Arthur Ashley Sykes, D.D.," 1785; "Dialogue between a common Unitarian Christian and an Arian," 1784; "The Works Theological, Medical, Political, and Miscellaneous, of John Jebb, M.D. F.R.S. with Memoirs of the Life of the Author," 3 vols. 1787; "Discourses on various Subjects, to which are added, Considerations on Pluralities, by Samuel Disney, M.B. late vicar of Haistead, Essex, with a Preface," 1788; "A Defence of Public Worship, in answer to Gilbert Wakefield, and Paine's Age of Reason, a Sermon," 1792; "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of John Jortin, D.D." 1792; "The Book of Common Prayer Reformed, for the use of Unitarian Congregations," 1792; 2d edit. and "A Collection of Hymns," 1802; "Letters to Vicesimus Knox, D.D. occasioned by his Reflexions on Unitarian Christians, in his Advertisement prefixed to a Volume of Sermons," 1792; "Sermon," vols. I. and II. 1793; vols. III. and IV. 1816, "The reciprocal Duty of a Christian Minister and a Christian Congregation, a Sermon," 1793; "A Caution to Young Persons against Infidelity, a Sermon," 1796; "A Sermon preached at the Unitarian Chapel, Essex-street, on the Death of the Rev. Dr. Priestley," 1804; "Memoirs of Thomas Brand Hollis, esq." 1808, 4to. This was a tribute of gratitude and respect to a friend and benefactor, who had bequeathed the principal part of his valuable property to Dr. Disney. "Remarks on the Bishop

of Lincoln's Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese in 1812;" "Short Memoir of the late Rev. R. E. Garnham," 1814; "Short Memoir of the late William Hopkins, B.A. Vicar of Bolney, Sussex," 1815. Dr. Disney, also, in 1811, republished "The Life of Sir Michael Foster, by Michael Dedson, esq. his nephew," 8vo. One of his latest literary occupations was a copious pedigree and account of his family, for the improved edition of Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire," See vol. IV. pp. 389—398.

The interesting united Libraries, ancient Coins, and collection of Medals, Bronzes, and Terra Cottas, of the celebrated Thomas Hollis, and T. Brand Hollis, including the Theological and Political Library of the late Dr. Disney, will be sold by auction this spring, by Mr. Sotheby.

Some particulars of the Life and Death of
GEORGE SAMUEL WEGG, Esq.

The late George Samuel Wegg, esq. of Acton, in the county of Middlesex, was born in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, in the year 1748, and died at Acton, on the 21st of January, 1817, aged 67. After passing through the usual course of academical education, at Christ's college, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar, and became, and continued till his death, a benchet of the hon. society of Gray's Inn. He was a truly loyal subject, and firmly attached to the existing constitution both in church and state: an honest and impartial magistrate, fair and upright in all his dealings, and uniformly scrupulous in

a rigid adherence to truth and justice both in principle and practice, and exemplary in a strict, but unostentatious performance of all religious duties public and private. A zealous promoter of charitable institutions, as well by the liberality of his contributions, as by his personal assistance. Of his private charities little more is known than that they were numerous and extensive; he was a kind and indulgent master, a candid, conciliating, benevolent, and hospitable neighbour, a most affectionate brother, and a sincere friend. The blessed effect of a life so spent was most happily and peculiarly exemplified in his termination: in the midst of health, apparently unbroken, and with scarce any perceptible symptoms of the internal disease which soon proved fatal, he received the unexpected information of his immediate danger with a calm composure, which nothing but a constant state of preparation for the last awful change could ever have inspired; and waited for his approaching dissolution with a tranquillity and resignation truly Christian: reflecting with humility, but with comfort, his uniform endeavours to discharge his duty, and expressing a confident hope, that through the merits of his Redeemer he may be finally accepted at the throne of grace. After the short interval of three days, exempt from pain both of body and mind, he resigned his breath without a pang or struggle, as if he were sinking into the repose of sleep. Thus terminated a life which every man should try to live, by a death which every man would wish to die. *Amicus.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for February, 1817. By W. CARY, SURGEON.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1817.
Jan.	°	°	°		
27	42	44	44	30, 30	cloudy
28	44	46	44	, 20	cloudy
29	44	47	44	, 18	cloudy
30	44	54	46	, 12	cloudy
31	45	52	40	, 37	fair
F. 1	40	54	42	, 37	fair
2	42	44	40	, 37	cloudy
3	40	42	40	, 16	cloudy
4	39	45	42	29, 70	fair
5	39	45	42	, 80	fair
6	48	54	44	, 90	fair
7	44	52	47	30, 07	fair
8	47	51	45	, 12	fair
9	45	50	46	, 16	cloudy
10	47	50	45	29, 94	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Feb. 1817.
Feb.	°	°	°		
11	45	29	34	32, 90	snow & show
12	40	43	38	, 50	ers in the air
13	38	45	59	, 56	snowy
14	39	48	42	, 52	fair
15	42	52	40	, 42	fair
16	42	48	40	, 70	fair
17	42	55	50	, 82	cloudy
18	50	54	50	, 93	cloudy
19	40	48	46	50, 10	fair
20	45	49	50	29, 50	cloudy
21	35	46	53	, 42	fair
22	42	47	42	, 67	fair
23	41	47	49	, 85	cloudy
24	42	49	45	, 82	cloudy
25	43	52	46	, 89	cloudy
26	43	47	46	, 70	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 28, 1817, to Feb. 25, 1817.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60		
Males	912	Males	804		5 and 10	71	60 and 70	148	
Females	846	Females	741		10 and 20	68	70 and 80	94	
Whereof have died under 2 years old		434			20 and 30	95	80 and 90	55	
					30 and 40	147	90 and 100	12	
					40 and 50	159	100 and 105	0	

Salt £1. per bushel; 4*d.* per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending Feb. 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	96	9 00	2 46	3 30	5 48	0	Essex	85	3 61	0 41	2 28	9 58	3						
Surrey	100	4 36	0 46	4 35	8 57	8	Kent	102	6 52	0 47	2 31	8 50	8						
Hertford	80	0 46	0 45	2 32	8 41	6	Sussex	101	8 00	0 47	0 28	6 00	0						
Bedford	90	4 48	0 47	1 34	10 48	0	Suffolk	105	7 00	0 49	5 28	9 50	9						
Huntingdon	92	5 30	0 34	8 50	3 43	5	Camb.	89	7 00	0 29	0 21	11 40	8						
Northamp	105	6 38	0 48	8 30	0 56	0	Northolt	98	1 00	0 42	6 32	10 52	2						
Leic. and	85	6 00	0 43	6 28	6 45	0	Lincoln	85	7 53	0 38	4 25	5 62	7						
York	115	11 54	0 41	8 09	0 72	6	York	77	5 34	11 45	9 27	11 57	6						
Northampton	101	10 9	0 55	6 35	4 70	0	Gloucester	93	11 00	0 56	1 6	1 00	0						
Derby	106	8 60	0 56	7 51	4 75	0	Northum.	71	0 52	0 49	11 55	1 00	0						
Stafford	106	11 00	0 52	4 5	6 72	11	Cambrid.	92	0 91	4 31	5 56	1 00	0						
Salop	110	4 2	0 40	11 2	2 56	0	Westmor.	104	11 80	0 44	9 59	5 00	0						
Hedford	110	11 62	0 52	2 5	5 45	1	Lancaster	96	6 00	0 00	0 38	2 00	0						
Worcester	109	11 00	0 45	3 4	0 51	7	Chester	92	4 00	0 57	6 35	11 00	0						
Warwick	122	5 00	0 60	0 6	0 65	1	Flint	109	0 00	0 56	3 24	6 00	0						
Wilt	102	8 60	0 51	6 51	10 71	6	Denbigh	92	7 00	0 54	8 31	7 00	0						
Berk	104	5 00	0 39	0 27	4 49	4	Anglesea	00	0 00	0 53	0 24	4 00	0						
Oxford	108	6 00	0 36	3 29	0 70	0	Canary	100	0 00	0 51	4 26	8 00	0						
Bucks	96	4 00	0 42	4 54	2 55	10	Merioneth	115	2 00	0 56	8 28	8 00	0						
Brecon	127	0 76	8 60	9 32	0 00	0	Cardigan	168	4 00	0 45	0 20	0 00	0						
Montgom	115	2 76	10 57	7 25	7 00	0	Pembroke	95	7 00	0 43	11 17	4 00	0						
Radnor	119	1 00	0 51	8 29	7 00	0	Camart.	91	11 00	0 51	6 18	7 00	0						
Average of England and Wales, per quarter										Glamorg.									
102 0 62 7 49 8 29 9 56 10										Gloucester									
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Importation is to be regulated in Great Britain.										Somerst									
100 10 64 0 10 9 29 8 38 0										Monm									
										Devon									
										Cornwall									
										Dorset									
										Hants									

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Feb. 24, 100s. to 105s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoidupois, Feb. 15, 39s. 11d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, Feb 19, 47s. 1½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, Feb. 24 :

Kent Bags	117.	0s. to 15l.	0s.	Sussex Pockets	12l.	12s. to 16l.	16s.
Sussex Ditto	107.	10s. to 14l.	0s.	Essex Ditto	12l.	0s. to 16l.	0s.
Kent Pockets	12l.	12s. to 18l.	10s.	Farnham Ditto	0l.	0s. to 25l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb. 24 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. 0d. Straw 2l. 2s. 0d. Clover 4l. 16s. 0d. Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 10s. straw 2l. 3s. 0d. Clover 7l. 0s. 0d. Smithfield, Hay 5l. 5s. 0d. Straw 2l. 0s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market	Feb. 24.
Veal	7s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts	2,220
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	14,780
		Pigs	500

COALS, Feb. 24. Newcastle 34s. 0d. to 42s. 3d. Sunderland 36s. 0d. to 59s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 6d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 5d.

SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled 94s. Cnd 98s. CANDLES, 10 0d. per Doz. Mould 11s. 6d.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post. M. Herald
Morning Chronicle.
Times—M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet—Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



MARCH, 1817. CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2—Doncast.
Derb.—Dorchester.
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 3
Hereford, Hall 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maidst. Manch. 6
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salish.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Shelborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
York 3, IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24.
Jersey 2 Guern. 2

Meteorolog. Diaries for Feb. & March 1817. 286

Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

An excellent Proverb.—Lockhart Papers. 195
Remaining Fragments of old London Wall. 196
Tour through various Parts of Flanders, &c. 197
Memoir of the Princess Jacoba of Hanault. *ib.*
Account of Burton Segrave, co. Northamp. 201
Epitaph on the Family of Bridges, &c. *ib.*
Military at Leicester—Private Christmas. 205
Inhuman Conduct of people termed Wreckers. *ib.*
Melancholy Case of Henry Pigeon Lewis. 205
Remarks on the Modern Power of Music. 205
BIBLIOMANIA—Aristophanes, Pindar, &c. 206
Barclay's Translation of "Ship of Fools." 207
Antiquities in Dorsetsh. and at Exeter. 209
An antique Gem.—Medallion of Charles I. *ib.*
COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY—Durham 210
speech of Rev. Dr. Whitaker at Blackburn. 215
Aurora Borealis.—Barberry-tree. Swallows 220
Adam's Narrative respecting Timbuctoo. 221
Progress of Architecture temp. George I. 223
CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS—St. Asaph, Bangor. 225
Rev. Wm. Hole, Archdeacon of Barnstable 229
Remarks respecting Sir George Prevost, &c. *ib.*
Catalogue of the Public Library, Cambridge 230
Wholesome Food prepared at a Cheap Rate 231

Review of New Publications.

Cary's Translation of Dante Alighieri. 233
Legh's Narrative of a Journey in Egypt. 234
Aimata, a Fragment. 236
Williams on Laws relating to the Clergy. 238
Rev. Philip Althwood's Warburton Lectures 239
Analyses of Madame de Staël on Germany 243
Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers. *ib.*
The Life of William Hutton, F. A. S. S. 247
The Crisis 249—Stephenson's Safety-Lamp 250
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE. 251
INDEX INDICATORIS—Questions, answered. 253
SELECT POETRY, for March 1817. 254—256

Historical & Chronical.

Proceedings in present session of Parliament 257
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences. 264
Country News 268—Domestic Occurrences 270
Theatrical Reg.—Promotions, Preferments 273
Baths; and Marriages of eminent Persons 274
Memoir of Francis Horner, Esq. M. P. 275
W. Hargrave, Esq.—Rev. W. Fonnecau. 276
Rev. Wm. Woolston.—Rev. Dr. Hughes. 276
Mrs. Hester Milder, and her Relations. 277
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 278
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets, &c. 287
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of the Stocks. 288

Embellished with a View of the Church and PAROCHIAL OF BARTON SEGRAVE in
Northamp on-hire; Sketches of some ANTIQUITIES in Dorsetshire;

*Two SEALS; a GEM; and a Medallion of CHARLES I.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

1817	Bar.	Ther.	at 9 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	at 10 P. M.
Feb.									
1	30.43	39½	Very fine.	30.43	48½	Fine.	30.41	42½	Do.
2	30.39	43½	Gloomy; after 1 clear.	30.33	45½	Fine though cloudy.	30.31	42	Do.; foggy.
3	30.19	41	Foggy, gloomy.	30.16	44	Do.	30.12	42	Do.
4	29.83	42	Very fine; at ten cloudy.	29.60	43	Shower with squalls of wind.	29.52	39	Heavy squalls with show- [ers.]
5	29.78	44	Fine.	29.80	45	Cloudy, with showers.	29.82	43	Do.
6	29.93	49½	Cloudy, gloomy, and windy.	29.96	51	Do.	30.05	48	Fine, and more moderate.
7	30.11	48½	Fine, though cloudy.	30.13	51	Do.	30.17	49	Do.
8	30.17	48	Fine; after 11 very fine.	30.17	51	Very fine; after 3 cloudy.	30.15	49	F. & C.; some wet haze.
9	30.03	49	Cloudy and hazy, at 12 fine.	30.25	52½	Fine.	30.20	49½	Do.
10	30.03	49	Fine, with clouds.	29.98	51	Do.	29.91	47	Do.
11	29.61	43	Wet haze and rain; at 11 fair.	29.89	40½	F. & C.	29.90	38	Do.; blowing hard.
12	29.45	48	Fine with clouds, and windy.	29.57	48	Do.	29.82	41½	Do.; but moderate.
13	29.79	49½	F. & C.	29.75	52½	Do.	23.61	51	Do.
14	29.48	40	Cloudy, with squalls of wind and Hazy; after 10 more clear.	29.70	45	Do.	29.77	42	Do.; wind & some rain.
15	29.45	47	Fine, though a little haze, [cloudy]	29.46	49	Do.; blowing fresh.	29.46	45½	Do.
16	29.69	44½	Cloudy and lowering.	29.76	50	Do.	29.81	45	Do.
17	29.84	51	Very fine; after 2 cloudy.	29.84	54	Cloudy, lowering.	29.93	52½	Fine.
18	29.94	52	Cloudy, lowering; some squalls.	29.80	54	Do.; some few drops of rain.	29.87	52	Do.
19	30.04	50	Cloudy, lowering; some squalls & some Fine, but blowing fresh.	30.02	53½	Fine, though cloudy.	29.89	48	F. & C.; wet haze.
20	29.59	48½	Cloudy, with hard squalls & some Wet fog; at 10 P. & C.	29.52	47	Do.	29.40	38½	Wind and rain.
21	29.48	42½	F. & C.	29.50	40½	Hard squalls with showers.	29.47	41½	Clear, but windy.
22	29.67	44	Fine, but blowing fresh.	29.75	47	F. & C., windy.	29.86	44½	Fine.
23	29.86	48½	F. & C.	29.82	52½	Do.	29.63	50½	Do. Do., moderate.
24	29.75	45	Fine; at 1 cloudy, a sm shower.	29.86	53	Do.	29.95	44½	Do.
25	29.91	46	Fine; after 12 cloudy and windy.	29.86	53	F. & C.	29.78	49	Do.
26	29.73	44	F. & C. blowing hard.	29.82	48	F. & cloudy; windy.	29.88	47	Do. Do.
27	29.69	51	Fine; after 1 cloudy.	29.74	51	Do. Do.	29.84	46	Do.; more moderate.
28	29.83	49		29.80	54	F. & C.	29.75	49	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A R C H, 1817.

Mr. URBAN, *March 8.*

I AM confident that you will not object to finding a corner (an *obscure* one there is not in your Magazine) for the following proverb, which is quoted in Signor Montucci's excellent Collection of "Italian Extracts," as being as old (for Wisdom is not young) as the year 1300. I believe, the more it is considered, the more its truth and importance will be felt—

"Insegnare è cosa di Necessità,
Dilettare è cosa di Suvvità,
Ma Muovere è di Vittoria."

And it must be so; for an address to the reason will have little effect, unless an impression is made on the feelings. The voice of "the Charmer" will not, I trust, be less attended to, when delivered through the organ of the beautiful Italian language. The Proverb is an Address (implied at least) to the best feelings of our nature, and therefore deserves attention, in whatever language it is conveyed. Should you admit it into your Magazine, it may perhaps excite some Correspondent of yours, who has a taste for the beauties of the Italian language, and a sense of the value of important (I might say sublime) truths, to transuse (as far as may be done) those beauties into our language, or at least to give those truths the advantage (with a still greater to those who become acquainted with and feel them) of appearing in an English dress.

Yours, &c. RURICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 26.*

I BEG to offer my acknowledgements to G. W. M. for the information conveyed to me in p. 400 of your last Volume; and to acquaint him that the perusal of the note in p. 156, of "Somerville's History of Great Britain during the Reign of Queen Anne" induced me to apply some time since to Sir George Clerk for the inspection of his Ancestor's

Annotations upon the Memoirs generally and truly ascribed to Mr. Lockhart; and, having explained to him the nature of the papers I was arranging for the press, I ventured to suggest that the addition of Sir John Clerk's MS notes would be a valuable appendage to them, as tending to illustrate that portion of Mr. Lockhart's Work which relates to the Union: but Sir George's absence upon the Continent proves an obstacle to my wishes.

For the information of such of your Readers as may be unacquainted with the Memoirs, and with the character of their Author, allow me, Mr. Urban, to add, that Somerville makes frequent use of that performance, gives his reasons for relying upon Mr. L.'s testimony, says that he had excellent access to information, and acknowledges that, with abatement for the Author's political prejudices, his Memoirs may be admitted as an authoritative voucher for many important facts. Somerville had found among the papers at Peyswick a copy of the Memoirs, with notes by Sir John Clerk, bart. who was a Commissioner for treating of the Union, and in many points differed in his political principles and conduct from his colleague Mr. Lockhart, so that his annotations may be considered as corrective of any errors into which Mr. L. might fall whilst writing under impressions of party heat, by which the best and most able men are naturally biassed.

I have great reason to hope, that G. W. M. will not be disappointed in the expectations he has formed of the Lockhart papers, and that he will be more especially gratified by the perusal of the correspondence with the Chevalier de St. George, and of the detailed adventures of his son. The Work, which will appear towards the close of April, in two quarto volumes, admirably connects with the Stuart and Cobham papers, and

is calculated to excite and reward the attention of all lovers of national history and political anecdote.

Philip Lord Wharton, who died at Wooburn in 1695, was the fourth, and not the first Peer of his family, as described by J. B. p. 328 of your October Magazine. He was a staunch Whig; and his daughter Philadelphia having married Sir Geo. Lockhart, the Lord President, her father interfered in the education of his grandson George L. the Author of the *Memoirs*, &c. and in vain attempted to suppress the Jacobite and Tory principles which the latter seems very early to have imbibed. In the Wharton genealogy I find no mention of Sir Polycarpus Wharton, inquired for by J. B.

Yours, &c. ANTH. AUFRERE.

MR. URBAN, *March 12.*

HAVING heard that that ancient relic, *London Wall*, was about to be pulled down, I repaired thither a few days since, to survey its ruins, before the hand of Modern Improvement shall have swept them away from the surface of the earth.

The present remains are in length 75 yards; their height about nine feet; and thickness six. On the North side the wall has been undermined, and shews a layer of Roman bricks level with the pavement of the street, an undoubted proof of its antiquity. The texture of the wall is, like all other Roman remains, exceedingly firm and well cemented.

London Wall is stated to have been built by Theodosius about the year 368, who also repaired several Cities and Castles, and fortified others. He left, says one of the Historians of London (Noorthouck), every thing so secure, that peace was preserved in Britain till the departure of the Romans in the reign of Honorius, A.D. 402.

In the reign of King John part of the old wall, which had been demolished after the Norman Conquest, was repaired, and carried up of the same thickness, and a height of between eight and nine feet, by the Barons.

Upon this was raised a wall wholly of brick, terminating in battlements, two feet four inches thick, and about eight feet in height. The whole was

adorned by upwards of forty stately towers.

Our forefathers were so careful to preserve this wall clear from incumbrance and prejudice, that they passed a law that no tenement should be built within 16 feet of the walls.

This fragment, emphatically called *London Wall*, being, though not the only portion, one of a very few now remaining open to view in the metropolis, it would be creditable to the taste of the city, to direct that any modern improvement might be so contrived as to spare it from destruction.

The other fragments of the walls of London, which occur to my recollection, are those in Cripplegate Church-yard, and in Little Bridge-street, Black Friars

Yours, &c. G. O. P. T.

Tour through various Parts of the NETHERLANDS and GERMANY in 1815. (Continued from page 104.)

IN my last letter I gave a brief sketch of the History of the Prince of Hainault down to the beginning of the 15th century, at which period the Counts of Hainault possessed the Sovereignty of Holland, Zealand, and Friesland. This rich inheritance devolved in 1417 upon Jacoba, the only daughter of William Count of Hainault, and Margaret of Burgundy. The records of history seldom present a narrative more interesting than that of the Princess Jacoba of Hainault.

Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.

For a detailed account of her misfortunes, I refer your Readers to Shaw's *Sketches of the History of the Austrian Netherlands*; from which I chiefly extract the following abridgement. Connected by consanguinity and affinity with some of the most illustrious families in Europe, and distinguished by beauty and mental accomplishments, Jacoba was married, at the age of fifteen, to the Duke of Touraine, the second son of Charles the Sixth, King of France, who, by the death of his elder brother, became Dauphin a few months after their marriage. The flattering prospect which was opened to her by this alliance soon vanished; for the Dauphin in the second year of his marriage

marriage died suddenly, not without suspicion of having been poisoned by his unnatural mother Isabella of Bavaria, to whom may be applied the character given by Dr. Robertson of Catherine of Medici, that "her boundless and daring ambition never recoiled from any action necessary towards attaining the objects which she had in view." No sooner did Jacoba become a widow, than her father, with the view of strengthening the inheritance of the House of Hainault, planned a matrimonial alliance for his daughter with the Duke of Brabant, a Prince who had neither personal nor mental accomplishments to win the heart of Jacoba. Her father, however, upon his death-bed requested that she would give her hand to the Duke of Brabant; and his request was backed by the solicitation of her mother, who foresaw that the match would ultimately prove advantageous to the House of Burgundy, from which the Duke of Brabant was sprung. Jacoba, from deference to her parents, who were influenced solely by motives of state policy, consented at the age of eighteen to be united to a man for whom she had no affection. This ill-advised step proved the grand source of her subsequent misfortunes: soon after their marriage, an occasion presented itself of exhibiting the conduct of her husband in a light which converted the indifference of Jacoba into feelings of the utmost contempt. Her uncle John of Bavaria, having asserted a groundless claim to Holland and Hainault, took up arms in the former province; and Jacoba, who was *graced with both Minervas*, took the field at the head of her troops of Hainault, and performed prodigies of valour, which were rendered ineffectual by the pusillanimity of her husband, who spread dejection and dismay among the ranks of the Brabanters. At length, that he might hide his shame, he drew away his forces from Holland, commanding Jacoba to follow him into Brabant; and an ignominious peace was concluded with John of Bavaria. In that age of romance and chivalry, when ladies used to appear in the field of battle, armed cap-a-pee, we may easily conceive the impression which the dastardly conduct of the Duke of Brabant was likely to make upon the mind of his

high-spirited and martial consort: she was filled with shame and disgust, and, upon her return to Court, she gave vent to her feelings in strong and indignant terms. This want of policy on her part produced the effect that might naturally be expected upon a narrow and base mind. Neglecting the Princess, the Duke gave himself up to the lowest gratifications; and, not satisfied with estranging himself from her society, he treated her with every mark of contumely, harshness, and brutality. Personal neglect from such a man, under all the circumstances of the case, could only excite, in the mind of Jacoba, remorse for having bestowed her hand without being able to give her heart; but his brutal treatment, which must have alienated the affection of any woman, was intolerable to Jacoba; her contempt was now changed into resentment; and, giving way to the dictates of anger, she formed the resolution of withdrawing entirely from her husband and from Brabant, and retiring into her native country, Hainault. This resolution she carried into effect in the full lustre of her beauty, and when she had attained only her twentieth year. With a heart susceptible of all the tenderness of love, and feeling the anguish of the bitterest disappointment in her union with the Duke of Brabant, she availed herself of a plea for dissolving it, which had been thought so powerful an objection to the marriage, as to render a Papal dispensation necessary, namely, the nearness of blood; and while she sought, upon that ground, to annul her marriage with the Duke of Brabant, she happened to cast her eyes upon a Prince who quickly made a complete conquest of her heart; and this was no other than the handsome, the brave, and accomplished Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, the youngest brother of Henry the Fifth, King of England.—Jacoba, at their first interview, had made a visible impression upon the Duke of Gloucester; and the ardour of their mutual attachment soon arose to such a height as is seldom met with, except in the fancy of Poets.—But, although the Duke of Gloucester was captivated by the charms of Jacoba, he was not dead to ambition; and the prospect of attaining the sovereignty of so

many rich and powerful provinces stimulated his eagerness to annul the former marriage of Jacoba. But, whilst the fond pair were indulging the hope of a speedy accomplishment of their wishes, a powerful obstacle to their union arose in a kinsman of Jacoba—namely, Philip Duke of Burgundy, who, already master of large domains in the Netherlands, was ambitious to augment the power of his House in that country. He aspired to the fair inheritance of the Princess of Hainault; and, with that view, he resolved to use all the efforts of political intrigue to prevent her union with the Duke of Gloucester. But, notwithstanding his powerful opposition to the match, especially in the English Court, where his influence was very considerable, he was unable to hinder the lovers from accomplishing their purpose. The former marriage of Jacoba was annulled by the Pope; and the Princess of Hainault came to England, where she was received with the most flattering marks of attention by the King and the Court, and married with pomp to the Duke of Gloucester, who now took the title of Count of Hainault, Holland, and Zealand. After some time, the Duke, accompanied by a body of English troops, passed over with the Princess into Hainault, and every thing seemed to promise to Jacoba an uninterrupted enjoyment of public and domestic felicity; but this sunshine of prosperity was of short duration, and Jacoba's union with the Duke of Gloucester proved to her a source of greater misery than she had yet experienced. Soon after her return to Hainault, she began to experience the effects of the resentment of the Duke of Burgundy, who inveighed with the utmost severity against the levity of her conduct; and, after loud complaints of the wrong done to the Duke of Brabant, he joined his troops to those of that Prince, to oppose the Duke of Gloucester, who was defeated with great slaughter at Brauc in Hainault. The Duke returned to England with the view of collecting a force sufficient to make head against his antagonists.—Jacoba at first had determined to accompany him thither; but, overcome by the importunate supplications of the citizens of Mons, the capital of Hainault, who promised to defend her

during the absence of the Duke, she consented to fix her abode in that city, until succours should arrive from England; but she soon had cause to repent of the confidence she had placed in their promises; for the people of Mons having been seduced from their allegiance by the intrigues of the Duke of Burgundy, she was compelled to surrender, and was conveyed as a prisoner to Ghent. The courage and address of Jacoba did not forsake her in this extremity. Disguising herself in man's apparel, and passing through the streets of Ghent by night, she found means to escape into her province of Holland, where she soon found herself at the head of a numerous force, with which she overpowered her disaffected subjects in that province. The Duke of Burgundy, who, under the pretext of supporting the rights of the Duke of Brabant, had an eye to the aggrandisement of his own House, alarmed at the success of Jacoba in Holland, advanced with his army into that country, where he defeated an English force which had been sent thither in aid of the Princess. This was a severe blow to Jacoba, which was followed by fresh disasters in other parts of her dominions. These calamities were followed by domestic troubles, which more deeply affected her mind. Pope Martin the Fifth having triumphed over Benedict the Thirteenth, by whom the first marriage of Jacoba had been annulled, was prevailed upon by the Duke of Burgundy to confirm that marriage, and to issue a bull dissolving the second marriage, with the addition of a severe clause, by which the Princess was restrained from marrying the Duke of Gloucester, even if she should become a widow by the death of the Duke of Brabant. But the blow that imprinted the deepest wound on the mind of Jacoba was the inconstancy of the Duke of Gloucester, who, under various pretexts, which thinly veiled his passion for the daughter of Lord Cobham, whom he afterwards married, declared his purpose of separating himself from the Princess of Hainault, thereby leaving a stain upon his memory which all his great and popular qualities will never be able to efface. Pressed by the armies of the Duke of Burgundy, deserted by her perfidious subjects, forsaken by the ungrateful Duke of Gloucester,

Gloucester, the unfortunate Jacoba, after many displays of a noble and valorous spirit, was obliged to yield to the Duke of Burgundy; and the terms which he prescribed were of such a nature, as plainly declared the motives by which his conduct had been actuated. By one article it was stipulated, that all the dominions of Jacoba were to be governed by himself, with the title of her Lieutenant. By another, that, being now a widow by the death of the Duke of Brabant, she should never contract a future marriage without the consent of the States of her Provinces, and of the Duke of Burgundy. Jacoba was not more than twenty-seven years of age when these rigorous terms were imposed upon her; she submitted to her hard fate with a magnanimity becoming her character as a heroine; and being divested of all authority as a Sovereign, while she retained the name, she retired into the province of Zealand, where she lived upon a slender revenue which she derived from the parsimony of the Duke of Burgundy. There, in those islands that are surrounded by the Scheld, where, dividing itself into many channels, it pours its waters into the ocean, she indulged those melancholy reflections on which the unhappy vicissitudes of her life suggested. Sometimes, to relieve her melancholy, she joined in the village sports, and in instituted exercises in horsemanship, or in archery. In these exercises, wherein she excelled, and which were so congenial to her active and martial spirit, she was delighted to win the prize, and to be proclaimed by the voice of the villagers Queen of the rural sports. In this manner did Jacoba pass her time during a period of two years, her beauty as yet but little impaired by time or the sorrows of her life—when Love, which had proved to her the source of so many distresses, once more surprised her in her retirement, and prepared for her new misfortunes. Among the Lords of Holland who had been the most adverse to the interests of Jacoba, and who on that account had been rewarded by the Duke of Burgundy, was Francis Borselen, Lord of Martendyke. This nobleman had large estates in Zealand, where he frequently resided. His opposition to the interests of Jacoba had long kept him at a distance from that Princess, till

an accidental circumstance gained him access to her acquaintance. Margaret of Burgundy, the mother of Jacoba, having sent to her daughter a present of a fine horse from Hainault, and Jacoba, from the extreme meanness of the Duke of Burgundy, being unable to reward the person by whom the horse had been brought, so liberally as she wished; Borselen, who had learned her distress from a domestic, took occasion to present a large sum of money with such grace and delicacy, that Jacoba, touched with his generous sympathy, forgot all the prejudices which she had entertained against him, and intimated her wish to have an opportunity of thanking her benefactor in person.—Kindness from a person whom she had long considered as an enemy had melted the tender heart of Jacoba into feelings of admiration and gratitude, and personal acquaintance prepossessed her still more in his favour (for Borselen to a graceful person joined the most engaging manner). At length her inclination for this nobleman, growing from the solitude in which she lived, and perhaps also from the hard restraints imposed upon her, became so strong that she could no longer conceal the impression he had made upon her, and love took possession of her heart. The cause Jacoba had inspired Borselen with a reciprocal passion; and she, forgetting the disparity of rank and the engagements by which she was fettered, united herself with him by a private marriage.

The Duke of Burgundy, who had employed spies to watch the conduct of Jacoba, was no sooner apprised of this marriage, than he hastened to draw from it that advantage which it afforded to his ambition. While he was awarfully pleased, he affected violent indignation. He ordered Borselen to be apprehended, and conveyed from Zealand to the Castle of Rupelmonde in Flanders, situated at the confluence of the Ruper and the Scheld. With a view to alarm the Princess, he caused a report to be spread that the life of Borselen was to atone for the presumption of which he had been guilty. The Princess of Hainault, anxious to save her husband from the danger in which his attachment to her had involved him, collected a small force in Zealand; and, having armed some vessels, till

sailed up the Scheld, in the hope of surprising Rupelmonde, and delivering her husband. On her approach to Rupelmonde, she learned that her design had been discovered, that a large force was assembled to oppose her, and that the Duke himself was in the Castle. Disappointed in her scheme, Jacoba requested that she might be permitted, from her vessel, to speak with her cousin the Duke of Burgundy; and the Duke not declining the conference, she inquired with all the anxiety that love and fear could dictate, if her husband was yet alive.—In answer to this question, the Duke gave orders, that Borselen should be brought forth on the terrace that bordered the river, when the Princess, with the ardour that was natural to her, transported with joy at the sight of a person so dear, and forgetting that she gave herself into the power of the Duke, instantly sprang from her vessel upon the shore, and ran with eagerness to embrace her husband.

Philip had now obtained the advantage which he sought; and, detaining the Princess, wrought so powerfully on her fears for her husband, that, in order to purchase his freedom and his life, she consented to yield up to the Duke of Burgundy the entire Sovereignty of all her dominion: so high a price did the ambition of the Duke require for the ransom of Borselen! Having thus obtained the object to which he had long aspired, the Duke took possession of the States of Jacoba; and those Provinces, accustomed to his controul, and by his arts imposed towards their Sovereign, submitted quietly to his Government. In return for the ample concessions of Jacoba, certain estates were assigned to her in Holland and Zealand, which she, setting no bounds to her affection for her husband, bestowed in free gift on Borselen, who was created Count of Ostervant by Philip, and decorated with the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Thus was acquired by Philip Duke of Burgundy, and by him transmitted to his descendants, the Province of Hainault, and with it the Provinces of Holland, Zealand, and Friesland. This Prince has been distinguished by the title of Philip the Good, an appellation to which he is in some degree entitled from the general mildness of his government; but impar-

tial History will always reproach him with the wrongs done to the Countess of Hainault; and his unkind and ungenerous treatment of this Princess, his kinswoman; and the unfair advantage that he drew from her errors in conduct, errors that merit great indulgence, imprint a deep and indelible stain on his memory. Jacoba, who, in place of all her pompous titles, now bore only the title of Countess of Ostervant, retired into Zealand, to taste the pleasures of a comparatively humble station, in the society of a husband who had given her such unequivocal proofs of entire affection, and whose love she rewarded with the possession of her whole heart. Jacoba died at the age of 36, and was buried in the tomb of the Counts of Holland. During the last and happiest period of her life Jacoba used to amuse herself in framing vases of earthen ware. Many of these were afterwards found in the lake that surrounded the Castle where she resided, and were long religiously kept by the people of the country, who named them the Vases of the Lady Jacoba of Hainault.

In my next letter, I purpose concluding my observations on the Province of Hainault; and hope also, to introduce your Readers to Brussels and Waterloo.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS,
(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

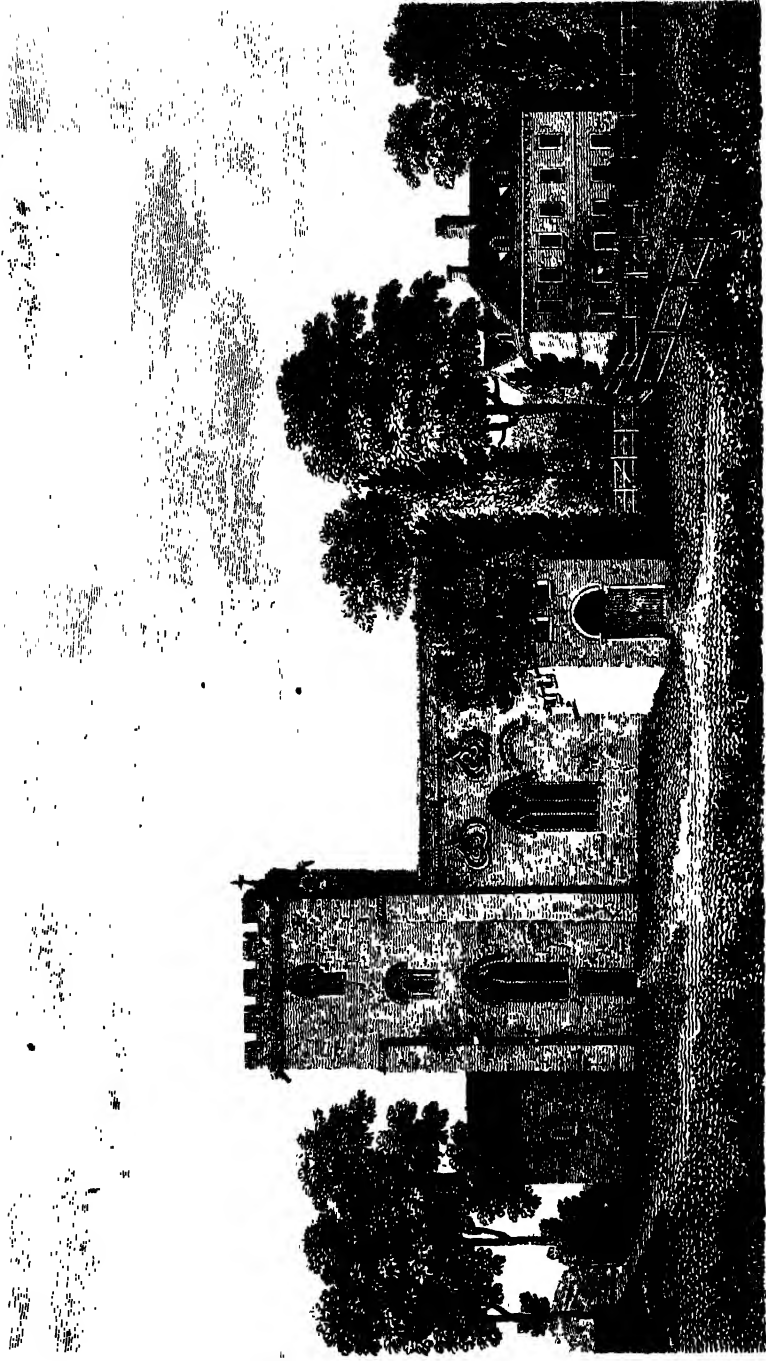
Jan. 9.

TEN years are now elapsed since the Proprietors of the Continuation of Granger's *Biography* threw out a hint that it might be expedient to incorporate both Works in a new edition, to be enriched with the accounts of Portraits either wholly omitted in those works, or engraved since their publication.

The four 8vo volumes of Granger are, I believe, now out of print, so that it should seem to be the time to carry into effect an enlarged edition. If the Proprietors make known their intentions, there can be no doubt but corrections and new matter would be cheerfully contributed. It is a pity that the elegant amusement of collecting Portraits should be damped from the want of assistance, not only in their chronological arrangement, but in reference to their connexion with the History of the Country.

Yours, &c. STEVEN MUSGROVE.
Mr.

First Map March 1871, 10/12/23



BARTON ST. GEORGE CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.

Mr. URBAN, *Towcester, Jan. 1.*
WITH this I send a view of the Church and Parsonage of Barton Segrave, in Huxlow Hundred, co. Northampton (*see Plate I.*), which I have selected from a collection of drawings, by myself, of all the Churches in the County, out of respect to the memory of Mr. Bridges the Historian, who lies buried within its walls.

How much the County of Northampton is indebted to him, his valuable History evinces, though he did not survive the completion of his labours; and much also is the County obliged to the Committee who superintended the publication of the Work; among whom Sir T. Cave, bart. Sir G. Robinson, bart. Sir W. Dolben, bart. and Rev. Peter Whalley, should particularly be noticed.

A slight sketch of the early history of this parish, as given by Bridges, may suffice.

The village is situate on a gentle ascent, and bounded by Warkton on the North, on the West by Kettering, from which it is divided by the rivulet Ise, on the South by Burton Latimer, and on the East by Cranford. In Bridges's time it contained 19 families; but before the inclosure, which was early in the seventeenth century, the town was considerably larger. The village derived its additional name from the family of Segrave, the most eminent member of which was Nicholas de Segrave, who Edward IV. was Marshal of Eng-

land, and obtained license to make a castle of his manor-house at Barton.

At the time Mr. Bridges wrote his History, he held this manor, with a considerable estate here, which his father had purchased about 1665. The Duke of Montague was then lord paramount.

"The Church, dedicated to St. Botolph, consists of a body and South aisle leaded, and chancel covered with slate. At the upper end of the South aisle is the burial place of the Bridges family. Between the church and chancel is a low broad embattled tower (built on four spacious Saxon arches) in which are four bells. The Church and Chancel, including the Tower, are 314 feet long, the body and aisle 148 feet broad. The tower and body of the Church, except the upper part, which by the difference of the stone appears to have been raised, are very old. The South aisle is more modern. The window of the North side has been apparently altered, to answer the window of the South aisle. To the South are plain marks of a cross aisle."

The Porch was rebuilt in 1604, under the direction of the Hon. and Rev. R. B. Stopford. When forming the paved way to that entrance, a stone coffin was discovered, with a cross, &c. on its lid, which has been placed in the Church. The North door-way of the Church, inside the Porch, is of Saxon workmanship, with a curious sculpture over it, worthy the attention of the Antiquary. The following monumental inscriptions are not in Bridges's History:

1. "Johannem Bridges, Armig.
 Literarum et Literatorum
 amantissimum,
 ingenti Librorum suppellectilo
 superbientem,
 et quædam de Patriis Antiquitatibus
 cogitantem,
 placuit D. O. M.
 in pulverem et terram
 diruere,
 ubi omnia ista
 pereunt.
 Natus Binsfieldiæ in agro Berch.
 mortalitatis exuvias deposuit apud Hospit. Lincoln,
 Anno { Salutis MDCCXXIV.
 { Etatis LVIII.
 Hoc Marmor Sepulchrale
 Brooke Bridges propriis Sumptibus
 poni curavit A. D. MDCCCLIII."
2. "Infra hunc fornitem sepulchralem
 cineribus deponi voluit
 Johannes Bridges, Armiger,
 Gulielmi armigeri filius unicus,
 Johannis viri summâ laude digni,

time ago, relative to Henry Pargeter Lewis, whose welfare you, Sir, have largely promoted, by kindly inserting his unhappy case in your Magazine; and whose humane friends will gladly hear that he now enjoys every comfort of which his peculiar malady is susceptible. Indeed so much improved are his general habits, that, with a proper person to accompany him, he constantly attends divine service at Church, on the weekdays, not always on the Sabbath, on account of the strong emotions produced with a limb by the organ and united voices of a large congregation, which violently agitate, and sometimes overpower him. He therefore is prudently restrained from attending *there*, unless placed in some remote and retired pew; because such restraint frequently hurts him; although I suspect he is not capable of feeling any devotional sentiment. Yet the delight with which he visits the sanctuary, furnishes a striking proof of the abiding influence of early custom; his feet having been uniformly guided thither by his deceased parents, when a boy; and from those visits he now seems to derive more enjoyment than from any other source. Nearly the whole of the Church-service he can repeat by rote; and the Bible he takes much delight in: but, after he has done reading it, every trace of what he has perused instantly vanishes. Pictures in the books which I sometimes lend him, are imprinted more lasting upon his mind. These, at almost any period afterwards, he will accurately remember, and say what they denote, notwithstanding their titles are concealed. He is attended by an aged female, for whom he has a filial fondness, he regularly walks abroad, for exercise; and although his manner and gestures are very singular, such is the respect in which he is held, that even thoughtless children never offer him the least civility or interruption. Well had it been, if the juvenile authors of his calamity had been swayed by similar considerate feelings! Who they are, remains still unknown to all except themselves, and that Being who was about the bed where the calamity happened, is still about the path of the poor sufferer, to raise up guardians among the good for his support, and spieeth out the ways of those who caused him to be thus dependent

on the bounty of his fellow-creatures. With cordial thanks for your obliging services on his behalf, I am,
Yours, &c. LUKE BOOKER.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.

AS I have long known and loved the harmony of your spirit, and that although we are neither of us very able professors in the Science of Musick, yet we have sometimes, as the "*Laborum dulce Lumen*," sought the concord of sweet sounds—you are therefore the fittest friend I have to sympathise with me in the following case: During the last recess I had the pleasure of being present at a celebrated annual festival of Musick, where the first Performers were met, the highest harmony preserved, and the most fashionable audience assembled. Indeed I had been informed that so convinced were every family for many miles round, that both taste and execution would surpass almost the Commemoration of Handel, that the most eager solicitation for tickets of admission had been manifested; and those who had applied early, and others who had not applied at all, were actually despised, as not worthy of being associated with or noticed by their neighbours, and they were in short become little less than nothing. Such was the Christian consolation of these friends. Animated by this ardent expectation, I esteemed every family I saw in this crowded assembly equal in musical skill to Cramer or to Beethoven themselves; and as I boast the taste of an Amateur, it was very gratifying to me, to anticipate the profound attention and the scientific observations of those near whom I had the honour to be placed.

When the Orchestra first opened, the silence with which the first part of the Grand Overture was heard, afforded me the most satisfactory hopes that equal attention would be paid to the whole; but no sooner was it closed, than a gentleman who appeared to understand it remarked it was very fine, but his lady thought it rather too long. The first Act proceeded, and was accompanied with remarks not more profound; the symphonies furnished rare opportunities for the gossip of the day to begin; and whenever there was a rest or an abrupt pause, the voices of half

half whisper were so distinct, as to raise a blush on the cheeks of those who were thus betrayed. In the second Act many fans were held up to hide a gape as long as when the thumb and forefinger are stretched wide apart; however, until this time I had been suffered to enjoy the concert in quiet; but a lady near me began now to grow very uneasy, and leant across me to her friend, and talked of a visit the day before, and most rapidly quizzed all the company while Milton's 'Sweet Echo' engaged the performers. I changed seats with her, which, as the lady was remarkably fat, occasioned a disturbance to the rows before and behind, for which of course I alone was blamed. The Orchestra lost no time, nor any credit, for their whole selection was the most judicious I had ever heard; but it did not secure them from the ungoverned propensity of the people to talk about any thing the most foreign to the purpose; and when the whole closed with the grand Chorus in the Messiah, the company rejoiced more at the close than the performance, whilst they nevertheless most candidly applauded. Now, Sir, all this led me to reflect whether the power of Musick is real or imaginary. If there were not something gentle in the entertainment, I doubt whether any assemblage would ever be collected to hear it. It moves the passions; but as soon as it ceases, say, indeed, when but little of it has been given, *ennui* seems to prevail, and it leaves nothing for the mind. Like a steam-engine, it has all the effect, till the heat evaporates, or like a gas-light, it is extinguished.—The want of a National Musick at a battle has been the known cause of the troops of that Nation failing. Orpheus and Pan, and Apollo himself, have done wonders amongst the brutes and the human animals of Heathen Mythology; but, Sir, such enlightened auditors are not reserved for modern times;—and every pastoral shepherd that piped his lay to his flock while his Colmet was kind, left them to their animal recreations, and hung his lute upon some bending willow whenever she frowned—Musick then lost its power. I questioned much with myself whether it has any general power or not; and, without losing time, I shall now refer you to a high

authority, whose judgment is deservedly ranked upon the highest of Moses seat.

Being in the country one day, said Vigneul Marville, Professor of Musick, I had a mind to see whether beasts, as it is commonly said of them, take pleasure in Musick. Whilst my companion was playing upon an instrument, I considered attentively a cat, a dog, a horse, an ass, an hind, some cows, some little birds, and a cock and hens, which were in the court below the window where we stood. The cat paid no regard to the Musick, and, to judge by his physiognomy, he would have given all the symphonies in the world for a mouse; he stretched himself out in the sun, and went to sleep. The horse stopped short before the window, and, as he was grazing, he raised his head from time to time. The dog sat him down like a monkey, fixing his eyes steadfastly on the Musician, and continued a long time in the same posture, with the air and attitude of a connoisseur. The ass took no notice of us at all, munching his thistles very demurely. The hind set up her large broad ears, and seemed to be extremely attentive. The cows gave us a look, and then marched off. The little birds in a cage and on the trees strained their throats and sang with the utmost eagerness; whilst the cock minded nothing but the hens, and the hens busied themselves in scratching the dung-hill."

The late Dr. Jortin, who studied Musick for relaxation from his laborious writings, on reading this description, said, "Imagine these creatures to be human, and you will have no bad representation of any one of our politest assemblies at a musical performance."

I shall now leave you, dear Sir, to reflect upon all this; and you shall tell me the result of your thoughts after we have met at the next Concert of Antient Musick. A. H.

BIBLIOMANIA.

Ἰδὲ ὀλίγον πρὸς πλείον ἔλκην ἑλκὺν ἀνάπτει.

MR. URBAN,

LITTLE could your Readers in general, or your very humble servant in particular, have anticipated from the remarks of your friend E. S. the overflowing fund of information

tion and amusement which those remarks have been permitted to occasion. The lively *jeu d'esprit* of your good-humoured Correspondent ΜΥΣΤΕΥΣ, I consider no contradiction of the plain matter of fact, stated seriously and correctly by me: on the contrary, I beg leave to assure you that I apprehend whatever gentleman shall undertake a similar ramble in search of the three CANTERS, for some considerable time to come, will find cause to attest the truth of a statement thus ludicrously drawn up. I do know, Sir, upon the authority of some of our leading Booksellers, that (since the publication of my letter in your widely-circulated Magazine) orders for the small *Plantin* editions of CANTER'S SOPHOCLES, ÆSCHYLUS, and EURIPIDES, have been expedited, not to the Universities of England, Ireland, and Scotland, merely, but also to France, Germany, and Holland, in the fond hope and expectation of obtaining some stray copies of these choice works, but hitherto without success. It is certain, indeed, that most of our great London Catalogues for 1817 tantalize us with fallacious appearances,—alas!

"They palter with us in a double sense; They keep the word of promise to our eyes,

And break it to our hope."

I wish here to be clearly understood, however, as by no means desirous to impugn the fair-dealing of their various proprietors. *The trade*, technically so denominated, are all on the alert just now: they are fully aware (though some few individuals among them are convinced rather too late for their immediate benefit) of the exquisite delicacy and sterling worth of these rare CANTER editions; and gladly would they, one and all, buy up the articles whenever they shall henceforth be brought to the hammer, or offered to them by private transfer. Meanwhile, catalogues are pompously, gorgeously, and (excuse the equivocal expression) most *voluminously* compiled; and many Booksellers, walking by faith more than by sight, put down works of uncommon value and occurrence, *ad captandos Bibliomaniacos aliosque librorum helluones*; not doubting the possibility of purchase in the course of time, amidst the fluctuating vicissitudes of busi-

ness, trusting moreover to the chances of life with the frequent changes of literary wealth.

When I mentioned the scarcity of the *Plantin* tragedians, I was not ignorant that two other "gems of brightest water" demanded and deserved equal celebrity: I shall very briefly describe them both.

I. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΕΥΤΡΑΠΕΛΩΤΑΤΟΥ ΚΟΜΩΔΙΑΙ "ΕΝΔΕΚΑ Aristophanis facetissimi Comœdiarum undecim. Ex officinâ Plantinianâ, apud Christophorum Raphelengium, Academiæ Lugduno-Bat. Typographum, C13. 13, C. six hundred and twenty pages, small octodecimo.

TYPOGRAPHUS LECTORI. — Proderant ex officinâ nostrâ, Lector amice, Aristophanis aliquot Comœdiarum, videlicet *πᾶστο, νηέλαι, βάτραχοι, ἰππίς*, quas Fr. Raphelengius pater meus pie memoriæ ante annos aliquot minutiori hæc formâ singulatim excuderat. Eas dum ob exiguam molis commoditatem studiosis valde gratas, nec non scholis perutiles prædicarent amici, ac cæterarum, quæ extarent, editionem efflagitarent: non potui non eorum efflagitationibus ac expectationi satisfacere. En, igitur, omnes Comœdias conjunctim et uno quodâ amni fasce, pari typorum elegantia, ac formæ concinnitate jam evulgamus. Anctor sane est optimus ac pervetustus, dictionis elegantia perspicuus, orationis festivitate ornatus, ac sententiarum pondere gravis, quod ejus lectione quàm meâ oratione magis percipies. Tu interim hisce laboribus frue, ac studium nostrum qualecunque est æqui bonique consulto. Hoc si feceris, ad majora nos incitabis. Vale.

There is not a single copy of the above book on sale in all London. I once procured one at Mr. George Ollor's excellent shop, in Postern-row, Tower-hill; and have sought for another very diligently and "doggedly" * since, in vain.

II. — ΠΙΝΔΑΡΙ Olympia, Pythia, Nemæa, Isthmia. Cæterorum octo Lyricorum carmina, Alcæi, Sapphus, Stesichori, Ibyci, Anacreontis, Bacchylidis, Simonidis, Alcmænis, nonnulla etiam aliorum. Omnia Græcè et Latine. *Pindari interpretatio nova est, eaque ad verbum: cæteri partim ad verbum, partim carmine sunt redditi.* Antverpiæ, Ex officinâ Christophori Plantini, Anno c13. 10. LXVII. two hundred pages. Hen. Steph. seq.

* Dr. Johnson.

Of this beautiful production it is hardly probable that a specimen will ever fairly come before the public eye in the way of sale. The edition is so remarkably good, the copies are so lamentably scarce, and the size is so luxuriously *handy*, that, combined, they produce a fascinating attraction, altogether irresistible. In the process of my own short career from auction to auction, and from shop to shop, [materially assisted as I was for more than 20 years by my late indefatigable ferret, jackal, and friend, Dr. Isaac Gossett,] I have never seen more than four perfect copies: of which two, *ruled throughout*, are still in my possession; one is the property of a D. D. of the University of Cambridge; and the fourth and last was borne away from my grasp in triumph by the late venerable Dr. Dampier, of Ely, in the year 1793. I remember well that the said long-contested rarity was splendidly bound in red morocco, and was bought by the learned Doctor for a very few pounds and some odd shillings: I cannot accurately recollect the sum, but we all deemed it excessive, as literary stock then stood.

Your Chelsea Correspondent, whose signature I presume is enigmatical, pays no slight honour to the quotation made by me from Sebastian Brant, and expatiates with much allowable self-congratulation on the importance of his two editions of that sensible writer's performance. My editions of *STULTIFERA NAVIS* are, I. that whence I made my quotation, and II. that of 1497, in laudatissima Germaniæ urbe Basiliensi nuper operâ et promotione Johannis de Olpe. This last is seldom to be found perfect, and is sure to be bought dear, *aye, au poids de l'or*. My copy has one hundred and eighteen plates, and consists of one hundred and forty-five leaves of letter-press, with a copious *Registrum*, ending thus, 1497, *Nihil sine causâ. Olpe*.

Of Barclay's translation, at least two editions were printed.

I.—BARCLAY'S (ALEXANDER) *SHIP OF FOLYS OF THE WORLD*, translated out of Laten, French, and Doche. Imprinted in London by Richard Pynson, 1509. *folio*.

A fine copy of the above is in the possession of Messrs. Longman & Co.

II.—*STULTIFERA NAVIS*. quâ omnium mortuorum narratur stultitia, admodum utilis et necessaria ab omnibus ad suam

salutem perlegenda, à Latino sermone in nostrum vulgarem versa, et jam diligenter impressa.

An. Do. 1570. THE SHIP OF FOOL'S, wherein is shewed the folly of all States, with divers other workes adjoynd unto the same, very profitable and fruitfull for all men. Translated out of Latin into English by Alexander Barclay, Priest. *folio*.

This edition contains one hundred and seventeen plates, and two hundred and seventy-four leaves, or five hundred and forty-eight pages: it is printed by John Cawood. The original translation was completed in 1508, at which time Barclay was Chaplain "in the Colledge of St. Mary Otery, in the countie of Devon." He dedicated the result of his labours to Dr. Thomas Comiso, in a well-written Latin Address.

Of the latter edition Mr. Barlace has a very good copy for sale: so, also, has the intelligent Mr. Trophook.

For the gratification of your English readers, I subjoin a correct transcript of Barclay's Paraphrase of Brant's admirable satire, quoted by me in your Magazine for November 1816, p. 420. & am, G. F. S.

*I am the first foole of all the world here,
To keepe the pompe, the feine, and che
the sage. [inter L.
For this is my minde, thus em pleasure
Of booke, to have great prynces and ap-
paralle. [simple,
I take no wisdom by them, nor let
Nor them perceive not, and then I soon
despise. [boast,
Thus am I a foole, and all that see that
That in this Ship the chiefe place I go-
verne,*

By this wide sea with fool's wandring,
The cause is plaine and easy to discern,
Still am I busy, booke's assembling,
For to have plentie it is a pleasant
thing. [boast
In my conceyt, and to have them ay in
But what they meane do I not under-
stande.

But yet I have them in great reverence,
And honour, saving them from filth
and ordure,
By often brushing and much diligence,
Full goodly bounde in pleasant co-
verture,

Of damas, sattin, or els of velvet pure
I keepe them sure, fearing least they
should be lost, [boast
For in them is the cunning wherein I me
But if it fortune that any learned men
Within my house fall to disputation,
I drawe the curtaynes to shewe my boke's
then,

That

That they of my cunning should make
probation:
I kepe not to fall in alteration.
And while they commen, my bookes I
turne and winde, [minde.
For all is in them, and nothing in my
Ptolomeus the riche caused longe agone
Over all the worlde good bookes to be
sought,
Done was his commaundement anone:
These bokes he had, and in his studie
brought, [he thought,
Which passed all earthly treasure as
But neverthelesse he did him not apply
Unto their doctrine, but lived unhappily.
Lo in likewise of bookes I have store,
But fewe I reade, and fewer under-
stande,
I folowe not their doctrine nor their lore,
It is enough to beare a booke in hande:
It were to muche to be in suche a
bande
For to be bound toloke within the booke,
I am content on the fayre covering to
looke.
Why should I studie to hurt my wit
thereby, [cessive?
Or trouble my minde with studie ex-
Sith many are which studie right busely,
And yet thereby shall they never
thrive: [contrue,
The fruite of wisdom can they not
And many to studie so muche are in-
clude, [munde.
That utterly they fall out of their
Eche is not lettred that nowe is made a
lorde,
Nor eche a clerke that hath a benefice:
They are not all lawyers that ples do
recorde, [wise,
All that are promoted are not fully
Onsuche chaunce nowe fortune throwes
her dice, [game,
That though one knowe but the yrishe
Yet would he have a gentleman's name.
So in like wise I am in suche case,
Though I nought can I woulde be
called wise:
Also I may set another in my place *,
Which may for me my bookes exercise,
Or els I shall ensue the common guise,
And say *concedo* to every argument,
Least by much speche my Latin should
be spent.
I am like other clerkes which so froward-
ly them gyde, [promotion:
That after they are once come unto
They geve them to pleasure, their study
set aside. [votion:
Their avance covering with fained de-
Yet dayly they preache, and have great
derision [vetise,
Against the rude lay men, and all for co-

* To wit: The ingenious author of
"THE LINCOLNE NOSEGAY." Æt. Es. Ss.

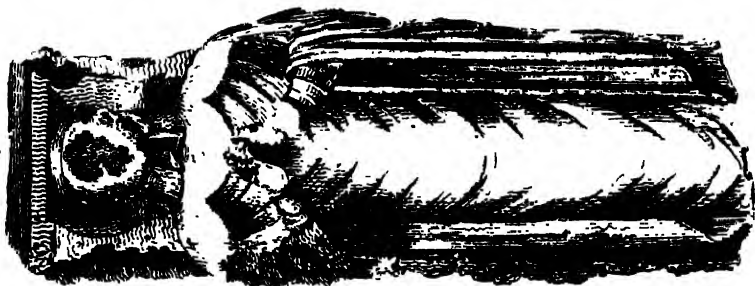
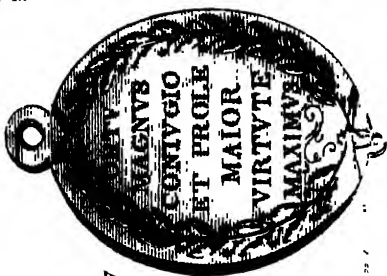
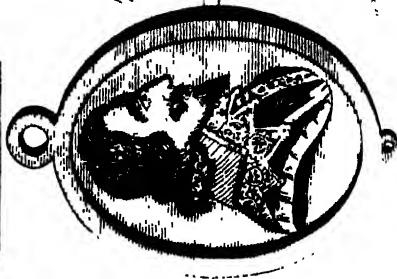
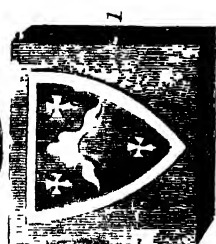
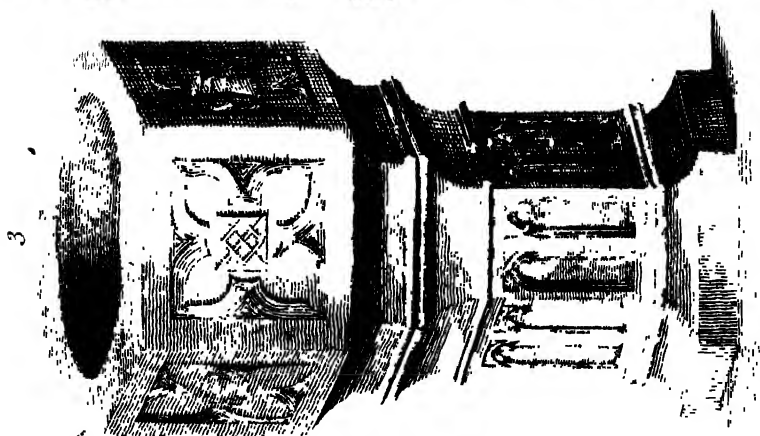
Though their owne conscience be blinded
with that vice.
But if I durst truth plainly utter and ex-
presse, [venience,
This is the speciall cause of this incon-
That greatest fooles and fullest of lewdnes,
Having least wit, and simplest science,
Are first promoted, and have greatest
reverence. [on his fist,
For if one can flatter, and beare a hawke
He shal be made parson of Honington
or of Clist.
But he that is in study ay firme and dili-
gent, [Christe's lore,
And without all favour preacheth
Of all the cominaltie nowe a dayes is
sore shent,
And by estates threatned oft therefore.
Thus what avayle is it to us, to study
more, [dome or vertue,
To knowe either Scripture, truth, wise-
Since fewe or none without favour dare
them shewe.
But, O noble Doctours, that worthy are
of name, [their diligence:
Consider our olde fathers, note well
Ensue ye their s'toppes, obtayne ye suche
fame, [prudence,
As they did living, and that by true
Within their heartes they planted their
science, [to fewe such be,
And not in pleasaunt bookes: but nowe
Therfore in this SHIP come you and
rowe with me.
*The Lenvoy of Alexander Barclay,
translatour, exhorting the fooles accloyed
with this vice to amend their folly*
Say woorthie Doctours and Clerkes
curious: [such number?
What moveth you of bookes to have
Since divers doctrines through way con-
trarious, [encomber.
Doth man's minde distract and sore
Alas! blinde men awake out of your
slumber. [plye,
And if ye will needes your bookes multi-
With diligence endeavour you some to
occupye.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 14.

I FIND in Messrs. Longman and Co's
Catalogue for the past year (art.
4395) a Work entitled "*Dugdale's*
Calendar of the Years of our Lord
God, and those of the Kings of Eng-
land.—London, 1685." But am at a
loss to know why the said work is
classed as *Dugdale's*; for, on refer-
ence to a copy of this "*Chronica*
Juridicalia," the Author (who is
nameless) speaking of Dugdale, says,
"To the careful industry of this great
person am I chiefly obliged for most of
this Chronological Table."

Who was the Compiler of the
Work in question? D. M. Y.

Mr



4 feet 6 In

Mr. URBAN, *Shaftesbury, Feb. 1.*
HAVING obtained permission from John Dyneley, esq. the proprietor of the site of the late Abbey of Shaftesbury, to make any searches I might think proper, I employed a workman to dig there, and at the depth of about six feet from the surface, came to the floor (as I apprehend) of the Conventual Church. It is composed of what is called Roman tile, having gryphons, dragons, greyhounds, and other animals, burnt in the bricks or tiles, interspersed with the arms of Stourton and Bonham in painted shields, similarly burnt in, surrounded in each case with a border. The bricks or tiles are about four inches square, and I send you a Drawing of one (*See Plate II. fig. 1.*), having the arms of Bonham, done, as I suppose, when the Abbess Bonham presided—her Abbey commenced in 1462; she succeeded the Abbess Stourton. I met in the search with many mutilated Monuments, chiefly of Purbeck marble; a Drawing also of one of these I send you (*See Fig. 2.*) It seems as if those into whose hands the Abbey materials fell were anxious that the names of the dead should be concealed, as the face of the figure is destroyed, as well as the legend which once surrounded it. I have met with several other Monuments, but not a single one with an inscription. Remains of the billeted mouldings of massive pillars, of the Purbeck slender marble shafts, every where dispersed under-ground, convince me, that this once grand pile of buildings was composed of Saxon, Norman, and the modern architecture or pointed arch.
 CH. BOWLES.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 4.*
FIG. 3 is an ancient octagonal Font in the Church of Litchet Maltravers, co. Dorset; on which is, 1. a rose; 2. a fret (the arms of the family of Maltravers); 3. a rudder; 4. a cinquefoil; 5. a fret; 6. a rudder; 7. a rose; 8. a cinquefoil. The Font has a large octangular wooden cover terminating in a point at top.
 Yours, &c. N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Wimpole-street, Feb. 6.*
I SEND you the Impressions and Drawings of two Antique Seals which were dug up at Evesham in
 GENT. MAG. March, 1817.

Worcestershire, of the Inscription on which a fac-simile is annexed to each seal, delineated by the aid of a magnifying glass; they are in Gothic letters, which shew them to be of the fourteenth century. The inscription on the smaller seal, fig. 4. is:

S'I. DE THROKEMERTOR.
 i.e. Sigillum Johannis de Throkemertor.

On Fig. 5.

HEMERIT. VA'DER MANDERT.
 i.e. Hemerit. Vander Mandert.
 probably a Fleming.

The arms of this person are in the center of the seal. Fig. 4 appears to have been a seal of the Throckmortons, a family mentioned by Tindal, in his History of Evesham, as having lived near Evesham at the time of the dissolution of the monastery. This inscription shews the orthography of the name at that period. Perhaps some of your Correspondents conversant in antiquities may be able to communicate some information respecting the other seal. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Newton Abbot, July 13.*
THE inclosed impression (*See Fig. 6*) is from a gem found by a husbandman in the vicinity of Rumsey; it is a very fine and highly polished garnet, the under surface hollowed out. It was set in fine gold, the back quite plain, the rim very neatly chased, in the upper part of which chasing were three small holes probably to suspend it by a gold chain or thread.

It was in the possession of Mr. Sweeper, a Silversmith at Rumsey, who had taken out the stone for the convenience of weighing the gold, who was about to make it into a broche until I dissuaded him from the design, and urged him to remount it as when found.

The Inscription is submitted to the Antiquary for explanation, as well as the purpose for which the gem was intended. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 7.*
WITH this you will receive a representation of a Bronze Medallion of the unfortunate King Charles I. (*See Fig. 7.*) The original (of the exact size of the Engraving) is now in the possession of Mr. James Lawrence of Axbridge. It was found not long since at a place called Broadfield

Broadfield Down, about eight miles S.W. from Bristol, and is supposed to have been lost there by some faithful adherent to his sacred King in the march of the troops to, or retreat from that city.—Broadfield Down was formerly a wild uncultivated waste of many hundred acres, but has lately been enclosed.

The likeness of the King in the original is remarkably striking. The

falling band which his Majesty wears, is very rich and elegant, somewhat like that on the painting at Hampton Court; and the inscription on the reverse, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, speaks for itself. By permitting this to appear in one of your future Numbers you will confer a favour on one who has often "*shed a generous tear for the fate of Charles the First.*" G.B.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

SITUATION AND EXTENT

Exclusive of its detached members of Northamshire, Islandshire, Bedlingtonshire, and Crake.

Boundaries. North, Northumberland. East, German Ocean. South, York West, Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Greatest length 45; *greatest breadth* 36; *circumference* 178; *square* 1040 miles *Province*, York. *Diocese*, Durham. *Circuit*, Northern.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Brigantes.

Roman Province. Maxima Cæsariensis.—*Stations.* Vindamora, Ebechester; Vinovia, Bunchester; Glanoventa, Lanchester; Gabrosentum, Gateshead; Ad Tinam, South Shields; Magæ, Presbridge.

Saxon Heptarchy. Northumbria.

Antiquities. Maiden Castle, Roman Encampment. Durham Cathedral. Holy Island, or Lindisfarne, Jarrow, Gateshead, and Finchale Monasteries. Chester-le-Street Church, spire 156 feet, and Monuments of the Lumleys. Brancepeth Church and Monuments of the Nevills. Darlington Church, spire 180 feet. Bishop Wearmouth Church. Barnard, Brancepeth, Durham, Hilton, and Norham Castles. Kepyner Hospital Gateway. Beaupre Park Mansion.

Lindisfarne was an Episcopal See.

Monk Wearmouth Church was the first in England that had glass windows; they were introduced about 680 by Biscopius its founder. In Durham magnificent Cathedral, founded in 1093, by Bishop William de Carlepho, he the remains of St. Cuthbert brought hither from Lindisfarne; of Venerable Bede removed from Jarrow; and of Ralph Lord Neville, Philippa's General at the battle of Neville's Cross, who was the first Layman permitted to be interred within its walls.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Derwent, Don, Gaunless, Lunc, Skern, Tees, Till, Tweed, Tyne, Wear.

Inland Navigation. Hartlepool Canal, Tees, Tyne, Tweed, and Wear rivers.

Eminences and Views. Beacon, Billy, Bail, and Brandon hills. Teesdale Forest hills. Gateshead and Cockfield fells. Bolt Law. Merrington Church, and St. Giles's Church-yard, Durham.

Natural Curiosities. High Force and Cauldron Snout, Cataracts on the Tees. Birtley and Butterby Salt Springs. Marston and Blackhalls rocks. Cavities in the earth at Oxenhall, called Hell Kettles. Hartlepool Promontory.

Public Edifices. Sunderland iron-bridge, one arch 236 feet span, weight of iron 260 tons, finished Aug. 9, 1796, expence 26,000*l.* Winston bridge, one arch of 111 feet span. Arch over Causey Burne, span 103 feet. Newton cap, and Durham (new) bridges. Sunderland pier and light-house.

Seats.

Seats. **RABY CASTLE.** Earl of Darlington, Lord Lieutenant of the County.
Bishop Auckland, Bp. of Durham, *ex officio* Custos Rotulorum.

Axwell Park, Sir Thomas John Clumley Castle, Earl of Scarborough, bart.

Blackwell Grange, George Allan, esq. **Ravenworth Castle,** Sir Thos. Henry Liddel, bart.

Cocken-hall, Carr Ibbetson, esq. **Seaham,** Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart.

Croxdale-hall, William Salvin, esq. **Streatham Castle,** Earl of Strathmore.

Gibside, Earl of Strathmore. **Stub-house,** Cornelius Harrison, esq.

Hardwick-hall, Matthew Russell, esq. **Whitburn,** Sir Hed. Williamson, bart.

High Walworth-hall, John Harrison, esq. **Wmdlestone,** Sir Robert Eden, bart.

Lambton-hall, Lady Anne Lambton. **Witton Castle,** John H. T. Hopper, esq.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Durham, 2; total 4

Produce. Coal, Lead, Iron, Slate, Marble, Mill-stones, Grindstones, Free-stone, Limestone,—Cattle, Salmon.

Manufactures. Iron, Steel, Glass; Coal Tar and Pitch; Pottery; Paper; Cottons; Tammies, Huckabacks, Damasks, Diapers, Checked Linens, Sail-cloths; Ropes; Shipbuilding; Copperas.

POPULATION.

Wards, 4; Parishes, 120; Market-towns, 10; Houses, 29,923.

Inhabitants. Males, 83,611; Females, 93,951: total 177,625.

Families employed in Agriculture, 10,268; in Trade, 17,094; in neither, 11,906: total, 39,285.

Baptisms. Males, 2,778; Females, 2,617.—*Marriages,* 1,262.—*Burials,* Males, 1,819; Females, 1,876.

Towns having not less than 1000 Inhabitants, viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Durham (capital city)	956	6,763	Barnard Castle	456	2,986
Sunderland	1684	12,289	Wolsingham	398	1,983
South Shields	1526	9,001	Bishop Auckland	388	1,807
Gateshead	1248	8,782	Chester-le-Street	236	1,726
Bishop Wearmouth	1103	7,060	Stanhope	165	1,375
Monk Wearmouth	671	5,355	Sedgfield?	290	1,307
Darlington	536	5,059	Stamdrop	213	1,087
Stockton on Tees	808	4,229	Hartlepool	260	1,047
Tweedmouth	711	3,917			

Total, Towns, 17; Houses, 11,969; Inhabitants, 75,773.

HISTORY.

A. D. 685, Egfrid King of Northumbria granted all the land between the Wear and Tyne to St. Cuthbert, to hold in as full and ample a manner as the King himself held the same. This was the origin of the Patrimony rights of the Bishops of Durham.

1040, Durham successfully defended by the inhabitants against Duncan, King of Scots.

1068, On Gateshead Fell, Edgar Atheling, and Malcolm King of Scots, defeated by William I.

1069, At Durham, Robert Curpin, Earl of Northumberland, and 700 Norman attendants, put to death by the inhabitants; in revenge of which, William I. laid waste all the country between York and Durham.

1050, May 14, at Gateshead, Walcher Bp. of Durham and Earl of Northumberland murdered by the populace.

1139, April, at Durham, Maud Queen of England, and Henry son of David, King of Scotland, met and concluded peace.

1346, October 17, on Red-hills, David King of Scotland defeated and taken prisoner by Philippa, Queen of Edward III. and Ralph, Lord Nevill, the latter of whom erected a cross in commemoration of the victory, whence it is generally called the battle of Neville's Cross. The Scots lost from 15 to 20,000 men. David surrendered himself to Sir John Copeland.

1657, May 15, Durham made an University by Oliver Cromwell, but it was abolished at the Restoration.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Baker, Thomas, antiquary, historian of St. John's, Cambridge, Crook, 1656
 Baliol, John, founder of Baliol Oxford, Barnard Castle (died 1269.)
 BEDA VENERABILIS, ecclesiastical historian, Jarrow, 672.
 Carleton, George, Bishop of Chichester, Norham, 1559.
 Clavering, Robert, Bishop of Peterborough, Tillmouth, died 1747.
 Cosin, John, civilian, defender of episcopacy, Hartlepool.
 Craggs, James, Postmaster-general, once a menial servant, Holbeck.
 Crosby, Brass, patriot, Lord Mayor of London, Stockton-upon-Tees, 1725.
 Darlington, John of, Archbishop of Dublin, Confessor to Henry III. Darlington (died 1284.)
 Eden, William, first Lord Auckland, statesman, Durham, (died 1814.)
 Emerson, William, mathematician, Hui worth, 1701.
 Garth, Sir Samuel, poet and physician, Bolam, died 1718.
 Grey, Richard, author of "Memoria Technica," Durham, 1693.
 Hall, John, poet and translator, author of "Hortæ Vacivæ," Durham, 1627.
 Horn, Robert, Bishop of Winchester, died 1589.
 Jackson, Thomas, Dean of Peterborough, commentator on creed, Willowing, 1579
 Kendrew, John, mechanic, Darlington.
 Liburn, John, Lieut.-col. sufferer, Thickuey Pancharden, 1618.
 Nevil, Alexander, Archbishop of York, temp. Richard II. Raby.
 Nevil, Cicely, mother of Edward IV. and Richard III. Raby, (died 1495.)
 Nevil, George, Archbishop of York, Bishop Middleham (died 1476.)
 Nevil, Ralph, Bishop of Chichester. Chancellor to Henry III. Raby, (died 1244.)
 Nevil, Robert Bishop of Durham, Raby, (died 1457.)
 Reed, Joseph, dramatic writer, Stockton-upon-Tees, 1723
 Ritson, Joseph, poetical antiquary, Stockton-upon-Tees, 1752.
 Romane, William, Calvinistic divine, Hartlepool, 1744.
 Sanderson, Robert, antiquary, Eggleston-hall, 1660
 Sherwood, William, Archbishop of Rouen, Durham, (died 1249.)
 Smith, Elizabeth, amiable and learned, Lurnhall, 1776.
 Smith, George, Saxon scholar, editor of Bede, Durham, 1693.
 Syvener, William, Bishop of Durham, Shinley, (died 1500.)
 Ward, Samuel, divine, Bishop Middleham, (died 1643.)
 WICKLIFFE, JOHN, reformer, (died 1387)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In 1233, Bishop de Bury entertained in his palace at Durham, Edward I. and his Queen, the Queen Dowager, the King of Scotland, the two Metropolitans, five Bishops, and seven Earls.—In the Cathedral church-yard is a monument to Lodsley, the bookseller.

Houghton-le-Spring was the rectory, residence, and burial place, of Barnard Güpin, "the Northern Apostle." Lindsell, Bp. of Hereford; Dr. Peter Heylin; Abps. Sauerfort and Secker, and Sir George Wheeler, were also rectors of this place.

The Life-boat was invented at South Shields in 1789, by Henry Greathead of that place. At Gateshead, De Foe composed his "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe." Norham and Barnard Castles are made classic ground by the muse of Walter Scott.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

IT was not my fate or fortune to know the late Dr. Disney. By his encomiast's account (LXXXVI. p. 627.) he was one of those (few in number, it is hoped, but if there is one in the world, it is one too many) who renounce their Redeemer; and, without an atoning sacrifice, with-

out an advocate, through whom alone the best thing we do is acceptable in God's sight, present themselves before their Creator, with no other recommendation than their own "moral worth and mental excellence." But of which, if the word of God is to be believed, the true account is, "all have sinned." R. C.

MR. URBAN, *Blackburn, March 1.*

I AM happy in having the opportunity of forwarding to you an article, which, I am confident, is perfectly congenial to the truly loyal and patriotic sentiments of your worthy Editor; namely, "The Substance of a Speech delivered at a General Meeting of the Magistrates, Clergy, Gentry, and other Inhabitants, of the Hundred of Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster, convened at Blackburn, on Monday, February 10, 1817, in order to enter into certain resolutions tending to support the existing Laws and Constitution of England. By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL. D. Vicar of Whalley, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, and for the West Riding of the County of York;" which is published at the Request of the Meeting of a District so considerable as to include an *hundredth* part of the population of England. According to the Census taken A. D. 1811, the whole population of England and Wales amounted to 10,488,000, and that of Blackburn Hundred to 110,149. And it is a still further satisfaction to state, that, at the time of the Meeting the Magistrates received letters from the Principal and Governing Members of the Catholic College at Stonyhurst, from a very numerous Society of Methodists at Blackburn, and from a Congregation of Baptists at the same place, all expressing attachment to the Laws and Constitution of their country. The second of these was accompanied by a circular letter, which proves it to be a part of the discipline of the Society, to remove from their connexion all disloyal and seditious members. *EBORACENSIS.*

GENTLEMEN, You have heard from the chair the reasons which have induced the Magistrates acting for this Division to convene the present assembly. On the necessity of such a measure in the existing circumstances of the neighbourhood, there can, as I conceive, be one opinion only. Want and privation, which at the present moment are, unhappily, but too general throughout the kingdom, are found to press with peculiar severity on some part of this extensive and populous District; and by a singular process, where they do not press with equal weight, they are observed to be productive of greater irritation and impatience.

In that part of it where it is my fortune to reside, the calamity is such as barely to leave a possibility, by any exertions on the part of the sufferers, to provide for the continuance of life. I do not indeed know that any unhappy persons have actually and immediately died of famine; but I am persuaded that the most conscientious and diligent among the sufferers, who can procure employment but at a very inadequate rate of wages, are wearing out their health, and bringing on premature old age, by pertinacious labour, sustained by food at once defective in quantity and nutritious in quality; while the constitutions of others are so debilitated by the same causes, that they become unable to sustain the shock of any specific disease, even of ordinary malignity. Yet amongst this class of sufferers I have found a general acquiescence under their lot; an indisposition to impute blame to man, where man has not been the cause of their calamities; and a meek but imploring spirit of submission to the disposals of Providence. In another class, weaker for the most part in understanding, and capable of less exertion than the former, a kind of helpless stupor has been induced, which disposes the subjects of it to take any step, however orderly and legal, for the amendment of their condition, or even to make their sufferings known. Both these classes are entitled to the tenderest commiseration; the former to commiseration heightened by esteem, and even respect.

I am compelled to seek in other portions of the District for examples, which unhappily require little more or toil to discover them, where suffering is less, and discontent and disaffection are greater.

The primary cause of this great difference I forbear in this place even to hint at; but that cause has certainly created a general predisposition in the lower orders to receive unfavourable impressions with respect to the Governors and Government of their country; an inability, in consequence of former habits of plenty, to endure temporary privations; together with a presumptuous habit of judging on subjects which they cannot comprehend, and of censuring their superiors, whose motives are to them inaccessible. On a soil thus prepared, the seeds of Sedition are never scattered in vain; artful emissaries are at hand, wicked and seductive pamphlets are dispersed, inflammatory harangues pronounced, absurd and impossible remedies for existing evils are proposed; till at length the populace,

having

having placed themselves under such a state of pernicious pupillage, are brought to believe that, instead of living, as they do, under a Government, with all its imperfections, the mildest and most equitable upon earth, they have fallen upon the worst and most corrupted age of one which, from time and decay, wants only a single impulse from hands like theirs, to shake it in pieces.

On the particular steps which are now taken amongst us, ostensibly indeed for another purpose, but really for the end which has been hinted at, I will beg leave to add a few observations.

There is reason to hope that the great mass of the lower orders is as yet either wholly uncorrupted, or corrupted only in a partial degree. To confirm this pleasing hope, I have to state, that in a very populous and suffering District in an adjoining County, but under my own immediate inspection, where five or six thousand half-starved individuals might, had they been so disposed, have assembled within an hour after the circulation of public advertisements, announcing a general convention at a certain hour and place: to the credit of the poor inhabitants, scarcely more than 300 could be prevailed upon to attend.

It follows, therefore, that these public assemblies, though not wholly to be despised, are not very formidable; nay, that in some respects they are beneficial, by ascertaining the strength or weakness of the party. But there is a system of a far more alarming nature, which requires, and we trust will soon draw down some interposition of the Legislature to suppress it;—a system dark and deep, and secretly, though rapidly progressive throughout the country, the contrivance of no ordinary calculator, of no vulgar politician. The power of combination for economical and beneficial ends appears to be a discovery of the present age. The interests of religious parties have been promoted by the same means, with a rapidity and uniformity unknown before the same principle is now applied to purposes avowedly political, and really seditious.

For the pretended purpose of Parliamentary Reform, books are opened; trifling but weekly contributions subscribed for; multitudes of unwary and credulous people are seduced to lend their names; from subscribers they become partizans, they are entrusted with the secrets of consultation and correspondence; and thus, by no long process, while their engagement to the party is riveted by consciousness and participation, books which at first contained nothing more than a catalogue of

subscribers become the muster-rolls of Sedition. But this entire species of combination, however plausible, however innocent in its intention, is extremely formidable.

To support the late insurrections, which, under the name of *Juddism*, infested a neighbouring County as well as our own, it appeared that large sums had been abstracted from the funds of Benefit-societies, though these associations are in some degree under the controul of the Magistrates. But where, as in the present instance, multitudes of men, individually poor, and universally discontented, acquire each a fractional interest in a vast, a secret, and rapidly increasing fund, the direction of that fund cannot but become an object of anxious attention to the Legislature. The accumulation of a few grains of sand per week will in time produce a mountain, and that mountain may be driven by a whirlwind over all the adjoining plains. But the increase of money is a process infinitely more rapid than simple addition; and what, I would ask, is to become of this country, if such an engine be allowed to get into the hands of men at once able and desperate?

I will now call the attention of this Assembly to another part of the same system, equally, or perhaps more formidable than the last. It is not enough to provide the means of doing mischief, unless the understandings of the people are uninformed, and their wills corrupted. For this purpose secret and unknown emissaries, usually travelling in the night, are, with incredible diligence and dispatch, dispersing among the lower orders diminutive Tracts, tending to inflame them against every order and description of their superiors. And as their leaders well know that the Established Religion of the country is the firmest bulwark of our Civil Constitution, two of these are contrived to answer the double purpose of Sedition and Blasphemy; in these, portions of the English Liturgy are burlesqued, so that a poor man, who has from his infancy attached nothing but the most serious and devout associations to these forms, can no longer hear them recited without bringing such vile and wicked parodies to his recollection*. These wretched compositions are not to be despised because we feel their satire to be dull and point-

* This and some following observations refer to two things, entitled, "A Political Litany," and "A Practical Creed, humbly addressed to all Archbishops, Bishops, Rectors, Vicars, &c." less,

less, or because we perceive at the first glance that they betray on the part of their writers total ignorance of History and the Constitution, as well as an intrepidity of misrepresentation, which, addressed to intelligent persons, must defeat its own end. But, unfortunately, the disciples of this system are no more intelligent than they are fair; while their teachers well know that the surest way to succeed is by casting off all measure, diffidence, and reserve, in falsehood; by becoming "*animosè et fortiter mendaces*."

I shall now touch upon a few of their principal topics of invective. The first of these consists in false and exaggerated statements of the emoluments supposed to be attached to the great Dignities of the Church and the Law. These, moreover, though belonging to very laborious stations, are purposely confounded with *Sinecure* Pensions; thereby to impute that both are equally useless, and equally burdensome to the country. That men of such dispositions as the authors of these should hate the Ministers of a Religion which they have disclaimed, and fear those of a Law which they are breaking, is not wonderful; but to the pride of a true Jacobin, mere superiority of rank, or elegance of habits, the expectation of respectful deference, and the forms of polished society, are little better than poison. Accordingly, the great Dignitaries of the Church are invariably held out to the scorn of the people, as regardless, if not of the decencies, yet of the duties of their calling, as men sunk in sloth and luxury; and their function itself, even if properly administered, superfluous. These calumnies descend much lower, and to a rank where these people, if they were so disposed, have better opportunities of learning the truth: I mean, to the situation and characters of the Beneficed Clergy; while an hypocritical compassion is expressed for the wants and sufferings of poor Curates; a most respectable and useful order of the profession, few of whom, I am persuaded, will be flattered by such compliments.

If there is to be a distinction of ranks in society, it is fitting that an order of Ministers should be adapted to every such rank; but this object can only be attained by making an adequate and varying provision for their support.

Now the revenues of the English Bishops, which these persons presume to state as exactly as if they had perused their audit-books, are in many instances so inadequate to the high station which they fill, as to render it a station of great anxiety, and sometimes even dis-

treass. Then again, the functions of these great Ecclesiastics, though differing from those of the Parochial Clergy, are equally laborious, and perhaps more irksome. In the greater sees their daily drudgery is scarcely inferior to that of a Clerk at a desk; and during their Visitations, which in some Dioceses continue 60 days without interruption, their duties are more toilsome than those of the officiating Curate in a populous parish. Add to this, that they are generally men advanced in life, and some of them in a state approaching to decrepitude. They have to associate with men often possessed of ten times their income; and yet from them is expected more in acts of public bounty than from the Lay Nobility. They have often no private fortunes, and if they labour to make any decent provision for their families, are accused of extortion. Of extortion! when it is matter of notoriety that Ecclesiastical estates are the cheapest in the kingdom; that is, a larger proportion of the profits is uniformly left to the lessee than in Lay estates, and left moreover by an old man and a tenant for life.

Much of what has now been observed, with an exception as to the mode, not the amount of the provision, applies to the Judges—and now let the assembly judge for themselves, whether *Lawn* and *Ermine*, thus rudely and ignorantly calumniated, are often the envelopes of sloth and luxury.

For us, the Parochial Clergy, if in these times of distress we have pampered ourselves, and are bloated, as we have been accused, with plethoric disease; if we have been rigorous in exacting our dues, and have withheld our bread from the hungry, or forborne by religious consolation to soothe the desponding, shame be upon us!—but, in common justice to our Order, let these charges be taken out of generalities; let them, if they can, be fastened upon individuals, and let them be proved before they are published.

Once more—In this tissue of malice, ignorance, and falsehood, Ecclesiastical Endowments are represented as a Tax levied upon the people for the support of an order of men civilly styled "the men in black." This is not the case:—these endowments, on the contrary, stand on the same footing with every other species of property, namely, the *Law of the Land*.

A Tax may be repealed by the Legislature without injury to any one; but Ecclesiastical Endowments can no more be taken away, without legal robbery, than any Layman's private estate. Besides,

sides, not a purchase of an estate takes place, not a lease of a farm is granted, in which a proportionate abatement is not made for tithes, where tithes are due of right.—They do no wrong, therefore—they impose no unjust burden either on purchaser or tenant—but they are held for a particular purpose, which these people would be glad to vote useless. They are tenures by Divine service, and that service is performed. The doors of our Churches stand open every Sunday; there we are in constant attendance to do our duty—and if the People will not do theirs by listening to our instructions, this is no reason, but with Jacobins, for robbing us of our support.

With the payment of tithes, however, these poor Remonstrants have little concern—but Church dues and offerings are oppressive.—Let us see now how this matter stands.—Wages, we suppose even they will admit, are due for work done—but perhaps these are inordinate and excessive—now, for the sum of ten-pence, one of the “idle men in black” has not unfrequently to wait for an hour or more in a damp church, and afterwards to enter a corpse bare headed, in cold wind and rain, at the peril of life—yet, for the same office, the same fee was paid in the reign of James the First, when that sum would have purchased six times the quantity of the necessaries of life that it will at present.

Again, not for the sum of ten-pence, but for nothing, the “idle man in black” plunges without scruple into the midst of pestilential and infectious air, to comfort the sick and dying; sometimes, too, where the dying and the dead are mingled in the same apartment. For the sum, not of ten-pence, but of nothing, the “idle man in black” is called, no matter in what weather, or at what hour, by day or night, the distance of miles in order to administer private baptism to children whom he finds in perfect health. Such is the treatment which we receive at these coarse and merciless hands, not because we do not teach and warn the people, but because we do teach and warn them to shun their wicked seducers.

As another instance of the monstrous misrepresentation by which the hatred of the people is excited against their superiors, I must once more refer to the wretched composition already mentioned, in which the Magistrates are required to give up their augmented salaries; a species of disinterestedness not very practicable, since it is well known that the Magistrates serve their country, not only without fee or reward, but at a considerable expence to themselves.

Another popular topic of calumny and murmurs is the Corn Bill, of which the people are taught that it is a conspiracy between Administration and the landed interest in Parliament, to enrich the Farmer by starving the Poor.

With their utter inability to comprehend any complicated question of policy or political economy, the painful feelings which they endure in consequence of this misconception, would be pitiable, were not their claim to compassion mitigated by the presumption of forming a judgment on the subject—yet they feel, alas! the pressure of want, they seek for a cause, and are directed to their greatest benefactors. For such assuredly are those who, in the face of popular clamour, dare to provide against famine by an unpopular and even perilous enactment. Yet what the prejudices of the vulgar will not permit them to comprehend, has long been understood by political economists, namely, that an indiscriminate permission to import grain, must necessarily diminish the production of that great support of life in our own country, and that, unless the Farmer were to receive a guarantee for the sale of his produce at a certain price, husbandry would be converted into pasturage, and the wholesome check upon prodigality in the consumption, which is a moderate price, would be removed in the earlier part of the year, the consequence of which must be, not dearth but famine before the next harvest.

Of the beneficial effects of this decried system of policy, we have at this moment the happiest experience; since after the last disastrous harvest a surplus of sound and wholesome grain, adequate to the national consumption for five months was remaining over and above the consumption of the former year (a certain effect of the Corn Bill), so that we are but just beginning to eat musty bread, at the time when the first symptoms of a genial spring are beginning to exhibit the promise of another harvest. It is truly astonishing, that the obvious cause of so large a portion of our calamities should be so little attended to.

Among those whose clamours are loud and unceasing on other accounts, no murmur is heard against Providence. I speak not this to their credit; their acquiescence is not that of submission, but of neglect; they have almost ceased, I fear, to acknowledge a superintending Providence. Yet, as a matter of fact, every morsel of bread which they eat might convince them that the last season had been most disastrous, and the difficulty

difficulty with which they procure a scanty pittance of grain, that the harvest had been very defective. Artificial scarcity can never be extreme, or of long duration. Now had this calamity befallen the country at the most flourishing period of our manufactures, it would have been severely felt. Money cannot multiply the produce of the earth, nor alter its physical properties. But the tremendous difficulty which we have to encounter, is the concurrence of this great visitation of Providence with a general stagnation of commerce, a necessary cessation of labour, and an unemployed and half-starved population. Pitiable, indeed, is their case at present, yet it is still more so, that in attempting to account for this unexpected phenomenon, they should lend their understandings to men at once shallow, plausible, and wicked, who teach them to ascribe it to causes scarcely more connected with the effect than planetary influence. Could the extinction of pensions and sinecures, for instance, afford every sufferer a meal in a month? Or would Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage have any effect upon the Atmosphere? nay, even on the flux and reflux of Commerce? Would they not rather consume the time of the poor in cabals and intrigues, in idleness and waste?

The great combination of causes to which our present evils are to be traced, has in some degree perplexed the deepest thinkers: to those who suffer most severely from them, they are certainly not wholly intelligible—yet these plain considerations may be of some use. The astonishing energies put forth by the Nation in the last long protracted struggle, were not like the temperate exertions of a man in health, but the violent efforts of a patient in a fever—they must in consequence be succeeded by relaxation and debility.—The very waste of war itself brought out so much raw material of every kind, modified in such a variety of ways, and employing such a multitude of hands, that while the Nation, as such, was on the point of being exhausted by the expense, all the gradations of society employed in manufactures were individually prosperous.—It followed, that for all the necessities of life they were able and willing to pay advanced prices: this occasioned the racking of rents, and that in many instances for terms yet unexpired.—Still, with all these advantages experienced by the landed interest, taxation was severely felt; so that while one half of the people was living in plenty by the War,

the other half was embarrassing the Government by clamours for Peace.

Peace at length arrived—the vast machine of Commerce suspended its motions at once; and an effect unhappily followed which the wisest of men had not distinctly foreseen—namely, general, but, we trust, temporary distress. There is in poverty a tendency to propagate and perpetuate itself. Its first effect is diminished consumption, extending itself to every rank in society, and every necessary of life.

A few familiar instances may suffice to illustrate this observation.—The first necessary of life is food, and the first object of economy is cloathing. Now when the labourer or mechanic on the point of being reduced from a proportion of nutritious animal food to preparations of grain, his first struggle will be to procure even a diminished supply of the first; his second, to obtain food at all. In proportion as the first is abandoned, want recurs upon the butcher, and from the butcher upon the grazer. Hence the rent is unpaid, or paid by means of a ruinous distress.

Again, poverty and tags are two ideas more frequently associated than poverty and emptiness, and the reason is obvious—that the former appearance is produced in order to remove the latter. Hence it follows that articles of cloathing he unpurchased on the shelf—the mercer wants not his usual supply from the manufacturer—the manufacturer discards his workman—the farmer's wool lies unpurchased in his storehouse, and the landlord, as before, is the ultimate sufferer. Still, however, the evil can be but temporary; human want will sooner or later force a supply—this will stimulate the reviving spirit of industry, and the rewards of industry will once more increase the circulation and consumption.

But there is another cause of the present stagnation, which cannot be remembered without thankfulness—*our* houses and villages have not been destroyed by the flames of war; *our* fields had waste, or *our* fences leveled, by it—*our* ages—All these mischiefs have befallen the unhappy countries which have been the seats of war—countries too, which, from the mildness of their climate, are more independent upon importation than ourselves.—These mischiefs must first be repaired; and where is the wonder, if, during the period at which this great and universal process is going on, foreign commerce should be suspended? The work, however, will in no long time be accomplished, the inhabitants

bitants of those countries will once more discover that they want cloathing as well as shelter, and a large proportion of that cloathing must come from Great Britain. These views of the subject are at least as rational as the theories of demagogues and political quacks.

It would be a waste of time to say any thing on the more rational and feasible schemes of Parliamentary Reform, because the persons with whom we have to contend, are no less hostile to them than ourselves; but with respect to the great topic of annual parliaments, and universal suffrage, a few remarks may not be thrown away. First then (for nothing is too extravagant for modern effrontery to assert, or modern credulity to swallow) it may seem to be the persuasion of some men, that, at a period of perfect wisdom and justice, no one can tell when, the British Constitution was hit off at a stroke, with all the equipoises and adjustments of a new and finished machine; but that, time having corroded some of the parts, and human folly and interest having disarranged others, it has at length reached the period of corruption and decay, in which it now totters and vacillates towards its last movement. Now it may, or it may not, benefit the ingenious persons who have made this discovery, to be assured that there never was such a time or transaction; and that, whereas the two higher branches of the Legislature, by which, according to the best Legal Antiquaries, are to be understood the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, may be traced through the long period of the Saxon annals, the democratical branch arose at a much later era. But this branch of the Legislature was for a considerable time almost wholly under the controul of the Nobles. Before their vast estates were subdivided, whole Counties were nearly shared between them, the Bishops, and the Religious Houses—the Boroughs for the most part, rose under the walls of their castles, and were dependent upon them. In direct contradiction, therefore, to the crude ideas of modern theorists, every thing has been gradually tending to augment the power and independence of the House of Commons.

The great estates of the old Nobility have been gradually frittered away, while the dissolution of the Religious Houses created Freeholders almost without number. Then again, the vast depreciation of money has encreased the number of persons entitled to the elective suffrage in the ratio of more than ten to one: and from all these causes it is demonstrable that the Electors

of Representatives in Parliament were never so numerous as at present. Inequalities, undoubtedly, and great inequalities, in representation there are. A Nobleman, for example, of their own party, by the help of a few posts numbered and ticketed in his park, makes no scruple of returning as many members as the County of York; but, on the whole, the principle of inequality is evidently weakening, whether for the better or the worse, I shall not presume to determine.

To Universal Suffrage there are these objections. First, that a set of men returned by the mob must necessarily be bold and illiterate demagogues, incapable of sober deliberation. Secondly, that the class of voters excluded by the present system are of all others the most accessible to bribes, and the most unfit to judge as to the qualifications of a candidate. Thirdly, that this scheme is of all others the worst for the purpose of independence; poverty and low self interest being the characteristics of such an assembly. Fourthly, supposing them, as the votaries of this system fondly conceive, to preserve their independence inviolate, this circumstance alone would destroy (as it has once happened already) the balance of the Constitution for those who hold without controul the purse of the Nation can at any time reduce the other branches of the Legislature to insignificance, or to nothing. Remember the Long Parliament, and the influence of the absolute independence bestowed on them by the King, on himself and the Lords.

Next, as to Annual Elections, there are sober persons who presume to think that a recurrence of epidemical riot and phrenzy throughout the Nation once in seven years is quite enough; and with respect to the risque of bribery, the shorter the term of enriching themselves, the more shameless and the more rapacious they will grow. The history of Provincial Governors appointed for very short terms affords an example of this.

But Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage are contemptible objects to the radical and fundamental Reformers, the equalizers of property and of mankind. This monstrous scheme, after having slept in quiet about twenty years, has lately been revived by some desperate men, who, having nothing to lose by the dissolution of the whole frame of human society, promise to themselves much more than equality in a future distribution. Neither in that event are their expectations unreasonable; for equality, even equality in ruin, is a state

state which cannot subsist for a moment. It was pledged to the deluded populace of France; and how was that pledge redeemed? After they had massacred one-half of the Nobility and Clergy, and driven the rest into exile, then, if ever, it might have been expected that the experiment should be made; that this new and blessed order of things should commence — that the measuring line should go through the land, and thence forward “Every rood of ground maintain its man.” But mark the event. The great leaders, as in the partnership of the lion and the other beasts, seized the prey for themselves, while the wolves and jackalls howled in vain for their stipulated portions. — But let it be granted for a moment that such a partition has once taken place. Equality must be maintained as well as established, otherwise the principle and the argument are at an end. Now the true Jacobinical position is, that every one has a natural and indefeasible right to an equal portion of the earth, or its produce, according to his wants.

Suppose then this wild maxim to be carried into practice, and what will be the event? — In this ever-changing scene of human life, not a day, nor an hour elapses, without some change which will require a new distribution. The birth or the death of any individual in a family, the growth and increasing wants of children, and a thousand other causes, if the principle were acted upon, would immediately produce such a scene of confusion in consequence of this everlasting shuffle of property, adding, subtracting, giving, taking, claiming, remonstrating, and wrangling, that universal uproar must inevitably ensue. To all this is to be added, that meanwhile there is no Magistrate to controul, no umpire to decide, for, if there were, equality would be at an end. But in this parasitical state, I presume, the great masters of human nature who have devised it suppose an extinction of human passions, so that fraud, selfishness, and violence, would be no more, and that the native equity of each man's own breast would repress every unreasonable expectation, every inordinate desire. On the contrary, a contest would instantly commence between the strong and the weak, the cunning and the simple; superior powers of body or mind would instantly gather about them a band of followers; equality (theory and practice) would be at an end; the chief and his followers would make a distribution for themselves, and a military despotism would ensue. This is human nature; and this, I fear, is the best account

which can be given of the origin of civil society.

Let us now view the subject for a moment in another light. From inequality, even when carried to the length of an high Aristocracy, result some of the best and most generous affections of the human breast: courtesy, compassion, bounty, forbearance, patronage, protection, on the one hand; and on the other, attachment, gratitude, fidelity, and duty. I have already proved that Revolution can at most produce but a change of masters; — that change in my indeed, abstractedly, be either for the better, or the worse. In France it was the exchange of a qualified but still irksome state of oppression for a ferocious and brutal tyranny: amongst ourselves it would be nothing better than the rejection of that mild and beneficent superiority, which arises spontaneously out of high birth, cultivated minds, polished humanity, and sense of character, for such a set of masters as now dictate to a Westminster mob, and prompt the attempted assassination of their Sovereign. The providential escape of that august Person, while it fills the heart of every one who deserves the name of Englishman with thankfulness, is to be hailed as one of the greatest blessings in another view, since it will unquestionably hasten and invigorate the exertions of the Legislature, in crushing with overwhelming and instant ruin the abettors of those detestable principles which are already precipitating that last period of the great political malady, — the period of proscription and bloodshed. It is of far less importance, yet of some, to observe that the practical tendency of these doctrines among ourselves has been verified, by one attempt to return to the first principles of things in a general pillage; in other instances by sturdy claims of right, rejecting the tenders of bounty; and in some, by accepting the boon and insulting the giver at once, like the base quadruped, which at the same moment attempts to snatch the offered morsel, and to bite the hand by which it is extended.

There is something in the genius and the language of Jacobinism, which renders it almost unassailable by reason and persuasion. — For the first, its strength consists in the tremendous power of inflaming cruelty, rapacity, pride, and selfishness. — Of the second it is more difficult to speak. But after some attempts at a critical analysis of this atrocious style, its peculiar fascination with the vulgar appears to me to consist in broad humour, applied

to excite contempt for every thing really venerable; together with the faculty of stripping an idea, or an image, of all adjuncts and circumstances, and afterwards cloathing it in a phrase, strong, coarse, clear, and pointed. No man of education or taste would thus write down to their understandings; neither, if he were willing, would he be able.—Thus, therefore, is a species of influence which we must fairly give up to their seducers. Still the cause is neither to be given up, nor to be left to mere coercion; for I am far from believing that, excepting in a few places, the great body of the people are yet tainted; while among those who are, different degrees of contagion undoubtedly prevail.—There are many prejudices yet vincible, many latent sparks of better and more generous feeling which may yet be resuscitated. With these, gentleness and compassion, mild expostulation and familiar instruction, may yet prevail. It will be felt, perhaps, that this is the peculiar province of my own Order.

With respect to the stubborn and the turbulent, the obscure but known agitators of the party, parochial relief to their distressed families (distressed not unfrequently by the idleness of their incorrigible parents) may, perhaps, be a duty; but, in the voluntary distribution of bounty, it is but fitting that they be left to eat the bitter fruit of the tree which themselves have planted, and charity is never grafted upon a Jacobin stock. Far be it from me to reproach the patient and the industrious with past misconduct. Yet it can scarcely be forgotten by those whose estates are now taxed for the relief of the poor almost to the extent of the actual rental, that the time has been, when a fund might have been laid up by thousands, which would have supported them in comfort and independence under a change of circumstances. But where are now these intoxicating superfluities, and whither have they fled? One solitary instance alone has reached me, in which they have not been wholly dissipated in waste and riot.

After all; to this deluded people, in their various degrees of criminality, we owe one important duty; which is, to open their eyes this day to a very wholesome truth, namely, that all the authority, the property, and the patriotism of this district will henceforward be embodied and in array against their machinations. Hitherto perhaps we have been too slow in undeceiving them, and may thus have permitted them to believe that we were indifferent, or perhaps intimidated.—Now, however, in

the very focus and centre of meditated insurrection; and, unprotected but by the laws of the land, we publicly declare, that wherever any breach of the peace shall be actually committed, we are already armed with sufficient authority to suppress it, and will suppress it; trusting, however, that the time is shortly to arrive, when the wisdom and promptitude of the Legislature will strike at the root of Sedition by farther enactments.

To that Legislature we also owe an united declaration of our purpose to support the existing Laws and Constitution of our Country with our lives and fortunes; and such an assurance will not, we trust, be considered as unimportant, when it is understood that the population of this District amounts to no less than *an hundredth part* of the Population of England. By such a conduct we shall also discharge the solemn obligation which we owe to our heartless and altars, to the laws of civil society, and to that posterity for whose benefit as well as our own, we hold the sacred pledge of Constitutional Liberty.

T. D. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 20.

I HOPE some of your Correspondents will send you an accurate account of the appearance of the sky on Saturday night, the 8th of this month. From seven o'clock till ten that evening, how much longer is not known, there was as much light as if there had been a Full Moon, distant objects being seen distinctly, though the Moon was then 22 days old, and consequently not risen. I observed this phenomenon about eight o'clock, but, being indisposed, for a shorter time and with less attention than I ought to have done. I perceived no streamers or coruscations, such as the *Aurora Borealis* generally exhibits; but there was a steady and uniform diffusion of light in the North-west, like a strong twilight. There were some clouds, and some stars appeared. Venus at that moment was about due West, and among hazy clouds, not very brilliant. An article in the Papers relating to the same occurrence, dated Paris, Feb. 9, says, "Saturday evening a beautiful *Aurora Borealis* was seen at Paris. The sky was serene, and the air mild."

My Barberry tree (vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 294) was much blighted last year; but neither the Spring-wheat, about

30 yards distant, nor Lammas about 50, was at all injured by this (supposed) noxious neighbour. R. C.

MR. URBAN, *Chettle, Feb. 5.*
I SEND you an account of an uncommon appearance (as I believe it to be) which has lately been observed here; and which may probably be interesting to Ornithologists.

A pair of Swallows, the *Arundo rustica*, Lm. Syst. having bred up a nest of young ones the last Summer, in a hovel adjoining a dwelling-house in this Village, without being disturbed, came on the eleventh day of January last and visited their nest, and one of them was seen in it busily employed either in pulling it down or repairing it, the other sitting on a rather near. They both flew in and out many times in the course of the day, and appeared strong on the wing. It was a warm day for the season, and some gnat's were perceived in the air; they departed about one o'clock. In about ten days after, they revisited their nest, but made a much shorter stay, the weather not being so favourable; and have not been seen since*. W. C.

Fursory Observations on the Narrative of ROBERT ADAMS, a Sailor, who was wrecked in the year 1810, on the North-western Coast of Africa, was detained three Years in Slavery by the Arabs of the Great Desert, and resided several Months during that Period at TIMBUCTOO.

TIMBUCTOO: I call it so because this orthography, first established by Jackson in his Account of Marocco, &c. is confirmed by Depuis,

* The mildness of the evening of Friday Jan. 31, was so unprecedented at this time of the year, that several bats were observed flying about in the suburbs of Ipswich, and one actually flew into a shop upon the Corn-hill, where it was secured. The account given by Pennant of this extraordinary creature is, that "towards the latter end of summer, the bat retires into caves, ruined buildings, the roofs of houses, or hollow trees, where it remains the whole Winter, in a state of inaction; suspended by the hind feet; closely wrapped up in the membranes of the fore feet, and makes its first appearance early in the Summer."—EDIT.

who declares that it is invariably pronounced Timbuctoo. Vide Adams's Narrative, p. 94, note n.

To prevent any obstacles to the discovery of the interior of Africa that might occur to travellers employed by the British Government, it may be expedient here to observe that the place 400 miles North of Senegal, on the Western Coast of Africa, where this poor illiterate sailor was wrecked, is called by the Arabs El Gazie, that is to say, الغازي

the g gutteral. Any African traveller desirous of ascertaining the situation of El Gazie, would be unable to make himself intelligible, unless he pronounced properly the غ or g gut-

tural; see Jackson's Account of Marocco, &c. 2d or 3d edit. p. 286, note.

Adams's account of Rings worn through the cartilage of the nose (see his Narrative, p. 18) is a confirmation of Jackson's account of Nose-rings; see his Account of Marocco, p. 290, note. It appears that it is the fashion to wear these Nose-rings through the middle cartilage of the nose, at Wangara, as well as at Soudeny.

Adams, page 21, confirms Jackson's account of the name of the King of Timbuctoo; see Jackson's Account, 2d edition, p. 299; where the King is called Woolo.

It is remarkable also that Jackson's account of Woolo, King of Timbuctoo, is confirmed on the authority of Lhage Mohammed Sheriffe, in the second volume of the Proceedings of the African Association, who says that Woolo, King of Bambarra, took possession of the City of Timbuctoo from the Moors in the year of Christ 1800. Notwithstanding this extraordinary corroboration, the Annotator of Adams's Narrative, speaking of Jackson's authority, says, Mr. Jackson further states that the same King of Timbuctoo was also Sovereign of Bambarra; in which respect, however, as in many other instances where he relies on *African authority*, it is apparent that he was misinformed, for the name of the King of Bambarra from the year 1795 to 1805 inclusive, was certainly Mansong. Now, I would ask the annotator, how is this fact ascertained; and he must necessarily answer that it is established on Mr. Park's

Park's authority, who obtained the information from an illiterate Moor, or in other words, from African authority; so that the annotator asserts as a fact, that Mausong was King, which assertion is supported on African authority; and he further maintains, that Woolo was not King of Timbuctoo in 1800, although that fact is ascertained by Jackson on African authority, which is confirmed by the proceedings of the African Association, as well as by Adams's Narrative. Now as "La Vérité se fait connaître par le concours de témoignages *;" so the truth of Jackson's account of Woolo being Sovereign of Timbuctoo, is confirmed by the concurring testimony of the proceedings of the African Association added to the report of Adams.

That such an animal as the Heirie, described by Jackson, p. 90, exists, is confirmed by Adams, p. 28. On this subject it may be observed that Jackson's Erragual is the same with Lea's Ragnahl, this latter word being assuredly an error of the Printer's; Jackson's Erragual is also the same with Pennant's Raguahl, the *er* preceding the Ragual of Jackson, being the Arabic article *ال* which preceding the solar letter *r* or *ر* takes that letter, and drops the *l* or *ل* for it.

It is to be lamented that Mr. Cock, in his examination and interrogation of Adams, the sailor, did not question him respecting the mode of building houses at Timbuctoo, as described by Jackson, p. 298; for, although I am not disposed to doubt any thing that Jackson records, his account being collected with that discriminating caution which so evidently marks the inquirer after truth; yet any confirmation of what he asserts, even by an illiterate sailor, would have been satisfactory on the subject in question, which is one upon which we may presume Adams was competent to give the necessary information.

It appears by Adams's specimen of Timbuctoo words, that the inhabitants of Timbuctoo speak a mixture of Arabic and Soudanic, which is a natural consequence resulting from

the Military Government being deputed to Negroes, and the Civil Government being deputed to Moors; see Jackson's Morocco, p. 300, 301.

Specimens of Timbuctoo words, extracted from Adams's Account, p. 43 and 44; with Remarks:

Dog, *Killeb*. This is the Arabic word for Dog.

Sheep, *Naidsh*. This I suspect to be the word *Kaibsh*, which is the Arabic for Sheep, and has been transformed to *Naidsh* by Adams's oral inaccuracy.

Elephant, *Elfect*. This is the Arabic word for Elephant.

House, *Dah*. A corruption of *Dar*, which is the Arabic name for a House.

Mountain, *Kuddear*. This word is a corruption of *Kuddea*, which word signifies in Arabic a hill or eminence.

Date tree, *Carna Tomar*. The first name is Soudanic, the last is a corruption of the Arabic word *Timur*, which signifies a date.

Fig tree, *Carna Carmois*. *Kermusc* is the Arabic for figs.

Thus, there appears in a list of 16 names of things in the Timbuctoo language, that 7 are Arabic, 9 Soudanic; so that the language of Timbuctoo is evidently a mixture of Soudanic and Arabic.

Woled Abbusebah, a tribe of Arabs in the Desert first noticed by Jackson (see his Map, p. 282), is confirmed by Depuis's note in Adams's Narrative, p. 235, 236, 237. This gentleman's account of the emigration of the Arabs of Woled Abbusebah is a corroboration of Jackson's account of a similar emigration, p. 175.

La Mar Zarah of Adams, p. 24, may probably be El Bahar Zarak (*i. e.* the Blue River) or El Bahar Sahara (*i. e.* the River of the Desert) either of which may proceed from the Desert, and run Westerly, emptying itself in the Nile, El Abeede, near Timbuctoo; or it may possibly be a more latitudinal corruption of the stream or river named by the Arabs Sakia El Humra (*i. e.* the Red Stream) which passes through the Desert of Sahara, and probably empties itself in the Nile, El Abeede, South of Timbuctoo; this stream is well known by the Arabs, who are accustomed to traverse the Desert, and they report the waters

* See Lettres de M. de Bailly à M. de Voltaire, sur L'Atlantide, Lettre II^{me}.

waters thereof to be *brackish*, and of a red colour.

Mr. Jackson, page 297, asserts that the City of Timbuctoo is without walls; Adams confirms this, p. 25.—The Nile, El Abeede, is described, p. 99, as passing to the Eastward, through fertile countries East and South-east of the Desert; this is a confirmation of what Jackson says, p. 312, for although nothing is said in Adams's account of the population of the countries through which the Nile passes; yet fertility implies population, and it is reasonable to suppose that the inhabitants of the Desert contiguous to the River would leave their barren habitations, and exchange them for the fertile country along the banks of the River.—The large Lake or inland Sea, mentioned in Adams's Narrative, p. 120, is probably the Bahar Soudan, or Sea of Soudan, described by Jackson as being fifteen days journey East of Timbuctoo: another corroboration of this interior sea, so minutely described by Jackson, is to be found in the *Travels of Ali Bey*, 4to, vol. I. p. 220 and 221. *Itton*, Oct. 25. VASCO DE GAMA.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION.

No. CCXII.

(*Progress of Architecture in England in the reign of George I.*)

Continued from p. 5.

A NEW Series is opening before us, where is found but a small portion of foregoing appearances that stand in strong character or are predominantly conspicuous; and as political circumstances and fresh springs of Architecture became at this period actuated by similar impulses, the field for each was large, and left open to equal enterprise and equal success. Quitting the double theme of bold advance, let us proceed on our own scientific course, untrammelled, and free from any adverse opposition. Welcome in general has hitherto enabled us to adventure thus far; and why not in future? Away with doubt, let us go on!

In the course of this reign (14 or 15 years) many examples suiting the purpose of our progress rose both in town and country, their designs grand and extensive: indeed a princely creation of objects marked their walls, unlimited patronage seemed to prevail, if Campbell's Vitruvius Britan-

nicus is consulted; where is an ample display of the most imposing houses enriching this æra; in fact, it is from his grand national work in three vols. folio, our materials must be selected in great measure as in former instances (see some of the preceding reigns), as no other publication of the same nature was then in existence; with his labours the task dropt in a certain degree: however, in our time, some professional men, Wolfe, Gandon, Richardson, &c. strove to wield the lever of continuation by bringing out four volumes among them, of later-erected edifices (from which we also intend making the necessary observations). This undertaking likewise declined, not for want of materials, or inclination in the artists to bring out new performances, but for want of the all-powerful incitement, the "needful." In vain do some friendly minds (as of late in these pages) cry out to excite in amateurs "a spirit of patronage," in vain strive to do away the stupor of "cold neglect:" the world has its moods and its starts, its smiles and its frowns. England's soil is not always favourable to architectural hopes; the science seems to fade, and flourishes not!—Here let the business rest!

It is judged proper to make advance in progressive decorative order from Vitruvius, before we enter on our own personal surveys of such works as bear the visible features of the first George's reign; traditional information hoarded by us from our earliest studies must likewise give its store of information in aid to the general mass of instruction here proposed to be imparted.

Memoranda from Vitruvius Britannicus.

Mr. Johnstone's house, Twickenham, Middlesex, 1710, or 12; James, Arc.—Plan; three parts in width, two ditto in depth, and hall centre; left, back stairs, and two parlours; right, best stairs, bed-room and two closets. Depth; three rooms. Chamber floor; bed-room arrangement. Elevation; two stories; Doric plaster door-way, circular head window over it, with architrave, sided with festoons of flowers and a dado tablet; side windows plain, notched dado tablets, block cornice, a statue on each end of ditto.

Campbell-House, Glasgow, 1712.
(*col.*)

Col. Campbell, Arc.—Plan; three parts in width, two in depth; hall centre, grand stairs and saloon; left, two closets and two parlours; right, two parlours; depth, two rooms. One pair, or chamber-story; similar arrangement for bed-rooms. Elevation; three divisions; centre ditto breaks forward, scroll and circular pediment door-way; all the windows have kneed architraves with dado tablets; centre division a pediment, balustrade gallery on roof supporting vases; rustic quoins, grand projecting flight of steps inclosing a terrace.

Hall Barns, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, 1724, Ed. Waller, esq. Col. Campbell, Arc.—Plan; centre, one large room, sided by two small ditto and closets. Elevation; Ionic column circular headed door-way, columns, and architrave rusticated; windows with pediments, treble key-stones, general block pediment; in tympanum, guideron shield and ribbands; three statues on pediment; side windows kneed architrave and plain corners. The great Waller wrote his poems on this spot, (understood in some prior building.)

House, Twickenham, Middlesex, 1724. In the Palladium manner.—Plan; three parts in width, two in depth; best and back stairs in centre, parlours on each side; back range, saloon centre, room on each side. Attic story; on right two bed-rooms whole depth; right whole depth in a gallery. Elevation; grand double flight of steps with balusters, (forming the basement story:) in centre block pedimental door-way, plain architrave windows with cornice; in the attics, square ditto plain entablature.

Mr. Hudson's house, Sunbury, Middlesex, 1712. Fort. Arc.—Plan; extensive arrangement, a central mass for house, and wing in advance; on left ditto, stables and other consonant offices; uncommonly pleasing; right wing, kitchen and its consonant offices, equally well laid down. Centre mass; three parts width, depth three ditto; in front, hall and best stairs, with rooms left and right; in the depth, saloon central, back stairs, rooms left and right; most happy and complete disposal of a plan. Elevation; to the wings plain door-ways and windows, general block

cornice with pediment central. Centre mass for house; three stories and in three divisions; Ionic column pediment door-way; all the windows plain, general block cornice, on centre division, a pedestal gallery decoration; fine unity throughout, though of the plainest cast.

Mr. Cary's house, Roehampton, Surrey, 1710, or 12, Archer, Arch.—General arrangement still more extensive than the preceding design; great court, left and right, offices for kitchen and stables (Bunhugton-house mode, of which, the illustration will soon be entered upon,) with sweeping arcades to the house. In the front of court sweeping walls, as the out confine of the buildings; an oval bason in centre of the court. The house; three parts in width, three ditto in depth: in the width, hall and rooms on each side; in the depth, staircases, saloon, and rooms left and right: extreme curious double rise of steps to entrance. Elevation; three divisions; side divisions, plain pilasters and rustic quoins; Doric pilaster door-way with broken pediment, plain windows: (in centre of third story, oval windows) key-stones and notched dado tablets, with the exception of one in centre having Corinthian pilasters, its entablature supports two balusters, (not a happy idea,) general block cornice, baluster parapet with vases over centre division; general pediment rises from said cornice, and broken to accommodate ditto central balustrade.

Newby-house, Yorkshire, 1721; Sir W. Robinson, bart. C. Campbell, Ar.—Plan; three parts in width and depth; in width, hall, and rooms left and right; in centre part of house staircases and small rooms; depth, saloon, and rooms left and right. Second story as attics, much the same kind of arrangement, except on right, one continued gallery whole depth. Elevation; centre division Ionic columns, circular-headed doorway; first story windows pedimented; second ditto, or attics, square windows with kneed architraves, general block cornice, with pediment to centre division; in tympan guideron shield and ribbands, general balustrade, in its centre, three statues, and at extremities, vases. A most elegant design altogether.

Atherton-house, Lancaster, 1723; Sir

Sir R. Atherton, bart. W. Wakefield, Arc.—Plan; three parts in width and depth; great boldness in the arrangement, and some change evinced therein from preceding methods. In centre, large hall breaking back two-thirds of depth, its end distinguished by an alcove for a statue; at its back, saloon with stairs and rooms left and right. Elevation; notwithstanding that in this design much similitude is visible to the foregoing ditto, yet some variations occur; to the basement, in its centre a lofty flight of steps, left and right rustics without perpendicular joints or chamfers; first story windows have plain kneed architraves at bottom, and pedestal dados; blocks support windows to second story. Upon the whole, we must decide between these two rival missions in favour of Campbell, that is with regard to elevation; but in respect to plan, Wakefield certainly has the advantage in the latter construction.

Rookby-house, Yorkshire, 1724; T. Robinson, esq. W. Wakefield, Arc.—Here Wakefield comes forward with great superiority and mastery; it is presumed, no conception in architecture can be more satisfactory to the view, although its mass is still continued on the same confined scale as those already enumerated. Plan; three parts in width and depth; hall in centre, with a most uncommon central tri-formed colonnade groined; behind, stairs; left, whole depth, three rooms; right, a gallery whole depth. Elevation; flight of steps in the centre, on each side rustics with perpendicular chamfers. The central part of upright in two stories, having Corinthian columns and pilasters; side parts rise but one story; circular-headed double Corinthian plaster door-way, over it square windows to second story; circular-headed windows to side divisions, also rustic quoins; keystones with sweeping dados to the other windows in centre of this story; in the second ditto, the windows have supporting blocks; balls on each extremity of side divisions; general block cornice and balusters, with vases to centre division; plain cornice to side ditto.

When publicity is given to an objectionable decree (see p. 8), and afterwards pleasing information suc-

ceeds, reversing such decree, how much is due to that power holding the balance of good and bad, and lets the former quality preponderate. Thanks are at least required from us; most sincerely on our parts we repeat the grateful word, thanks; and for the high satisfaction received, as no doubt can be entertained of our sincerity on this head. Whatever apprehensions might have been conceived, they are visionary all; the “delightful object of domestic architecture at Glastonbury, the Abbot’s Inn, is *not to fall*.” “The solicitations of the feeling Antiquary” have been listened to, and “another spot secured for the building project.”

If the Society of Antiquaries be disposed, as doubtless they will, to “give credit to the yielding disposition” of him who saves the devoted pile; can other minds, claiming possession of “taste” and sensibility like them, refrain from heartily rejoicing? We once more cry out in joyful strain, thanks! and conclude with this self-congratulating effusion,—

OUR LABOURS ARE NOT IN VAIN!

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS. (Continued from p. 12.)

Mr. URBAN, Crosby-square,
March 19.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. ASAPH.

THE ancient records of this Diocese having been destroyed during the depopulating wars carried on between the English and the Welsh, the History of the Cathedral is nearly a blank prior to the 13th century, at which period the Church was in ruins, the neighbouring country almost destitute of inhabitants, and the Bishop subsisting upon alms. The present Structure was partly erected in the reign of Edward I. under the auspices of Bishop Anian; and by his immediate successor, Leoline de Bromfield, the Choral service was re-established, and the endowment of the Choir considerably augmented.

The Benefice of Godelwern, in Merioneth, is recorded in the Valuation of 1291, as belonging to the Vicar Choral of St. Asaph; and Leoline, in adding to their endowment a portion of the tithes arising in the parish of St. Asaph, provided at the same time

for the constant ministration of divine offices in his Cathedral Church.

He ordained, with the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter, that all who shared in the impropriation of Godelwern should alternately be present in the Cathedral at all Canonical hours, and should chaunt the Service (*cum notâ*) in regular course, according to the direction of the Precentor.

It was also ordained, that the Dean and the Prebendaries of Vaynol and Llanufydd should provide three Priests, being good singers and expert in the Science of Music, to assist the Vicars choral, at the time of divine service, and that the Archdeacon should send a person skilled in singing and organ playing.

The Prebendaries of Alt Meliden and Llanvair are required by the same authority to furnish four boys, being good singers, as choristers for the daily celebration of divine service.

These constitutions were confirmed by Bishop Goliwell and the Dean and Chapter in 1558, when the members of the Church are said to be, a Dean, fourteen Canons (including the Archdeacon, Sub-dean, Precentor, and Treasurer), four Minor Canons, or Vicars Choral, and three Chaplains, officiating for the Dean, and the Prebendaries of Vaynol and Llanufydd. To these are added the organist and four choristers.

This very simple and unartificial arrangement for the support of the choral service, continued with little variation till near the close of the seventeenth century, the organist, singing men, and choristers being maintained chiefly by subscriptions of the Church members. "If they had not been gentlemen of generosity and zeal," adds Browne Willis, "the Church must have lain in ruins, and the inferior members could not have subsisted."

Such was their precarious condition till the year 1669, when Dr. Isaac Barrow was advanced to this See. Through his paternal care the effective members of the Choir were once more endowed, by the impropriation of Llanraiader, a sinecure of considerable value, vested by authority of the Legislature in the Dean and Chapter, for the sole purpose of repairing the fabric, and affording a maintenance for the individuals officiating

in the service of the Cathedral. I am not able to record any subsequent benefaction to the Musical Department, which at present includes the organist, four singing men, and four singing boys; besides supernumeraries.

The classical instruction of the Choristers has been very recently abandoned, and the boys have no other education than what the Organist and a Parish School afford them. I cannot learn that any of the pupils brought up in the Music-School of St. Asaph's Cathedral have risen to eminence, either as professional men or otherwise.

BANGOR CATHEDRAL.

The early History of this Foundation may be comprised in few words. The two British Cathedrals of St. Asaph and St. Daniel were flourishing communities in the Sixth Century, when the greater part of the Island was sunk in barbarism and idolatry; and they were both involved in the same calamities during the struggles of a brave people to preserve their national independence. In the reign of Edward the First, the Cathedral of Bangor once more rose to eminence, and the holy offices were revived with additional splendour. Bishop Anian compiled a Missal or Service Book, for the direction of his Clergy in the performance of their sacred duties; and the Preface to the Book of COMMON PRAYER bears testimony to the high reputation which this compilation obtained under the name of THE BANGOR USE.

The Vocal Choir was no less celebrated than their Liturgy. An Ode is still extant, composed in praise of Howel, Dean of Bangor, in the time of Edward III. "whose organ and harmonious Choir are unrivalled in performance." It does not, however, appear from any known records whether this "unrivalled Choir" had any settled endowment; and it is probable that the Vicarial Clergy were in a great measure dependent on the optional liberality of the Canons, whose duties they undertook to perform.

At the commencement of the Fifteenth Century the Church of Bangor fell a sacrifice to the unchristian vengeance of Owen Glendower, and the ministration of divine offices was necessarily suspended for some years. The service was resumed A.D. 1445, when

when "the Dean and Chapter compounded with the Vicars Perpetual of the Parish of Bangor, for the service in the Choir; by the composition granted to the said Vicars for the Choral Service."

But, as the Canons delegated their official duties to their substitutes, the Vicars, so these endowed Vicars, at no distant period, obtained a similar privilege, and the contradictory characters of *Lay Clerks*, or Singing men, were gradually introduced into the stalls of the Cathedral and Collegiate Choirs, for whom, as for the Lay Brothers in Monasteries, a very scanty provision was made. Prior to the Seventeenth Century, observes Wilks in his account of Bangor, "the Cathedral service and fabric was supported solely by contributions of the Bishop and Chapter; and what they could get by begging from other persons in the Diocese was applied to this use."

The revenues accruing from these sources were gradually diminished; and in the year 1685, Bishop Lloyd and Dean Humphries procured an Act of Parliament for the permanent endowment of the Choir, with a portion of the tithes arising in the parish of Llandinam. Bishop Lloyd died A. D. 1688; and the settlement of the Benefaction was reversed for Dr. Humphries, who succeeded him in the Bishoprick. This Prelate was educated in Dr. Glynn's Free School at Bangor, and immediately after his promotion to the Bishoprick instituted visitatorial enquiries into the situation of the Choristers belonging to his Cathedral Church. The following answers were returned by the Dean to his interrogations:

"As for Choristers, I know of none except the Foundation Scholars, who are obliged on Holidays and Half-holidays to attend in the Cathedral, in their surplices. Indeed I find by Prebend Griffith's answer, and Vicar Rowland's answer (1632) mention of three Choristers belonging to the Cathedral: of what antiquity is uncertain; but, by report, the Archdeacon of Merioneth paid 20s. per annum to the one, and the Prebend of Penmynydd 20s. per annum to the other. Of the third I find no mention. Besides, there are two Hutchins Scholars, paid 3*l.* per annum out of Nantporth, of which I can give no particular ac-

count, having never seen the will of Bishop Rowland, so that I cannot answer whether they are obliged to wear surplices, or to sing."

To another question the Dean replies, "I cannot certainly find who are obliged to teach the art of singing. I find Prebend Moyth, in his answer to Chapter Articles, to say, that the Vicars Choral ought to keep a Singing School, as he believeth. Vicar Rowlands, in his answer, says, that, according to the composition, the Vicars must sing *cum notâ*, and that Vicar Martyn, while he lived, taught the boys to sing, but why, as now he knows not; Prebend Griffith says that Vicar Martyn did teach the boys Prayers; but whether of his own accord, or *ex debità*, he knows not."

"As for Choristers properly so called," adds the Dean, "I know not how many there are, or ought to be. All that I know is, that there are now in being the Ten Foundation Boys (I suppose the full number), the Belheleert Boy, and the two Hutchins Scholars; but whether all these, or how many of these, are properly Choristers, and obliged to sing, I know not."

The revenues accruing from the Tithes of Llandinam were not applicable to their appointed use till 1698, at which period we may date the settlement of the Choral Establishment, which corresponds with that of St. Asaph.

Exclusive of the four endowed Choristers who are contemplated in the regulations of Bishop Humphries, are Dr. Glynn's Grammar Scholars (the Foundation Boys alluded to by Dean Jones); who are instructed in vocal music by the organist, and attend in the Cathedral with the Choristers according to the Founder's statutes.

The endowed Choristers are generally chosen from Dr. Glynn's Scholars. They receive a classical education in the Free Grammar School, where they are also taught Writing and Arithmetic; and the Organist of the Cathedral, for the time being, is responsible for their musical attainments.

The former Choristers of Bangor Cathedral have usually settled very reputably in life, and do credit to their respective instructors. A great proportion have taken Holy Orders.

Mr. URBAN,

March 17.

I BEG to call the most serious attention of yourself and your readers to the great increase of the offence of Prize-fighting. Formerly it was difficult for the Boxers to elude the vigilance of the Magistracy; but now in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis a fight may be heard of any day by applying at certain public houses, and Prize-fighting is every thing but legalized. When it is considered what idle lives the Boxers lead,—what profligate and abandoned assemblages are drawn together at a fight,—it is much to be regretted that independent Magistrates have not stepped forward to do their duty according to their oath. Much is owing to the Magistrates who have resided near certain places famous for boxing matches, and who have suffered this evil to increase.

The battle between Turner and Curtis (see vol. LXXXVI. n. p. 459) was of too extraordinary a nature to be passed over. Curtis had been most dreadfully beaten; indeed so much so, that one of the evidence supposed he must have been partially dead before he left the field: under such circumstances he was cruelly suffered to fight on, and in point of fact he did fight on, till he was exhausted, and was carried from the field to die in a few hours.

I must confess, I was very much disappointed in the course taken on this occasion. There never was a fairer opportunity to put an end to Prize-fighting: a purse was made up for an illegal purpose, persons instigated to fight, an illegal meeting, and a man killed in the midst of many, coolly looking on, some hoping to gain if the murderous fight went forward, and others enjoying this most inhuman sport. What was the result?—The surviving combatant alone taken up and tried at the Old Bailey, with hardly an observation on the serious circumstances attending the case and the practice.

The surviving combatant was certainly the least guilty of very many there. Poor unfortunate man! his miserable education had told him little of his moral or religious duties; but those men who could and might have prevented the fatal event, who coolly looked on, who were to gain

their bets by the defeat; they were guilty of a dreadful crime, and yet they were suffered to go unpunished, and, no doubt, will exert themselves to raise new purses for new professors of the noble art of defence.

Boxing indeed has acquired new charms since the death of Curtis: a meeting was sometime ago held at the Thatched House Tavern, where a Baronet took the Chair, and a Noble Lord (and I believe a *Privy Counsellor*) moved that a club, to be called the *Pugilistic Club*, be established. In a printed account of this Club it is observed, "Infinite advantage is derived from such—The Society is of *inestimable* benefit—much difficulty has often been experienced in raising purses—many displays of *heroism* prevented—but now the funds are *always ready*—patronage is much more conspicuous than heretofore."

You see, Mr. Urban, the consequences of indulging with Prize-fighting. A *Sunday Paper* of the 16th of March gave notice of near a dozen intended fights.

No BOXER.

Mr. URBAN, *Franklyn, (Devon)*
March 8.

THE late Mr. Archdeacon Hole is, in this County, so well known to have been the Author of "*The Ornaments of Churches considered*," that it was not without much surprise that, in Mr. Carlisle's Catalogue of the Library of the Antiquarian Society lately published, I found it ascribed to Dr. Thomas Wilson: and again, within these few days, I observe in Mr. Chalmers's Edition of the General Biographical Dictionary, under the title "*Thomas Wilson, D.D.*" (vol. XXXII. p. 182), that the Archdeacon's Treatise is also stated to have been attributed to Dr. Wilson; and that "another report is, that the Work was chiefly the composition of the late Archdeacon Hole; Dr. Wilson having borrowed a MS Treatise on the subject written by the Archdeacon, and then printed almost the whole of it, inserting here and there a few notes, &c. of his own; but who the late Archdeacon Hole was, we have not been able to discover."

The late Archdeacon Hole was the Rev. William Hole, B. D. & Native,
I be-

I believe, of Devonshire, and Fellow of Exeter College. In 1744, he succeeded the Rev. John Grant, as Archdeacon of Barnstaple. In 1745, he was made a Prebendary of Exeter. About the year 1783 he succeeded the celebrated Dr. Kennicott, as Rector of the very valuable Benefice of Menhenot in Cornwall, which he held till his death in October 1791, at the age of 81.—He was the father of the Rev. Richard Hole, Rector of Faringdon, in Devon, since deceased, a distinguished Poet; the Author of the poetical version of Ossian, of "Arthur," of various articles in the Essays of the Exeter Society, noticed by Mr. Chalmers in his Biography of Dr. Downman, namely, Nos. 2, 11, 18, and 26, and of all those which in Mr. Polwhele's Collection of the Poets of Devon and Cornwall are signed with the initial H. Soon after Mr. Richard Hole's death, a short biographical sketch of him was composed, printed, and dispersed, by the late Bartholomew Parr, M. D. of Exeter; and it is to be regretted that this Publication did not come to the knowledge of Mr. Chalmers.

With respect to the share Dr. Wilson had in "The Ornaments of Churches considered," Mr. Carlisle's Catalogue, and Mr. Chalmers's last Volume, have explained to me the meaning of some MS notes in my copy, which, till now, I did not understand; and which, I think, determine the point. In my copy, which belonged to the Rev. John Sleaford, the late Archdeacon of Cornwall, who died Feb. 1, 1787, and was the contemporary and friend of Archdeacon Hole, besides various alterations and corrections in Archdeacon Sleaford's hand-writing, with which I am well acquainted, he has interlined in p. 15, under the word introduction,—"by Dr. W." And at the end of the Work, p. 143, he has added,— "This last section was substituted by the Editor, instead of the one that was sent to be printed." From which it appears that all that belongs to Dr. Wilson is the introduction, extending from p. 15 to p. 36, both inclusive, and the 7th or last section, extending from p. 136 to p. 143, both inclusive; and that he edited the book.

I conceive it is by no means unimportant that so elegant and learned a

Work as the one in question should be referred to its true Author.

Yours, &c. JOHN JONES.

MR. URBAN, * *London, March 6th*
H AVING read, in your candid and truly respectable Magazine for January, a very flattering eulogium on the character of the late Sir George Prevost, permit me through the same medium to make a few cursory remarks on the leading features of that paper, and to supply some facts which possibly did not present themselves to the *Old Solter*, who, it appears, was not engaged in the campaign, the conduct of which he has undertaken to justify.

No man is more ready than myself (who am also an old soldier, and served in the Canadas nearly the whole of the late war) to pay due honour to the illustrious dead; but I cannot approve of that feeling which would rob the living of a well-deserved reputation, to decorate the urn of a departed favourite.

I shall pass silently over several paragraphs, not being inclined to question Sir George's pretensions to the moral excellences therein set forth; and briefly noticing his *début* as Governor of the Canadas, proceed to those points which more immediately reflect on Sir J. L. Yeo, and other Officers in both services, high in rank and in the public estimation.

Sir James Craig (whose energy and intelligence are too justly appreciated to need my commendation) had removed from office several Lower Canadians, whose factious conduct served only to excite and exasperate the animosity which more or less has always subsisted between the English and French parties in that province. Sir George Prevost, when he assumed the reins of government, in restoring these persons, did not, I conceive, act either with delicacy or proper deference to the judgment and local experience of his predecessors; and the impolicy of the measure was abundantly manifested in its consequences. Sir George, instead of having gained, as asserted, "the entire confidence and affections of the Canadians," found their Legislators refractory, and was in the course of his administration obliged prematurely to dissolve their House of Assembly.

The expediency of Sir G. Prevost's distribution of the small force under his command, at the commencement of the war, has been questioned by very competent judges. If, instead of scattering the troops along that immense frontier, he had concentrated them, and directed their united efforts to the destruction of Sacket's-harbour, and afterwards of the Fort at Niagara, there can be little doubt of complete success in these enterprises, and that this success would have been speedily followed by pacification *on our own terms*, with an immense saving of treasure, lives, and honour.

That the squadron on Lake Erie was lost from being badly manned, and in a defective state of equipment, none can deny; but, having no positive data on this subject before me, I dare not undertake to say where the blame ought properly to attach. A reference to Capt. Barclay's Court-martial would, I presume, give the requisite information.

Our disaster on Lake Champlain was by no means "unaccountable;" the squadron was hurried into action, chiefly by the urgent remonstrances of Sir G. Prevost, and by his assurances of simultaneous co-operation; and partly by the zeal of that brave and lamented officer, Captain Downie. Sir George did not redeem his pledge, and the ships were sacrificed.

I do not assert that our fleet, even with his support, would have been completely victorious, or that the ulterior objects of the expedition would have been accomplished; but that an attack upon Plattsburgh and the destruction of Burlington would have paralysed the enemy in that quarter—put their flotilla in our power—occasioned the loss of fewer men—preserved the confidence of the distinguished General Officers* employed on that service—and prevented the disgraceful, the unparalleled retreat of nearly ten thousand British troops, before an undisciplined rabble of about two thousand militia under General Macomb.

The pargyrist has prudently avoided the mention of Sir George's memorable attack on Sacket's-harbour in May 1813, and its lamentable issue; nor will I expatiate on so revolting a topic.

With regard to the close of Sir G. Prevost's career, and his posthumous honours, I make no comment, nor venture to prejudge a case which was never submitted to an adequate tribunal; nor should I have intruded on your patience, and on that of your readers, had not my regard for justice and living worth elicited these animadversions from

AN IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 12.

I HAVE oft-times been astonished that the University of Cambridge have never been at the expence of publishing a Catalogue of the very valuable MSS. and Printed Books in the Public Library. Mr. Dibdin in his "Bibliomania" gives a few hints, which are inserted in your Magazine*, for the formation of a general Catalogue, which would present not only every volume in the Public Library, but every valuable Edition of a work in the whole University. Talking upon the subject, the other day, with some friends, I was told that such a Catalogue was a great desideratum to the Literati of other countries, as well as our own, but that a publication of this kind was not thought of by that learned body. Should this letter meet with the attention of the Vice-chancellor, or any of the Syndics, I beg leave to say that, with their sanction, I shall be proud to undertake the task of arranging a Catalogue according to the plan laid down by Mr. Dibdin, or in any other manner that may seem best to the University at large.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Wholesome and Substantial Food at a Cheap Rate.

[In continuation from p. 102.]

AS, in the common course of things, Potatoes must become dearer as the season advances, Barley, if properly used, will become daily more deserving the attention of the FRIENDS OF THE POOR. Persons of this description, who are desirous to give a copious and savoury meal to a numerous deserving family, have only to

* Sir F. P. Robinson, Sir T. Brisbane, and Sir M. Power.

* Gent. Mag. Oct. 1811, p. 355.

put in practice the following receipt. The poor man may be immediately taught to cook it for himself.

To six quarts of water, when in a boiling state, throw in by cupfuls (at the same time stirring it) three pounds of Scotch Barley, and three hours after, add one pound of round Oatmeal. When these shall have boiled nearly four hours, slice one pound of the coarse parts of Bacon and one pennyworth of Onions, and fry them well in some dripping or other good fat: then put the whole into the kettle, and let it simmer for about half an hour, and the produce will be six quarts of rich, wholesome food; the cost—that of ONE SINGLE QUARTER LOAF. Any chance good Vegetable, if at hand, may be added. If the hock of Bacon be used, a greater weight may be had for the money (four-pence is here allowed); and in this case, it must be boiled and put into the kettle at the same time with the Barley. Scraps of Bacon may be procured for the purpose at 3d. and 4d. per pound. If Oatmeal be disliked, one pound of Barley may be used in lieu. This penny saved, will furnish more Onions or other Vegetables.

N. B. The coarse Scotch Oatmeal will be found an excellent ingredient in order to thicken and give substance to any of the foregoing messes, if found necessary. Six or eight table-spoonfuls will go far in doing this. This also must be well stirred when put in, and must boil during twenty minutes.

Take notice.—Barley makes excellent Puddings; Barley, when boiled in Broth, ought not to boil more than four hours, otherwise it loses much in substance. Potatoes must not be boiled in Broth above half an hour, for the same reason. All other Vegetables must be treated accordingly. Mind and put your Bacon or Meat into the kettle at the same time with your Barley; for unless you do this, the Soup will not be rich and savoury.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Lord RAdstock to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, together with his Lordship's Answer.

Shirley Cottage, Croydon, Jan. 2.

My Lord,—Your Lordship has ever shown yourself such a zealous friend to the poor, that I trust you would

consider any apology I could offer for this address as superfluous. The feeding the hungry is, no doubt, a truly charitable act; but this, at best, can be considered only as a *temporary relief*—Whilst to teach our poor suffering fellow-creatures to feed themselves, is an *indisputable permanent good*.

It is almost needless for me to trouble your Lordship with more on this subject, as the printed letter that appeared not long since in the *Times**, and which may be found on the reverse of the hand bill, will nearly furnish all the details of that which is further required to carry this most desirable object into effect.

I entreat your Lordship not to suffer yourself to be persuaded, that the Poor themselves will never enter into the plan here presented for their relief. Be assured, my Lord, that such an assertion would be most unjustly founded, as many of my poor cottage neighbours have, with grateful hearts, evinced the contrary,—having not only received with gratitude the wholesome messes which I have afforded them,—but they are at this present time occupied in cooking for themselves the afore-mentioned messes, having learnt from experience, their goodness, and the facility of the process.

The result of these experiments, has been a reduction of three loaves a week in a family. This is a saving of 4s. 6d. per week, besides lessening the consumption of bread, and affording the family far more heartening and palatable food. If, for argument sake, I grant that many refractory persons will be found among those to whom this mode of cooking is proposed, it surely, on the other hand, ought to be admitted, that many will gladly accept it. Now as we all of us are, more or less, creatures of imitation, why may we not suppose that, by degrees, the wise will lead the foolish respecting these experiments? As a proof that I am not singular in my opinions on this subject, my printer informs me, as your Lordship will perceive by the inclosed letter, that he has sold 2,500 of my hand-bills since the 12th ultimo.

All that remains for me to add, is to earnestly entreat your Lordship to

* Reprinted in our last, p. 101.

put this scheme into proper hands, and that you will have the goodness and liberality to disperse some hundreds of the hand-bills among those in the City who might be considered as most likely to profit by them. Let the honest and industrious tradesman, possessing scanty means and a large family, be among those first selected, and I will answer for the papers being gratefully received, and beneficially applied. I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c. &c. RADSTOCK.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

—
Answer.

Mansion House, Jan. 7.

The Lord Mayor presents his compliments to Lord Radstock, and will do all in his power to forward his benevolent intentions.

The Lord Radstock, Shirley Cottage, Croydon.

—
Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Radstock to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Portland Place, Feb. 3, 1817.

My Lord,—I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 2d ultimo, soliciting your powerful aid in favour of the circulation of my hand-bills; at the same time clearly demonstrating that the scheme which I had the honour to lay before your Lordship, was calculated not only to remove a very pressing “*temporary evil*,” but also to establish a “*permanent good*.”

Your Lordship’s reply was concise, manly, straight forward, and well befitting an upright benevolent heart. Your words, my Lord, were: “The Lord Mayor presents his compliments to Lord Radstock, and *will do all in his power to forward his benevolent intentions*.” What more could reason and the most sanguine expectations desire?

The measures which your Lordship may have since pursued in order to carry into execution your “*benevolent intentions*,” I am utterly ignorant of, your Lordship having made no further communication to me on the subject. But this silence on the part of your Lordship, I have considered as what might reasonably have been expected, as every man of common sense must feel that your incessant ar-

duous labours must entirely preclude you from minutely attending to the current forms and ceremonies that are usually practised among the higher orders. In fact, my Lord, I was not seeking from your Lordship fine speeches, and flowery (and but too often unmeaning) professions, but I wished you to act, for “Ye shall know them by their fruits.” I am sure that it will be nearly as gratifying to your Lordship as it was to myself, to learn that upwards of 8000 of the hand-bills have been circulating during the last month, and that the demand for them is rapidly increasing. This fact is decisive as to public opinion; and I am confident that your Lordship will fully agree with me in thinking, that in all cases, whether moral or political, or schemes of any kind for promoting the happiness of our fellow-creatures, we cannot do better than suffer ourselves to be guided by the opinions of the great majority of the wise and good.

I do not consider myself at liberty to divulge to your Lordship the names of certain individuals who have profited by the circulation of the hand bills; sufficient to say, that they are of a description of persons who have known better days.

What an additional motive have we here, for at least endeavouring to promote to our utmost, the circulation of the hand-bills! I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c. RADSTOCK.

—
Answer.

The Lord Mayor presents his compliments to Lord Radstock, and begs to inform his Lordship, that he has distributed his papers by sending several into Devonshire, and other places. The Lord Mayor lost no time in making a trial of giving soup to the poor instead of bread, after the receipts which Lord Radstock favoured him with. The Lord Mayor is now delivering soup (made from one of his Lordship’s receipts) twice a week, instead of bread, as he did for the last year; it is made in the Mansion-house, and gives satisfaction. The Lord Mayor thinks it a most excellent plan, as it serves both for meat and drink, and is extremely nutritious; and returns Lord Radstock many thanks for his communication.

Mansion House, Wednesday.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

30. *The Vision; or, Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, of Dante Alighieri. Translated by the Rev. H. F. Cary, A.M. In three Vols. 24mo. Barfield.*

IN Mr. Cary's translation of this sublime Poem, the spirit of the original is kept up in terrific grandeur.

"In the years 1805 and 1806," he says, "I published the first part of the following translation with the text of the original. Since that period, two impressions of the whole of the *Divina Comedia*, in Italian, have made their appearance in this country. It is not necessary that I should add a third: and I am induced to hope that the Poem, even in the present version of it, may not be without interest for the mere English reader. The translation of the second and third parts, 'The Purgatory' and 'The Paradise,' was begun long before the first, and as early as the year 1797; but, owing to many interruptions, not concluded till the Summer before last. On a retrospect of the time and exertions that have been thus employed, I do not regard those hours as the least happy of my life, during which (to use the eloquent language of Mr. Coleridge) 'my individual recollections have been suspended, and lulled to sleep amid the music of nobler thoughts;' nor that study as misapplied, which has familiarized me with one of the sublimest efforts of the human invention. To those who shall be at the trouble of examining into the degree of accuracy with which the task has been executed I may be allowed to suggest, that their judgment should not be formed on a comparison with any single text of my Author; since, in more instances than I have noticed, I have had to make my choice out of a variety of readings and interpretations, presented by different editions and commentators.* In one or two of those editions is to be found the title of 'The Vision,' which I have adopted, as more conformable to the genius of our language than that of 'The Divine Comedy.' Dante himself, I believe, termed it simply 'The Comedy;' in the first place, because the style was of the middle kind; and in the next, because the story (if story it may be called) ends happily. Instead of a Life of my Author, I have subjoined, in chronological order, a view not only of the principal events which befel him, but of the chief public occurrences that happened in his time: concerning both

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1817.

of which the Reader may obtain further information by turning to the passages referred to in the Poem and Notes H.C."

As a specimen of the Translation we select a part of the thirteenth Canto.

"Ere Nessus yet had reach'd the other bank,

We enter'd on a forest, where no track
Of steps had worn a way. Not verdant there

The foliage, but of dusky hue; not light
The boughs and tapering, but with
Knives deform'd

And matted thick. fruits there were
none, but thorns [than these
Instead, with venom fill'd. Less sharp
Less intricate the brakes, wherein abide
Those animals that hate the cultur'd
fields,

Between Corneto and Cecina's stream.

Here the brute Harpies make their
nest, the same [band

Who from the Strophades the Trojan
Drove with dire boding of their future
woe. [form

Broad are their pennons, of the human
Their neck and count'nance, arm'd with
talons keen [wings.

The feet, and the huge belly fledge with
These sit and wail on the drear mystic
wood. [began:

The kind instructor in these words
'Ere farther thou proceed, know thou
art now [thou come

I' th' second round, and shalt be, till
Upon the horrid sand: look therefore
well [behold,

Around thee, and such things thou shalt
As would my speech discredit.' On all
sides [could see

I heard sad plannings breathe, and none
From whom they might have issued In
amaze [believ'd

Fast bound I stood. He, as it seem'd,
That I had thought so many voices came
From some amid those thickets close
conceal'd, [lop off

And thus his speech resum'd: 'If thou
A single twig from one of those ill plants,
The thought thou hast conceiv'd shall
vanish quite.' [hand,

Thereat a little stretching forth my
From a great wilding gather'd I a branch,
And straight his trunk exclaim'd: 'Why
pluck'st thou me?' [side,

Then as the dark blood trickled down its
These words it added. 'Wherefore tear'st
me thus?

Is there no touch of mercy in thy breast?
Men once were we, that now are rooted
here.

Thy

Thy hand might well have spar'd us, had
we been [green,

The souls of serpents.' As a brand yet
That burning at one end from th' other
sends [wind

A groaning sound, and hisses with the
That forces out its way, so burst at once
Forth from the broken splinter words
and blood [one

I, 'ttering fall the bough, remain'd as
Assail'd by terror, and the Sage replied :
' If he, O injur'd spirit ! could have be-
liev'd [scrib'd,

What he hath seen but in my verse de-
He never against thee had stretch'd his
hand.

But I, because the thing surpass'd belief,
Prompted him to this deed, which even
now [wast ;

Myself I rue. But tell me, who thou
That, for this wrong to do thee some
amends,

In th' upper world (for thither to return
Is granted him) thy fame he may revive.'

' That pleasant word of thine,' the
trunk replied, [speech

' Hath so inveigled me, that I from
Cannot refrain, wherein if I indulge
A little longer, in the snare detain'd,

Count it not grievous. I it was, who
held [the wards,

Both keys to Frederick's heart, and turn'd
Opening and shutting, with a skill so
sweet,

That, besides me, into his inmost breast
Scarce any other could admittance find.
The faith I bore to my high charge was
such, [my veins.

It cost me the life-blood that warm'd
The harlot, who ne'er turn'd her gloat-
ing eyes [and pest

From Caesar's household, common vice
Of courts, 'gainst me inflam'd the minds
of all ; [flame,

And to Augustus they so spread the
That my glad honours chang'd to bitter
woes.

My soul, disdainful and disgusted, sought
Refuge in death from scorn, and I be-
came,

Just as I was, unjust toward myself.
By the new roots which fix this stem, I
swear,

That never faith I broke to my liege lord,
Who merited such honour ; and of you,
If any to the world indeed return,

Clear be from wrong my memory, that
lies

Yet prostrate under Envy's cruel blow.'

First somewhat pausing, till the mourn-
ful words

Were ended, then to me the Bard began :
' Lose not the time ; but speak, and of
him ask, [replied.

If more thou wish to learn.' Whence I
' Question thou him again of whatso'er

Will, as thou think'st, content me ; for
no power

Have I to ask, such pity' is at my heart.'

He thus resum'd : ' So may he do for
thee

Freely what thou entreatest, as thou yet
Be pleas'd, imprison'd spirit ! to declare,
How in these gnarled joints the soul is
tied ;

And whether any ever from such frame
Be loos'en'd, it thou canst, that also tell.'

Thereat the trunk breath'd hard, and
the wind so on

Chang'd into sounds articulate like these.
' Briefly ye shall be answer'd. When
departs

The fierce soul from the body, by itself
Thence torn asunder, to the seventh gulf
By Minos doom'd, into the wood it falls,

No place assign'd, but wheresoever
chance [spelt,

Hurls it, there sprouting, as a grain of
It rises to a sapling, growing thence

A savage plant. The Harpies, on its
leaves [the pain

Then feeding, cause both pain, and for
A vent to grieve. We, as the rest, shall
come [them

For our own spoils, yet not so that with
We may again be clad ; for what a man
Takes from himself it is not just he have.

Here we perforce shall drag them ; and
throughout [hung,

The dismal glade our bodies shall be
Each on the wild thorn of his wretched
shade."

31. *Narrative of a Journey in Egypt,
and the Country beyond the Cataracts.*
By Thomas Legh, Esq. M. P. 4to
Murray.

THIS Publication reminds us of an
old and homely Proverb, " Great cry
and little wool." It is of much pa-
rade, but of little substance, exciting
considerable expectation, but com-
municating little to satisfy the curi-
osity of the reader. The title is not
perfectly correct: it should have
said, the Country beyond the FIRST
Cataract. It is very true that these
Gentlemen penetrated farther than
any European had done before them.
Norden, the most enterprising, and
the most accomplished Traveller,
acute to remark, and qualified to de-
scribe and delineate all that he saw,
was not able to proceed beyond Derri.
Mr. Legh and his companion went
somewhat further, and advanced as
far as Ibrim. But barbarian rudeness,
rapine, and imposition, compelled
them hastily to return.

It is not intended to depreciate the labours which these gentlemen voluntarily endured, or to speak with any thing like contumely of such intelligence as will be found in the Volume. But, if the really interesting part of the work were extracted from the rest, it would be comprehended in a small number of pages, and the publication itself only extends to about one hundred and forty.

Curiosity will ever be directed with an eager and an anxious eye to the Banks of the Nile; every step in Upper Egypt, more particularly, is in a manner sacred; and though so much has already been communicated illustrative of its antiquity and local distinctions, this curiosity is not at all abated.

The first chapter conveys the travellers as far as the first Cataract, to which the passage up the Nile is not now attended with any very formidable difficulty, and with such guides and finger-posts as Norden, Bruce, Denon, and Hamilton, the trouble of finding out the objects more immediately deserving their attention, could not have been very great.

Having arrived at Dehr, the Derri of Norden, they obtained an interview with the Chief (the Cacheff), and entreated his permission to advance further up the country. They met with a most rude reception, and a positive refusal. The barbarian was softened in the usual manner, and permission granted to advance to Ibrim, the extreme limit of their excursion. Here they accordingly arrived, and this is the remotest point of Nubia hitherto reached.

The description is subjoined:

"In about five hours we arrived at Ibrim, situated on the East side of the Nile at the Southern extremity of a ridge of mountains, which for nearly two miles rise perpendicularly from the Nile, scarcely leaving space for the road which lies between them and the River. The town lay on the Eastern slope of the mountain; and the citadel, which was built on the summit, must have formerly been a strong position. Its height may be estimated at about 200 feet above the River that washes the foot of the rock on which it stood, and which is at this point about a quarter of a mile broad. We were, however, so far deceived by the extreme perpendicularity of the precipice, that standing on

its edge we were induced to make several vain attempts to fling a stone across the Nile."

Ibrim, it appears, is also memorable as being the last spot where the Mamelukes made a stand against the Pacha (Pasha) of Egypt. They have now established themselves at Dongola, laid aside their old habits of magnificence, and commenced Agriculturists. They are also said to have some large trading-vessels on the Nile.

"We remained (says the Author) at Ibrim a few hours; and, giving up the idea of proceeding to the second or Great Cataract, which, *we were told*, was situated three degrees to the South, finally resolved to retrace our steps. We received no encouragement to penetrate into a country where money began to be of little use, and provisions very scarce."

Such are the reasons given for making no further attempts to proceed; but we are subsequently informed that Captain Light, of the Artillery, has since visited Ibrim, and that Mr. Bankes has succeeded in going still higher.

On the return of the party, they met with a most disagreeable, and what might have proved a fatal adventure. They procured some Arab guides, to assist them in examining the Mummy Pits at Thebes, of whom two were suffocated in the windings of the labyrinth. The Travellers were accused of killing them by magic; the matter, however, was finally compromised by the payment of a small sum of money.

A few interesting anecdotes, and but a few, are interspersed. One, at p. 28, is rather disgraceful to the agents of the British Government who were employed to purchase corn in Egypt for the use of the troops in the Peninsula. Another, p. 129, of a Scotchman, who having been taken prisoner, became a Mussulman, and in the progress of seven years had forgotten, or nearly forgotten, his own language, and had no desire to receive his liberty. His name was Donald Donald, and he came from Inverness. An Appendix is added, containing an Itinerary through Syria by Shekh Ibrahim, a person who is still travelling under the protection of the African Society.

32. *ARMATA: a Fragment.* 8vo,
pp. 210. Murray.

[From THE TIMES Newspaper, Feb. 18.]

THIS Publication having excited a considerable degree of public attention, we present to our Readers two or three extracts. Rumour has assigned it to the pen of a Noble and Learned Lord, whose reputation will go down to posterity adorned with whatever praise belongs, not only to the most eminent Advocate of his age and nation, but to one whose professional life was employed in protecting the liberties of his fellow-subjects: and who enforced, with manly and successful eloquence, a more constitutional spirit than had yet prevailed among our Courts of Justice, in the construction and administration of English Law.

On the book itself we shall make no comments: its plan is not altogether new. The Reader will detect, without much difficulty, the real meaning of those fictitious names of ultra-terrestrial islands and people which the Author has applied to old subjects familiar to all classes of Englishmen; and it will remain with each individual to adopt or reject, in what concerns his own country, the sentiments here promulgated with regard to the interests of *Armata*:

"This memorable *æra* * in the History of *Armata* may, perhaps, be considered as almost the first in which her Representative Constitution exhibited any proofs of dangerous imperfection. The Crown (as I have said) was rapidly acquiring the administration of a great revenue, and a sufficient guard had not been placed upon its influence in the public Councils, without which no forms of election, however free and extensive, can secure a wise and prudent administration; but the evil must manifestly be greater when the Popular Council, erected as the balance of a Monarchical State, does not emanate from the People, but in its greater part from the Crown which is to be balanced, and from a body of Nobles, powerful in rank and property, who are to be balanced also; and who have besides a scale properly allotted to them, in which their great weight is judiciously deposited. It must be obvious to the meanest capacity, that if those very powers which are thus to be balanced can create or materially influence the antagonist power which is to control them, the Constitution must at all events be theoretically

imperfect. I have already informed you why, for a long period, this imperfection had not been felt; and the degree of its operation, when it began to operate, and as it now exists, ought to be correctly and temperately stated; because, without a reverence for Government, whatever defects may be discovered in it, a Nation must be dissolved. The consequences of extreme misgovernment must be universally felt, and the discontents they produce are irresistible; but unfortunately they seldom arrive until the evil complained of is beyond redress. The Crown is sure in the *dubious season* to command the Popular Council; and through them popular opinion, until errors become palpable and destructive, when the most over-ruling influence must give way."

As it appears there were Demagogues in *Armata*, the following are the opinions of the Author with regard to them:

"There is one principle so clear and so universal, that it must apply equally to all subjects, to the affairs of all countries, and even of all worlds. The first step towards public reformation, of every description, is a firm combination against rash and violent men. Very many of them (perhaps the bulk) are perfectly well-intentioned, but not, for all that, the less dangerous to the cause they would support. Some of them, indeed, one would think, were in our world set on to take the lead by those who opposed any changes, that wise men might retire altogether from the pursuit. For my own part, I would not only submit to the imperfections of such an admirable Constitution as you have described in *Armata*, but would consent to the continuance of the worst that can be imagined, rather than mix myself with ignorance, thrusting itself before the wisdom which should direct it, or with persons of desperate fortunes, whom no sound state of society could relieve; but such men, I think, could work no mischief, if Rank and Property stood honestly and manfully in their places."

After deploring the amount of the national debt, and detailing some of the numerous taxes paid by the *Armata* people, the Author proceeds as follows:

"But other evils must be added. To produce an annual revenue of so vast an extent, many taxes were resorted to of the most pernicious character, particularly affecting the administration of Justice, and having thus closed the account of the taxes upon the living, I will conclude the subject with their dominion after death.

* The American War.

"The highest duty to Government only 20 years ago, either on Wills or on Inheritances, amounted to only 60*l.*; but now (except when the property vests in near relations or kindred), on the former it may amount to above *two hundred times* that sum, and on the latter to nearly *three hundred*, as the highest duty on the first may be *fifteen thousand*, and on the last above *twenty thousand pounds*, without taking into the account a proportion of the property transmitted, which in some cases amounts to a tenth.

"This is the most grievous of all our burdens. The justest Government may have occasion to resort to a moderate duty on alienations and transmissions of all descriptions of property; but it ought to advance with the most cautious and even trembling steps. A mighty Nation in its public character should scorn to sit like a vulture over departing breath."

Upon the Poor-laws of Armata, the Author's opinions are just, eloquent, and striking.

"As to the support of *what is called* the Poor, the amount of which I have already related, it has spread pauperism through all the middle classes of the community. In the earlier periods of our history the burden of maintaining them was scarcely felt, our ancient law confining it to the relief of 'the lame, the blind, and the impotent, and such others amongst them as were unable to work.' Every principle of humanity demanded that support from those whom Providence had exempted from such severe infirmities; but every principle of sound policy opposed its further extension, and it was limited at first, in every district, to one-fortieth, which, speaking in your coin, would be only *supence in the pound*; but, by a strange departure from the principle of the original Law, it now often exceeds 40 times that amount, and in some places even the annual value of the property on which it professes to be a tax; to be entitled to relief it is no longer necessary that the applicant should bring himself within any of the descriptions of the ancient law; neither blindness, nor lameness, nor impotence, nor even inability to work, are necessary qualifications for support, large houses in every district being now built for the reception of almost *any body who chooses to go into them*, and, from a prostitution of morals, it is no longer felt as a humiliation or a reproach; even they who, from their own improvidence, have contracted marriage though they knew themselves to be utterly incapable of maintaining their children, have a claim

to cast them upon the publick as soon as they are born, and to live with them as inmates in those receptacles intended for the promotion of industry and the relief of want, but which, from the very nature of things, under the best management, become the abodes of vice and misery; where the aged, the diseased, the idle, and the profligate, the two first classes being every where out-numbered, are heaped upon one another, giving birth by their debaucheries to a new race of paupers, till they become 'a kind of putrid mass above ground, corrupted themselves, and corrupting all about them.'—To finish the picture of abuse: this enormous and still growing burden is almost exclusively cast upon the proprietors and occupiers of land, who ought least to be called upon to bear it, as neither their diseases nor their vices contribute in any kind of proportion to the aggregate of the poor. The simplicity of a country life furnishes but a small contingent of either. The vicious and the distempered are hourly vomited forth from the mines and manufactories, where contaminating multitudes and unwholesome labour produce every disgusting variety of decrepitude and crime; yet neither the proprietors of those establishments, nor the capitalists who roll along the streets of our cities in splendid carriages, pay any thing like their proportions to the support of the idle and the unhealthy they have produced. Almost the whole is cast upon the cultivators of the soil, who, except in the very houses I have described, supported by their property and labour, see nothing around them but innocence and health."

We rather apprehend, from the following passage, with which we shall conclude our extracts, that the Author was not of the Court party, if such a thing as party existed in that very distant region.

"The true way of estimating the disastrous consequences of your present taxation is, to figure to yourself (if you can bear the reflection) the sensation it would at this moment produce, if some new and unexpected source of annual revenue were to start up, to the amount of *twenty millions of your money*. Would it not, in your present condition, be like a resurrection from the dead? Yet in this one reign you have created a *perpetual burden* of nearly twice that sum. Could volumes so strikingly detail the effect of this worst of evils?"

"The cause of your distress is therefore the clearest imaginable. Your Government collects in taxes so large a proportion of your property, that the rest

rest is not sufficient to support your people; in such a case, it is a mistake to complain of the want of a circulating medium as an *accidental and temporary* cause of your difficulties, capable of being removed by politic contrivances. We have a vulgar saying in England, that you can have *no more of a cat than his skin*; and if out of twenty shillings, not less than ten are consumed by Government and by collateral burdens, ten only can remain in *real and substantial circulation*: the scarcity of money may be lamented, and ingenious devices may be held out as remedies; but, without a *radical system of improvement*, rendering property more productive, and trade more prosperous, what danger can be greater than opportunities of borrowing, when there are no means of repaying what is borrowed? If land, from having sunk below its former rental, is mortgaged to more than half its value, would it be any thing like an advantage to the proprietor to find out *even a fair lender*, who would advance him money on the remaining part? Since, without *some means of improvement*, his estate in the end must infallibly be sold.

"The same consequences apply equally to communities as to individuals; and there is therefore no safety for Armata, but, *first*, in the wisdom of her Government, and in the energies of her people, to raise the value of every species of property, *by the almost infinite ways within their reach*; and, *secondly*, by the immediate reduction of her expenditure, to square with her revenue, as far as can be made, consistent with the public safety and the principles of national justice.

"A great orator in our ancient world, when asked what was the *first*, and the *second*, and the *third* perfection of eloquence, still answered ACTION, not to exclude other perfections, but to mark its superior importance; so I, who am no orator at all, but a plain man, speaking plainly of the policy of an exhausted country, must say that *your first*, and *your second*, and *your third* duty, is RETRENCHMENT, meaning, as the rhetorician, not that it is your *whole* duty, but only that its *pre-eminence* may be felt."

23. *The Laws relating to the Clergy, being a practical Guide to the Clerical Profession, in the legal and canonical Discharge of the various Duties. By the Rev. David Williams, A. M. late of Christ Church, Oxford. pp. 674. Sherwood and Co.*

THE extraordinary and increased value of every species of property within the last 50 years, has naturally inspired every one with a higher interest in the security of his tenure,

and diffused a greater curiosity in the origin and successive revolutions which his title may have undergone. Whilst, therefore, civil rights of every kind have become more canvassed and defined, those which affect the realty, as it is termed, or landed estate of persons, have been peculiarly subjected to inquiry. With respect to the Clergy, titles which were founded in grants of remote antiquity, and been consecrated as it were by a devotional feeling of reverence to that order, have been in modern times challenged with rigour, and resisted in many instances with irreligious pertinacity. Time, which in most other cases fortifies the title to real property, has frequently, in reference to Ecclesiastical claims, been even subversive of justice, by the peculiar principles on which a *modus* is pronounced to be good or bad. Rights, therefore, in their nature sufficiently positive and just, have often, for the sake of avoiding protracted and expensive litigation, been altogether compromised, from the want of a defined, and what is now considered a constitutional origin. The consequences of this hostile feeling on the one part, and irresolution on the other, has been, as was natural, to excite a spirit of interested as well as curious research, into the origin of Ecclesiastical Titles, and to become accurately acquainted with the more powerful and which is to be derived from chartered or legislative provisions. Many treatises have accordingly been written, and collections of cases made, to render the Ecclesiastical body better informed of their rights, and better prepared to resist encroachments. Inquiries of purely a technical nature or legal distinction are, perhaps, incompatible with Clerical duties; nor is it necessary that Clergymen should become Lawyers, whilst our Courts are constituted as they are, both with respect to the principles on which judicial decisions are founded, and the spirit of the Judges by whom they are pronounced. Besides, few books written by individuals in, perhaps, cloistered retirement, can convey the spirit or meaning of a *Nisi prius* decision; still less follow up the authority of new cases or new distinctions, which are only to be found in the regular reports of cases decided *in Banco*. It seems therefore to follow, that a treatise,

treatise, with the name and addition of a *Reverend* prefixed, may pass more as a production of speculation and amusement, than practical utility. This is, however, by no means the case with the Work before us; it does not, we presume, aspire to any claim of original research or composition. It is simply a dictionary of authorities: a dictionary, in so far as it consists of every subject connected with Ecclesiastical matters, alphabetically arranged; and of authorities, as it is a compilation from every writer on Ecclesiastical rights, and every authority to be gleaned from common law decisions. As the former are well selected, and the latter brought down to a late period, it has considerable merit as a book of reference and original authority; at the same time, the numerous selections from every writer on matters Ecclesiastical, discipline, customs, ceremonials, or antiquities, render it a manual of agreeable and useful reference. We ought, however, to warn our Readers of what we found in confirmation of the objection above made to books of this kind. The information in Mr. Williams's treatise, article *Stamps*, has been materially altered by the new Stamp Act, 55 Geo. III. c. 158; and since the publication of his Work several very important Tithe cases have been decided in the Courts of Westminster, which of course are not to be found in it; but these are no faults in the present Treatise, but are observations thrown out merely to warn general Readers, that on subjects where new cases and new shades of distinction continually arise, they are not wholly to depend on the *dicta* laid down in the earlier periods of our Jurisprudence.

34. *Twelve Lectures, on the Prophecies relating to the Christian Church, and especially to the Apostacy of Papal Rome, preached in the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn, from the year 1811 to 1815; being the Ninth Portion of those founded by the Right Rev. William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester. By Philip Allwood, B. D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. In Two Volumes. 8vo. pp. 495, 516. Rivingtons.*

THESE Lectures, which the Author characterizes as "an humble attempt to afford a further elucidation

of the Prophetic Writings of Scripture, and to evince more clearly the certainty and the infinite importance of Revealed Religion," are inscribed to the Earl of Mansfield, and the Right hon. Richard Ryder, Trustees for the Lecture.

"An event, that in the first instance filled the mind of every good man in the country with horror, and the remembrance of which still excites his sincere and deep regret, has deprived me of a gratification I had once perhaps too eagerly anticipated—that of being permitted to inscribe the result of my labours to one*, who had rendered himself truly illustrious, by his piety, his patriotism, and his talents; and to whom, in conjunction with the other distinguished persons who are at present the Trustees for this Lecture, I have been indebted for the honour of my nomination to deliver the following Course. The only manner in which it has been at all in my power to discharge this part of my obligation is, by cherishing the memory of his virtues; and by the endeavour I have honestly exerted to prove, that I have not been unworthy of the confidence he had reposed in me."

The principle which has formed the basis of the Disquisitions in this Work is thus developed:

"So much has been satisfactorily urged by many of those eminent men who have written in elucidation of the Prophecies, concerning true and false ideas of Prophecy, and the general argument that is to be deduced from it, concerning its history, the authority of the various prophetic books of Scripture, and the canons of interpretation that are requisite for the complete analysis of them, that little probably remains to be added upon these points. In the following Lectures, therefore, I have avoided, as far as possible, treading over again the same ground; and, abstaining altogether from abstract reasoning, have attempted to demonstrate the Divine Authenticity of these Sacred Writings, merely from the events, with which many of their most striking predictions can be fully proved to correspond. This appeared to be the most simple, and at the same time the most powerful mode of arguing, that could be adopted; for, if a fact which has excited the astonishment of mankind, or has been marked by any distinguishing and unprecedented peculiarity, which

* The late Right hon. Spencer Perceval, who was assassinated in the Lobby of the House of Commons, May 11, 1812.

has given rise to the most important results, and has been altogether unforeseen (except, perhaps, from the hints derived from Revelation itself) by those who lived at the time—if such a fact shall, upon examination, be found to have been either expressly foretold, or very intelligibly described in figurative language, many ages before it occurred; then, without all doubt, the previous Revelation of it can only have proceeded from the communication of A BEING, who is infinite in Knowledge, to foresee, and in Power, to bring to pass, such a circumstance as this. But, if this mode of reasoning be allowed any weight when applied to a single event, how much additional strength must it derive from its application to a great number of such instances of fulfilment, and more especially when they are discovered to form parts of a grand scheme of dispensation, the comprehension of the whole of which does far surpass man's understanding! How irrefragable does it become, when employed upon a train of unexampled events, which have succeeded each other for many centuries in a regular and unbroken series, and according to an arrangement that had been previously and most explicitly described!*

The subjects to which the principle here laid down is applied, are resolved into two grand divisions—the Prophecies which relate to the periods that were prior to the Dispersion of the Jewish Nation, and to those which have been subsequent to it.

"The motive which has chiefly operated in inducing me to adopt a plan so extensive as this, is, that it has afforded me an opportunity of placing many important particulars in a new light, by offering them to the view of the Reader in that natural order in which they should stand. It has also enabled me to establish the genuine import of a variety of remarkable and highly interesting predictions, both in the Old and New Testament, either by an emendation of their version, or by pointing out the intimate relation they bear to others which are more explicit; or by both these means, as will generally be observed to be the case, applied conjointly. But the true signification of such prophecies having been once attained, it will be easy to discover, from the re-

cords of history, whether they have been accomplished or not; and if their fulfilment has been only partial, to what extent they have received it. And here it may be proper to remark, that in the explication of those metaphorical expressions and emblematical representations, beneath which the subjects of Prophecy are usually veiled, great care has been taken to avoid confusion and inconsistency, and to assign to each figure that meaning which it obviously possesses in other analogous passages of the Sacred Writings, and which is alone compatible with the peculiar sense and scope of the context. And in particular, in the analysis which has been given of that portion of the Apocalypse of St John, which contains a symbolical description of the characteristic events of all those ages since it was written, that have preceded our own time, the same import has always been attached to the use of the same Symbol; and that import has first been ascertained by a critical examination of all the places in which that symbol occurs. And by this means an uniformity and consistency of interpretation have been preserved throughout; and that interpretation has immediately conducted to the corresponding facts.

"The only way of affording a tolerably just idea of that wonderful Book appeared to be, by paraphrasing, as closely as possible, and as far as my limits would permit, the various parts of which it consists, in the order in which they succeed each other. This mode of proceeding may, perhaps, have caused some of these Discourses to deviate, in a degree, from the usual style of Sermons; yet, I trust, it will be found to have made sufficient compensation, by the distinctness of the arrangement it has pointed out, by the continuity of those surprising anticipations of futurity it has exhibited, and by the opportunities it has allowed me for offering my arguments and observations upon those important subjects, the clear elucidation of which constituted the principal motive in the mind of the venerable Prelate, for the founding of this Lecture."

Such is the Plan which the Reverend Author has pursued in furtherance of the liberal and enlightened scheme of Bp. Warburton*; and the

* "The Sacred Writings must ever present a source of the most sublime and rational gratification to those who most diligently apply themselves to the study of them. The interesting and important subjects they contain are, in many instances, only then to be clearly comprehended, when they are elucidated by the aid of much profound and extensive learning. And we may justly inquire, in the language of an Apostle, 'Who is sufficient for these things?' The evidence, in particular, which is deduced from Prophecy, is an increasing light, constantly beaming forth with

sound learning and acute discrimination which he has exhibited, in expounding and applying many passages of the Prophetic Writings, combined with that chastened spirit of Christian benevolence which pervades the whole of his Work, render it a most valuable addition to the labours of his predecessors, and a most desirable acquisition to the Theological Student.

A few observations and reflections applicable to present circumstances shall conclude our extracts.

In the Fifth Lecture, having completed the view, from Prophecy, of the principal circumstances in the personal History of Christ; and having shewn how exactly, in confirmation of the truth of our Holy Religion, and in a great variety of instances, the antecedent representations have corresponded with the events,—the Reverend Lecturer makes the following application of his subject to the Jews, to the Members of the Church of Rome, to Arians and Socinians, and to sincere believers in Revelation.

“It has been one object of this Discourse to prove the Spiritual Nature of the Messiah’s Kingdom; and the entire consistency of the glorious predictions which foretel the universal extent, the happiness, and grandeur of his dominion, with that state of humiliation and suffering, which was introductory to it, and so particularly distinguished the life he led amongst men. It has been also made, I trust, in some measure to appear, that the Prophecies which pointedly relate to *either* of these opposite states, can only have received, as far as they have yet been fulfilled, their plen-

ary accomplishment in Him. Upon this rock, then, the Jewish race have split. Upon these divine communications they placed such constructions only as favoured their own preconceived notions; and their views were those only of the temporal aggrandizement of their own Nation. They could not therefore believe, that a Person, of whom such great and extraordinary achievements had been foretold, whose extraction was to be so splendid, and whose sovereignty so universal, could be born of such obscure parents, and confined to so humble a walk in life. When they saw him, ‘the blessed and only Potentate,’ come preaching the doctrine of repentance, and saying—‘the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand;’ when they heard him propound the weighty truths of his holy Institution, with the authority of ‘a Teacher come from God,’ and profess in the plainest terms, that he ‘was come to fulfil the Law and the Prophets;’ and when they contrasted his humble condition, so contrary to the pomp and grandeur which they had falsely attributed to their Messiah, with the awful sublimity and importance of his professions—‘they were offended in him;’ they refused to receive him as the promised Saviour and Redeemer; and fulfilled the writings of their own prophets, in ‘despising and rejecting him’ through life, and, at length, in presenting him to death, and to their own destruction.

“But the experience of Age—most sadly declares, that there is another mode of, *partially at least*, setting at naught the Son of God, and of depreciating ‘the only hope set before us in the Gospel,’ and that this can even exist in Christian Countries! What else can we call the invocation of a host of Saints and Media-

with the greater radiance, in proportion to the attention that is paid to the events of past ages, in proportion as ‘the perfect day,’ the day of complete fulfilment, advances. Previously to its arrival we are assured, ‘Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.’ And what a single individual, or a few persons only, may not be able to achieve in this respect, may be most abundantly and successfully performed by a number; more especially when acting in succession, and profiting continually by the labours of their predecessors.

“On this ground, then, we cannot too much commend the benevolence, the liberality, and wisdom, of such establishments as the present. The venerable Founder of these Lectures well knew of what vast importance a firm belief in the truths of Revealed Religion was to human happiness, and how essentially a thorough proof of the divine authenticity of the Prophecies of Scripture was subservient to her credit in the world. He therefore adopted the most likely means that could have been devised, of causing the scattered rays of prophetic truth to converge towards, and to illustrate, these momentous realities, of putting mankind in possession of any accessions of sacred knowledge that might occasionally arise from the further developement of facts; and of enabling a number of those, who might be studious in this branch of hallowed learning, to contribute their portions in succession, far more extensively and effectually than perhaps they might ever otherwise have had opportunities of doing, to the general fund of good.” *Lecture I.*

GENT. MAG. March, 1817.

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tors in the Romish Church; and the acts of adoration, that are constantly paid at their shrines, and before their images? As if the mediation of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is expressly declared in Scripture to be 'the one Mediator between God and Man,' were insufficient,—these votaries of superstition apply themselves, as they conceive, to the souls of such of the dead, to whose past lives they have attributed an extraordinary degree of sanctity and mortification: and they employ these as their intercessors with God, for the pardon of their sins, and for the most important and essential blessings of life. But is not this to undervalue the merits and mediation of Christ? Is it not to neglect 'to honour the Son even as they' should 'honour the Father?' Is it not to give the worship of 'God to others?' Is it not Idolatry of the most palpable and criminal description?

"To what, moreover, except to a superficial or prejudiced perusal of the Holy Scriptures, and to a neglect of properly 'comparing spiritual things with spiritual,' are we to attribute the extensive diffusion of those principles, which induce so many, in the present day, to discredit the supreme dignity of the Nature of Christ, and to set at naught the efficacy of that atonement which he made for the sins of the world. To the rise and progress of such doctrines as these, St. Peter makes an express allusion when he says—'But there were false Prophets also among the people, even as there shall be false teachers among you; who shall privily bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them.' And many shall follow their pernicious ways, by reason of whom the way of truth shall be evil spoken of." It, indeed, there be one system of opinions more destructive to the great cause of Religion and Morality than another, it is this. It contradicts the whole tenour of Revelation, with respect to these most important points; and indirectly represents the Holy Spirit himself as the fabricator of inconsistencies and untruths. But 'let God be true, if every man be otherwise.' Yet 'who is the Liar,' says St. John, —who is pre-eminently false above all others—'but he that denieth that Jesus is the Christ? He is Antichrist, that denieth the Father and the Son. Whosoever denieth the Son, the same hath not the Father.'

"But to those, who believe what the Scriptures, with our consent, have revealed concerning the Nature and Offices of Christ; and who are therefore endeavouring earnestly 'to follow the blessed steps of his most holy

life'—to such 'he is precious.' 'The same stone, which other builders have rejected, is become to them the head stone of the corner.' This is the only basis, on which we can found any real happiness in this life; or on which we can erect any certain assurance of never-ceasing happiness hereafter: 'for there is none other name under Heaven, given among men, whereby we can be saved.' 'Building up yourselves,' therefore, 'on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost, keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life!'

Of the Twelfth and concluding Lecture we copy the following analysis. It comprises

"A general description of those, against whom the enmity of the Bishops of Rome has been principally excited in these latter days. A more particular description of them; and first, of the Lutheran Church; secondly, of the Church of Geneva, and those who, in various countries, embrace the same Doctrines; thirdly, of the Church of England. The decisive measures adopted by the last Church, for controlling the pernicious influence of the Church of Rome. The contrariety of her Doctrines to those of this Apostate Church, exhibited, in her open acknowledgment, that 'Holy Scripture containeth all things necessary to salvation,' that 'Works of Supererogation' cannot be taught without arrogance and impiety, and 'that the Church of Rome hath erred, not only in her *Living and Manner of Ceremonies*, but also in *Matters of Faith*.' Various instances of error cited, in the Doctrines of *Purgatory, Pardon, Worshipping, and Adoration as well of Images as of Relicks*, and also *Invocation of Saints*.' in the performance of her sacred services in an *unknown Tongue*; in the *number and nature of her Sacraments*; and in her Doctrine of *Transubstantiation*. To prevent a return of the fatal prevalence of these and other *Abominations*, it has been expressly denounced, that 'THE BISHOP OF ROME HATH NO JURISDICTION IN THIS REALM OF ENGLAND'; and great care has been taken in framing the Laws of the Land, to erect suitable barriers against the encroachments of this subtle, perfidious, and intolerant Power. The greater necessity exists for this, because the experience of Ages has proved, that POPERY is utterly incapable of REFORM: the vain attempts of the Council of Trent in this respect. The Bull of Pius V. against Queen Elizabeth and the English Nation, argues the same thing. The claims preferred in this famous Bull having never

never been abandoned, must still, whenever occasion admits of their being again brought forward, *have their weight with all consistent CATHOLICKS; and the Revival of the Order of THE JESUITS affords reason to believe, that they may be again brought forward.* Self-aggrandisement, as much now, as ever, the prevailing passion of the Roman See; and all who have any sincere attachment for the Reformed Religion, as by Law established among us, should stand upon their guard."

The subject is thus concluded:

"The times, then, which we have already seen, and those which many of us may still live to see, should strongly inculcate upon us the great duties of Vigilance, and Circumspection. We should contend earnestly for the faith, which was once delivered unto the saints." We should guard, with the utmost jealousy and diligence, both for our own sakes, and for the sake of posterity, those civil and religious privileges, by which God has, in his infinite mercy, condescended to distinguish us, above all other nations of the world. So may we still look up, with humble confidence, to the Divine Being for protection; and our Country will still continue to be the place of refuge and of safety. So shall we remain happy in the assurance, that, while 'great Plagues remain for the ungodly, whose putteth his trust in the Lord, Mercy embraceth him on every side.'"

Many Notes which were requisite for the further illustration of the subjects discussed, and some of which contain distinct but short Dissertations, are added to the Work; as well as a luminous analysis of each Lecture, and a copious Index.

35. *A Critical Analysis of several striking and incongruous Passages in Madame De Staël's Work on Germany, with some Historical Accounts of that Country.* By a German Leigh, Esq. pp. 152.

WITH warm feelings of patriotism, the Author of the Analysis conceives that Madame De Staël, in her Work on "Germany," has been guilty of flagrant injustice towards his countrymen; that her general conclusions on literature, manners, and customs, have been drawn from very superficial observation; and that they are for the most part very incorrect. He endeavours to prove the abundance of *contradictory assertions*; and observes,

"No well-digested plan is perceptible to us in the Work on Germany. Vague and wavering opinions are instilled into the mind of the Reader: and a fear of having said too much on one side, makes our Author continually say too much on the other." "But still we are far from accusing her of any wilful pervariations; we rather think that she wrote down her sentiments according to the varying impulse of each varying moment, without ever afterwards comparing their results." "From partiality to a few individuals, it seems, her encomiums on the whole nation are in some instances exaggerated, and in some other cases she imputed to the whole nation what was perhaps only to be met with in a few individuals. Most statements of the country itself show that she has had no previous knowledge of Germany before she went thither; hence her mistaken notions, that those objects which appeared new to her, were new in reality."

36. *Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, from the Revival of the Art under Cimabue, and the alleged Discovery of Engraving by Fimbuerra, to the present Time with the Ciphers, Monograms, and Marks, used by each Engraver; and an ample List of their principal Works. Together with two Indexes, alphabetical and chronological To which is prefixed, an Introduction, containing a brief Account of the Painters of Antiquity.* By Michael Bryan. In Two Volumes, 4to. pp. 709 and 822. Carpenter and Son.

MR. BRYAN has in these Volumes rendered essential service to the memory of departed merit, and facilitated the researches of Artists and Biographers."

In a copious Introduction he treats of "the Origin of Painting," which he traces from the Egyptians to the Greeks, and introduces some account of the Greek Painters. The Etruscans and Romans next succeed.

A section is allotted to the "Art of Engraving;" and another contains the following "Remarks on the different Modes of Engraving:"

"Prints, as well as Paintings, may be divided into three general classes, historical and emblematical subjects, portraits, and landscapes, which will still admit of a subdivision.

"The modes of engraving, ancient and modern, have within a few years greatly multiplied,

multiplied, and may be said at present to consist of the following:

"*Stroke engraving.* This manner is effected by tracing the design upon the plate with a sharp tool, called the dry point; and the strokes, or lines, are cut on the copper, with an instrument called the graver, or burn.

"*Etching.* In etching, the traces are cut with a point, or needle, through a varnish, prepared for the purpose, and laid on the plate; and these strokes are corroded, or bitten, into the copper, by aquafortis.

"*With the point and graver.* In this, the most general mode of engraving, the subject is first etched, and afterwards finished with the graver. By this process the advantages of both are combined.

"*Mezzotinto.* This style of engraving is executed by raising on the plate, with a toothed tool, an uniform dark bar, or ground. The design traced upon the plate, the light parts are scraped off by instruments, in proportion as the effect may require.

"The above, being the four principal modes of engraving, call for more particular observation. In the operation of the *graver*, we expect to find the strokes correct and decided. In *etching*, we discover an unembarrassed freedom of hand. In the united execution of the *point* and the *graver*, we have the advantage of both operations. And in *mezzotinto* it is required that the effect should be soft and mellow. From the form of the graver, every time it cuts into the metal it makes an angular incision, producing a firm and sharp line, except the stroke is extremely delicate, which requires to be traced with judgment and reflection, though not distinguished by great freedom of hand. On the contrary, an unrestrained liberty of execution is the characteristic of etching, in which the point runs playfully over the plate, without meeting with resistance, and follows, without effort, the slightest impulse of the hand. In this respect etching may be said to be little different from drawing, and is effected with equal facility. But as the aquafortis does not bite equally, the lines cannot be so sharp as when cut with the graver; besides, it is difficult to give, by the simple operation of the point, that suitable accord to each part of the plate so essential to the harmony of the whole. The stroke engraver has in this a considerable advantage, in being able to increase or diminish the force at pleasure, by a stronger or more delicate trace. As stroke engraving and etching have equally their particular benefits and inconveniences, the art has

been improved by a successful union, by which their advantages are increased, and their deficiency diminished. The generality of plates, both of historical and other subjects, are brought to a certain degree of forwardness by etching, and are afterwards finished with the graver; and when this process is executed with intelligence, it cannot fail to produce the happiest effect. It sometimes happens, indeed, that an etching, which only required to be partially touched on, and that in particular parts, with the graver, is, by want of judgment and dint of diligence, rendered heavy, laboured, and insipid.

"In figures of a certain size, stroke engraving has a decided advantage over etching, in the expression of the muscles. The soft and delicate transition from light to shadow, so necessary in that respect, cannot be rendered with equal success by the point. Large plates in general require a force and power of execution, which is scarcely to be produced by the simple operation of the needle, and more particularly demand the vigorous aid of the graver. Etching, on the contrary, is more successful in giving effect to sketches or drawings lightly touched, in which the solidity of the graver would entirely take away that easy and spirited touch, which constitutes their greatest beauty and merit. But it is in Landscape that its operation is most advantageously developed; in which the foliage, sky, ruins, distances, in short, every part of that charming branch of the art requires the utmost lightness, as well as freedom of hand.

"In mezzotinto, the operation is in direct opposition to that of stroke engraving, or etching: in the two latter, the object of the Artist is to trace the shadows in the plate; in the former, his effect is produced by clearing the lights. The essential excellence of mezzotinto is mellowness, and it is from thence that it is peculiarly adapted to portraits and to historical subjects, in which the figures are designed on a considerable scale. Perhaps no other branch of engraving surpasses or even equals mezzotinto in the softness of the carnations, the light floating of the hair, the folds of the draperies, the lustrous brilliancy of armour, and in the delicate imitation of the colouring of a picture. The talents of our ingenious countrymen have carried this interesting department of engraving to the highest possible perfection; their excellent productions have left those of every other country far behind, and are the admiration and delight of every lover of the Art.

"*Engraving.*

“Engraving in dots without strokes, is executed with the point upon the wax or ground, bitten in with the aquafortis, and afterwards harmonized with the graver, by the means of which instrument small dots are made. It is also frequently effected with the graver only, without the assistance of the point, particularly in the flesh and finer parts. This mode of engraving has also been practised in England with the most distinguished success.

“Engraving in dots, called opus mul-leri. This mode is supposed to have been first practised by Janus Lutma. The design is first etched, and is afterwards harmonized with the dry point, performed with a small hammer, from which it takes its name.

“Aquatinta. In this lately invented style of engraving, the outline is first etched, and afterwards a sort of wash is laid on, by means of the aquafortis, which is particularly prepared for that purpose. By this mode of engraving, drawing in Indian ink, bistre, and other washes, are very successfully imitated.

“On wood, performed by a single block. The design is traced on the wood with a pen, and those parts which should be white are carefully hollowed out. The block is afterwards printed by the letter-press printers. It is satisfactorily proved, that this, the earliest mode of engraving, led to the invention of printing.

“On wood in different blocks. This particular style is called *chiar oscuro*, and was designed to imitate the drawings of the old masters. It is performed with two, three, or more blocks, the first having the outline cut upon it, the second is reserved for the darker shadows; and the third for the sut-dows which terminate upon the lights: these are substituted in their turn, each print receiving an impression from each block.

“On wood and on copper. In this mode, the outline is engraved in a bold, dark style, on the copper, and two or more blocks of wood are used to produce the darker and lighter shadows as above mentioned.”

In so copious a list of names, it would be easy to select numbers who were of considerable eminence; but we shall take a very few which mere chance led us first to examine.

“Francis Le Piper. He was the son of a Kentish gentleman of Flemish extraction, and was born about the year 1640. His father, who was in possession of a considerable estate, gave him a liberal education, intending him for

a merchant, but his inclination leading him entirely to drawing, he rambled over great part of Europe to study painting. He was of a gay and facetious turn of mind, and the subjects he treated were usually humorous and comical, and were chiefly painted in black and white. Most of his performances were produced over a bottle; and the theatre of his exertions was the Mitre Tavern, at Stocks Market, or the Bell, in Westminster, which were adorned by the productions of this jovial artist. He drew landscapes, which he etched on silver plates for the tobacco-boxes of his friends. Towards the latter part of his life his circumstances were sufficiently reduced to make it necessary for him to think of turning his talents to some account. Becket employed him to design his mazzotinos, and he drew several of the heads of the Grand Signiors, for Sir Paul Rycaut's History of the Turks. On the death of his mother, his fortune being re-established, he launched again into a course of pleasure, contracted a fever, and being bled by an ignorant surgeon, who pricked an artery, he died in 1698, aged about 58.

“Benjamin Wilson. This artist was a native of Leeds, in Yorkshire. Having shown some talent for drawing, he was sent to London when young, and was recommended to Dr. Berdmore, Master of the Charter-house, who took him under his protection. It is uncertain whether he was regularly educated in the Art, but by his natural disposition, and assiduous application, he became a very reputable painter of portraits. He was among the first of the portrait-painters of his time, who endeavoured to introduce a better style of relief, and of the *chiar-oscuro*, into his pictures, and his heads are coloured with more warmth and nature than those of the generality of his contemporaries. About the year 1773 he was appointed Master Painter to the Board of Ordnance, which he retained till a few years before his death. He died at his house in Great Russell street, in 1788. We have several etchings by this Artist, among which are the following:

“An Old Man's Head, with a hat and feather, and a ruff; in imitation of Rembrandt.—A small landscape lengthways; in imitation of the same master.—His own Portrait, in a wig, with very little drapery.—A coarse etching, entitled *The Repeal*. It was published upon the repeal of the American Stamp Act, and contains the portraits of the leading men of the anti-ministerial party.

“William Woollett. This eminent English engraver was born at Maidstone,

stone, in Kent, in 1735. He was instructed in engraving by an obscure artist named Tinney, but he was indebted for the admirable and original style, for which his works are distinguished, to the resources of his own genius. By an intelligent union of the point and the burin, he carried landscape engraving to a degree of beauty and perfection, which was unknown before him, and which perhaps still remains unequalled. The foregrounds of his plates are as admirable for depth and vigour, as his distances for tenderness and delicacy; and in his exquisite prints from the pictures of our inimitable Wilson, he appears to have impressed on the copper the very mind and feeling of that classic painter. The talents of Woollett were not, however, confined to landscapes; he engraved, with equal success, historical subjects and portraits. The extent of his abilities, and his extraordinary merit, are so universally acknowledged, that any further comment on them is unnecessary. His character, as an Artist, and as a man, has been drawn up by one of his friends with so much truth and simplicity, that it is here inserted. 'To say that he was the first Artist in his profession, would be giving him his least praise, for he was a good man. Naturally modest and amiable in his disposition, he never censured the works of others, or omitted pointing out their merit. His patience under the continual torments of a most dreadful disorder, upwards of nine months, was truly exemplary, and he died as he had lived, at peace with all the world, in which he never had an enemy. He left his family inconsolable for his death, and the publick to lament the loss of a man whose works (of which his unassuming temper never boasted) are an honour to his country.' He died the 23d of May, 1785, aged 50. The following is an ample list of his principal printed *Portraits*: George III., King of Great Britain; after Ramsay.—Peter Paul Reubens; after Vandyck.—*Landscapes and Subjects after various Masters*. A View of the Hermitage of Warkworth; after Hearne.—The Merry Villagers; after Jones.—A Landscape, with Æneas and Dido; after Jones and Mortimer.—A Landscape, with Buildings; after John Smith.—Another Landscape; after George Smith; the first premium print. The Hay-makers; after the same.—The Apple-gatherers; after the same.—The Rural Cot; after the same.—The Spanish Pointer; after Stubbs.—A View of Snowden; after Wilson.—Celadon and Ameha; after the same.—Ceyx and Alcione; after the same.—

Cicero at his Villa; after the same.—Solitude; after the same: by Woollett and Ellis.—Niobe; after the same.—Phaeton; after the same.—Moleager and Atalanta; after the same.—The Jucund Peasants, and Merry Cottagers; after C. Dusart; a pair.—The Fishery; after Wright.—The Boar-hunt, after Pillen-sent.—Diana and Acteon; after Fil. Lauri.—A pair, Morning and Evening; after Swanefeldt.—A Landscape, with figures and a waterfall; after An. Caracci.—Macbeth and the Witches; after Zuccherelli.—The Enchanted Castle; after Claude; by Woollett and Vivares.—The Temple of Apollo; after the same.—Roman Edifices in ruins; after the same.—A Landscape, with the Meeting of Jacob and Laban; after the same.—The Death of General Wolfe; after West.—The Battle of La Hogue; after the same.

"*Thomas Worlidge* An English painter and engraver, who flourished about the year 1760. He practised miniature painting for some time, and afterwards attempted portraits in oil; but not meeting with the encouragement he expected, he applied himself entirely to engraving. Worlidge adopted a style resembling that of Rembrandt, and finished his plates with the point of the graver, or the scratchings of the dry point. His prints are very numerous, and possess considerable merit. They chiefly consist of heads in the manner of Rembrandt, and portraits. He engraved a considerable number of antique gems, a complete set of which are become very valuable. We have also the following prints by him:

"Marcus Tullius Cicero; after the marble at Oxford.—The Installation of the Earl of Westmoreland as Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

"His drawings on vellum in Indian ink and black lead are highly esteemed. He died at Hammersmith in 1766, aged about 65.

"*James Basire*. An Engraver, born in London in 1740; little is known of the circumstances of his life. He engraved the following plates: Captain Cook; after Hodges; J. Basire, sc. 1777.—Lady Stanhope, as the Fair Penitent; after B. Wilson, 1772.—Lord Camden; after Reynolds.—Orestes and Pylades before Iphigenia; after West.—The Field of the Golden Cloth, or the Interview between Henry VIII. and Francis I. after the picture at Windsor, engraved in 1774; the largest print that has been engraved on one plate, about 27 inches by 47 inches.

This excellent Artist deserved a fuller

fuller notice; and the article might have been enlarged from the "Literary Anecdotes;" where may be seen a spirited Portrait of him engraved by his worthy son.

"*Thomas Girtin*. This ingenious English Artist was born in 1775, and was a pupil of Edward Dayes. He was one of the most admired landscape-painters of his time, and was among the first founders of that tasteful style of designing landscape in water-colours, which our countrymen have carried to such perfection. On the occasion of the Peace of Amiens, Mr. Girtin went to Paris, where he made twenty drawings of the principal Views in that metropolis, of which he etched the outlines, and the plates were finished in aquatinta by other Artists. Though of a very weak and delicate constitution, such was his attachment to the Art, that he continued to exercise his profession till within a few days of his death, though in a state of the most deplorable debility. This interesting Artist died in 1802, at the premature age of 27, regretted by every admirer of taste and genius."

We are sorry not to find the name of *Jacob Schnebbelie* included in the Temple of Gratitude to the Fine Arts.

Five Plates of Monograms are given, and an excellent Chronological Index from 1198 to 1775; specifying the Names whether Painter or Engraver; when born; under whom they studied; the time of their deaths; and their respective ages.

37. *The Life of William Hutton, F.A.S.S. including a particular Account of the Riots at Birmingham in 1791. To which is subjoined the History of his Family, written by himself, and published by his Daughter, Catherine Hutton, 2vo pp. 398. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

THIS respectable Veteran was duly noticed in the Obituary of our Vol. LXXXV. in. pp. 277, 373; and in the "Literary Anecdotes," vol. IX. p. 99. But here we have the unvarnished narrative of a long life, even from his boyish days; and the Reader cannot but be entertained and instructed by a recital of the difficulties through which Mr. Hutton perseveringly struggled for a long period of his early life, and the rapid progress of accumulating property, when, by industry, œconomy, and perseverance, he had attained a substantial footing in society.

The narrative was begun by him in 1798; and he shall describe his own feelings at that period on the subject.

"None is so able to write a life as the person who is the subject; because his thoughts, his motives, and his private transactions, are open to him alone. But none is so unfit, for his hand, biassed in his favour, will omit, or disguise simple truth, hold out false colours, and deceive all but the writer. I have endeavoured to divest myself of this prejudice. — I must apologize to the world, should this ever come under its eye, for presenting it with a life of insignificance. I have no manœuvres, no state tricks, no public transactions nor adventures of moment to lay before my Readers; I have only the history of an individual, struggling, unsupported, up a mountain of difficulties. And yet some of the circumstances are so very uncommon as barely to merit belief: a similar mode of a man ushering himself into life perhaps cannot be met with. If I tell unnecessary things, they are not told in unnecessary words: I have avoided prolixity. A man cannot speak of himself without running into egotism; but I have adhered to facts. Some writers, in speaking of themselves, appear in the third person, as, '*the Author, the Recorder, or the Writer of this Narrative.*' which seems rather far-fetched. I can see no reason why a man may not speak in the first, and use the simple letter *I*. But without entering into the propriety of these methods, I have adopted the last. If I speak of myself, why not *from myself*? A raree-showman may be allowed to speak through a puppet; but it is needless in an author. — It may seem singular that I should, at seventy-five, and without any preparation, be so very circumstantial in date and incident, with only the assistance of memory; which is, in a double sense, carrying my life in my head. Those who know me are not surprised. There is not a statement either false or coloured."

The whole volume, though in a few instances it may be thought too minutely circumstantial, is well worthy of perusal. We shall give an extract or two from the concluding parts of it.

"1810. A faithful friend is a real treasure; his sensations are mine; if he is wounded I am hurt; by his cares mine are reduced; his happiness augments mine; friendship is a partnership of sentiment, and one that is sure to profit, for by *giving* we are *gainers*. — May 15th I lost my valuable and worthy friend William Ryland, after an intimate

mate connexion, which continued, without the least interruption, more than 59 years. While batchelors we daily sought each other out. While passing through the married state, which continued in each about 40 years, the same friendly intercourse continued; and while widowers the affection suffered no abatement, the secrets of one were the secrets of both. His life was a continued series of vivacity, good humour, and rectitude. I have reason to believe he never did a bad act knowingly, or uttered a bad word. A man may have many friends, but seldom has, at the same time, more than one bosom friend; the cabinet is generally fitted for one jewel only. In taking a retrospective view of a protracted life, I find six of these cabinet counsellors, from whom nothing was hidden; five were separated by removal of place, and one by death.

"1811. At the age of 82 I considered myself a young man; I could, without much fatigue, walk 40 miles a day, but, during the last six years, I have felt a sensible decay; and, like a stone rolling down the hill, its velocity increases with the progress: the strings of the instrument are, one after another, giving way, never to be brought into tune.—My father died of the gravel and stone at the age of 67; his brother of the same disorder at 51. I first perceived the gravel at 27, but it was for many years of little consequence. In 1804 I went to Worcester to the sale of an estate, which, being ended, I spent the evening with five or six gentlemen, all strangers to me. The conversation turning upon the above complaint, I remarked that, during the last 20 or 30 years I had been afflicted with the gravel, and had had three or four fits every year, which continued, with excruciating pain, from one to four or five days. 'I will,' said one of the gentlemen, 'tell you a certain cure. Abstain from spirits, wine, and malt liquor; drink cyder, perry, or milk; and, although it will not totally eradicate the gravel, you will never have another fit.' I replied that I never drank spirituous liquors, and seldom wine, but daily used the produce of malt; that though I had four cyder farms I could not conveniently be accommodated with cyder or perry, but was fond of milk.—Though I had but little expectation from this tavern prescription, I have followed it during the last seven years, in which time I have not drank a quart of malt liquor, or had a fit of the gravel. The only evil attending this change of beverage is, that when I call for milk upon a journey, it is apt to co-

ver my landlady's face with a cloud; but her countenance brightens up when I pay the price of wine.

"November 17 I walked 12 miles with ease.

"1812. In 1742 I attended divine service at Castle Gate Meeting, in Nottingham. The minister, in elucidating his subject, made this impressive remark: that it was very probable in 60 years every one of that crowded assembly would have descended into the grave. Seventy years have elapsed, and there is more reason to conclude that I am the only person left. This day, October 11, is my birth-day; I enter upon my 90th year, and have walked 10 miles."

Here the kind-hearted Veteran's Diary is ended;—and his beloved daughter takes up the pen.

"Mine," says Miss Hutton, "is the melancholy task of 'laying the capstone on the building.' I undertake it with tears to the memory of my father and friend.—Minute as the foregoing narrative is, I hope a few additional particulars of its author and subject will not be unacceptable. These may be the more readily pardoned, as I look upon my father's history to be the most complete picture of human life, from its springing into existence, to its wearing out, by the natural exhaustion of the vital principles, that ever was drawn by man; and the few touches that are added will be chiefly such as mark the progress of decay, and put the finishing stroke to the whole. In the year 1791 my father carefully inspected the remains of the City of Verulum, and had begun a history of that place, which was undertaken with the same ardour and spirit of research as his History of the Roman Wall. This he intended for his friend Mr. Nichols; but his remarks were destroyed at the riots, and he could never resume the subject.—In 1796, after we had lost my beloved mother, my father's affection and mine being less divided, centered more upon each other. On our journey to Barnmouth it was so evident, that we were sometimes taken for lovers, and sometimes for husband and wife. One person went so far as to say to my father, 'You may say what you will, but I am sure that lady is your wife.' At Matlock, at the age of 79, my father was a prodigy. He was the first acquaintance and guide of new comers, and the oracle of such as were established in the house. Easy and gay, he had an arm for one, a hand for another, and a smile for all. When he was silent he was greatly admired for his placid and benign countenance. At table

table my father spoke little; but one night after supper he asked me for a glass of wine. I felt some surprise at the unusual demand, but I poured it out. He drank it, and pushing his glass to me again said, 'Give me another,' 'I dare not father,' said I, 'I am afraid it will make you ill,' 'I tell thee give me another,' said he smiling, 'it will do me no harm.' I gave it him in silence, and with fear. The effect of two glasses of wine upon my father's temperate habit was extraordinary. He spoke of his former life, he became animated, his eyes sparkled, his voice was elevated, every other sound gradually died away. The company looked at him with astonishment. The near heard him with attention, the distant bent forward with anxiety. Of 23 persons at table, every one appeared a profound and eager listener; and, in the pauses of my father's voice, a pin might have been heard to fall to the ground."

In like manner the affectionate daughter fills up a few of the outlines in her father's life, and brings us to the bed of sickness, which terminated his earthly existence, Sept. 20, 1814.

In conclusion she says,

"My father recollected with gratitude to Providence the success that had crowned the exertions of his youth. 'How thankful ought I to be,' he would say, 'for the comforts that surround me. Where should I have been now if I had continued a stockinger? I must have been in the workhouse. They all go there when they cannot see to work. I have all I can wish for. I think of these things every day.' My father seldom spoke of his death; but I have reason to believe he constantly watched its approach, and was sensible of every advance he made towards it. Some expressions I have mentioned tend to prove this, and while I was at Malvern he said to his attendant, 'I shall not be long for this world.'—My father has delineated his own character in the history he has written of his life. Little more remains to be said, and I hope that little will not be too much. I think the predominant feature in my father's character was the *love of peace*. No quarrel ever happened within the sphere of his influence, in which he did not act the part of a mediator, and endeavour to conciliate both sides; and, I believe, no quarrel ever happened where he was concerned in which he did not relinquish a part of his right. The first lessons he taught his children were,

GENT. MAG. March, 1817.

that *the giving up an argument was meritorious*, and that *having the last word was a fault*.—My father's love of peace made him generally silent on those inexhaustible subjects of dispute and animosity, religion and politics. His sufferings at the riots drew his sentiments from him, and he gave them without reserve: they will be found too liberal for the present day. Public opinion, like the pendulum of a clock, cannot rest in the centre. From the time of the riots it has been verging towards bigotry and slavery. Having reached its limits, it will verge towards the opposite extremes, infidelity and anarchy. Truth is the centre; and, perhaps, my father's opinions may not have been wide of the mark."

"The History of the Family of Hutton, from 1570 to 1798," forms an Appendix; and in the body of the work is incorporated a particular "Narrative of the Riots in Birmingham, July 14, 1791, particularly as they affected the Author."

38. *The Crisis, or, a Letter to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating the true Cause of the present alarming State of the Country, with a Remedy, at once safe, easy, and efficacious. The whole deduced from unvaried Principles* &c. pp. 26 Hatchard.

WE entirely agree with this Writer's assertion, that

"In this Country every man must know, if he possesses only a tolerable share of common understanding, and, if he possesses common honesty, he will likewise be ready to acknowledge, that (under Divine Providence) a very large portion of those blessings we have hitherto enjoyed, are chiefly to be ascribed to the sound wisdom and strict integrity which uniformly characterize the deliberations of his Majesty's Ministers."

The causes of the present general distress, and the remedy the Writer proposes, he shall himself unfold.

"The whole of our present evils arise from the sudden check given to productive industry, in the first step of our ascending scale to political or artificial power; namely, to Agriculture. The farmer being in the first instance affected, by reason of his rent and outgoings being subject to a fixed standard of nominal value, under the operation of a lease; whereas, all the products of his

his industry, by the opening of our Continental intercourse, became immediately subject to *another* standard—that of bullion or specie.

“And the great, effectual, and indeed *only* remedy for these evils is, to equalize those burthens, which have hitherto borne exclusively upon farming capital; by reducing the nominal price of our currency to the real standard, or value of bullion upon the Continent.”

We do not think the Author's mode of effecting this important end will be quite palatable. It is,

“Supposing the pound-note to be *intrinsically* worth only fourteen shillings, immediately to make it a legal tender at that sum.”

By this plan, he flatters himself that

“All persons, without exception, will be immediately restored to the precise relative situation in which they stood before the peace; when, all are now willing to admit, the country was, in the highest degree, flourishing and prosperous. All distress and cause of discontent would be instantly removed, universal cheapness taking place, without producing injury to any one. The farmer, reimbursed his previous loss, and deriving equal profit from his future industry, would be constantly in a condition to pay his landlord regularly at the quarter day. The landlord would be thereby enabled to pay his tradesman's bills, the tradesman consequently would be enabled to pay his merchant or manufacturer; and hence Trade and Agriculture would both revive, with an increased and redoubled energy.”

On the subject of Tithes this Writer's arguments are just, and unanswerable.

“The delusion which prevails on the subject of Tithes having of late been propagated with more than beggarly sturdiness, requires in this place one or two short observations. Whatever may have been their *origin*, whether obtained by priestcraft, as is commonly asserted, or, like the greater part of our landed estates, originally the fruits of conquest, which at the time might have been synonymous with *plunder*, they now subsist, both the one and the other, by the same justice of title—namely, possession. As such they have been uniformly recognized for ages by the common law of the land, precisely after the manner in which that same law recognizes every man's right to security within his own dwelling, as well as the farmer's right to his own sheep or oxen; and would punish, in either case, with a halter, the villain who should impiously dare to invade it.

“The next vulgar argument against Tithes is about equally substantial with the former. They are said to operate to the discouragement of agriculture, as a tax upon industry. Is it possible for selfish avarice so completely to blind the eye of reason as to accompany this assertion with belief, even in those who make it? Are not *all* taxes, taxes upon industry? That is, does not wealth of every kind originally spring out of industry? Most unquestionably it does. The real fact, however, is, that Tithes are *not* a tax upon industry; they are an integral part of the actual property in the land itself; and all estates not tithe-free (which have not been plundered and forcibly robbed of those rights which at the time belonged as exclusively to the church, as the remaining nine parts did to the landowners themselves), are invariably understood, in all contracts of purchase and sale, to be so subject to a deduction of *one tenth* of their actual produce, reserved for a specific purpose; namely (as the law now stands, and has stood for ages, for the maintenance and support of the regular clergy, wholly independent of all secondary interference.”

39. *A Description of the Safety Lamp, invented by George Stephenson, and now in Use in Killingworth Colliery. To which is added, an Account of the Lamp constructed by Sir Humphrey Davy. With Engravings.* 8vo. pp. 16. Baldwin and Co.

THIS Publication claims for Mr. Stephenson, against Sir Humphrey Davy, the priority of invention of the Safety Lamp, now in frequent use in coal mines: it is written with great fairness and liberality.

The ingenious claimant (Stephenson) is a man in humble life, who for four years last past has been employed to superintend the engines at Killingworth Colliery, one of the most extensive mines in Northumberland; where there is a considerable quantity of machinery under ground. During this time his leisure was most laudably and humanely employed in endeavouring to lessen the number of the accidents, by making experiments on hydrogen gas, experiments which he made in the mine, and upon the gas there found. The result of his experiments was, the formation of a Safety Lamp, which has been, and is still used in that concern, and which his friends consider (with what justice the publick must decide) as precisely the same in principle with that subsequently

quently presented to their notice by Sir Humphrey Davy.

This Publication contains a statement of facts and dates, as to the priority of invention; and the persons who have brought forward Safety Lamps are mentioned in a way that does Mr. Stephenson great credit.

"—The use of the wire gauze (Sir H. Davy's) is certainly a happy application of a beautiful manufacture to a very useful purpose: but I confess I cannot consider it in any other light than as a variation in construction."

"—It might be considered a want of candour were I not to take notice of the Lamp constructed by Dr. Clanny, but my reason for not inserting it is, that I considered it as constructed upon a principle entirely different from mine; that of separating the external and internal hydrogen by means of water. If I am deceived, there can be no question upon the merit of the discovery, as there is no doubt but that gentleman had directed his talents to the subject, and had constructed his original Lamp, long before I had reduced my ideas into practice."

In conclusion Mr. Stephenson adds,

"In the judgment that will be pronounced upon this statement I feel the greatest confidence. This, at least, I trust I shall have credit for, that in this publication I have been actuated solely by a justifiable attention to my own reputation, and a sincere desire to have the truth investigated, and not by any disgraceful feeling of envy at the rewards and honours which have been bestowed upon a gentleman who has directed his talents to the same object, and whose reputation is too well established to be injured by me, even if I had the baseness to attempt it.—I may be permitted to add, that many gentle-

men have already publicly declared their opinion in my favour; and I have the authority of one of them, to whom I submitted the above statement, to add, that at the first meeting of the Coal Trade, where the subject was mentioned, and some testimony of gratitude proposed to Sir H. Davy, he called upon the friends of that eminent Chemist to state in what his Lamp differed from mine in point of principle, which was not even attempted to be done. I understand, at the same meeting, a gentleman, eminent for his success in mechanical pursuits, declared his conviction that a Lamp similar to Sir Humphrey Davy's must have followed mine, had he never directed his attention to the subject. On this strong assertion no comment was made; and the result was, a vote to me of 100 guineas.—The refusal of two subsequent meetings, summoned for the purpose of bestowing some mark of approbation on Sir H. Davy, to enter upon an investigation of dates and facts, was justified by many gentlemen, on the ground that they did not meet for that purpose, but merely to testify their approbation of a gentleman, whose exertions in this interesting pursuit had been attended with considerable success of such a determination what right had I to complain? But when, at the second meeting, the expression of *the invention of his Safety Lamp* was altered to *his invention of the Safety Lamp*, I felt myself called upon to assert my claims. And I trust I have now done it in a way not to offend any man of liberal feelings, particularly those to whom I already feel myself so much indebted, and who, declining the unpleasant task of weighing the comparative merit of competitors in the field of Science, generously resolved to reward each individual who had exerted his talents in their service."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Jan. 31. Dr. SMITH'S Annual Prizes of 25*l*. each are this year adjudged to Mr. JOHN THOMAS AUSTEN, of St. John's College, and Mr. TEMPLE CHEVALLIER, of Pembroke-hall, the first and second Wranglers.

The Second Part of NEAVE'S Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey is published. Of this beautiful Work we shall take early notice in our Review.

Mr. PECK has finished the First Volume of his History of the *Ile of Arholme*; which shall also soon be noticed.

The Rev. Mr. BROOME has enlarged his *Selections from the Works of those eminent Divines, Fuller and South*, a Second Edition.

Newly ready for Publication.

A Dictionary Hindoostanee and English; by JOHN SHAKESPEAR, esq. Professor of Oriental Languages at the East India Company's Military Seminary.

Four Philosophical Essays.—On the Theory of the Tides, On the Figure of the Earth, On the Atomical Philosophy, On the Moon's Orbit. By Mr. LUCKCOCK of Birmingham.

A Midland Flora; comprising the indigenous Plants of the more central Counties; by JAMES SOWBRY, F.L.S. With occasional Notes, and a short Introduction to the Study of Botany, by T. PURTON, Surgeon, &c. of Leicester.

Part I. of "Whole-length Portraits of Illus-

Illustrious Men, with Biographical Sketches of their Lives and Characters. By CHARLES GEORGE DYER. "The Work is intended to display a general View of the Costume of the period in which each person flourished; and for this purpose those Portraits have been selected that exhibit the person represented as in the usual walk of life, not placed in studied attitudes, or habited in theatrical dresses. The Engravings are principally executed by Mr. ROMNEY, from Drawings copied from original Pictures by G. M. BRIGHT, esq.; and the Work will be completed in Twelve Numbers, each containing Six Plates, large octavo.

A neat Re-print of "A Treatise full of Consolation for all that are afflicted in Mind or Body, or otherwise; which armeth us against impatience under any cross." By NICHOLAS BOWDLE, D.D." First printed in 1602.

The Bible Class Book, or Scripture Readings for every Day in the Year; being 365 Lessons, selected from the most entertaining and instructive parts of the Sacred Scriptures upon a plan recommended by Dr. WATTS.

The admirable productions in the *Lithographie* Art which have of late appeared at Munich, consisting as well of the works of modern Artists, as of imitations of ancient Masters, have induced Mr ACKERMANN to use his best endeavours to rival the productions of this Art on the Continent, and he hopes to have his arrangements in sufficient forwardness to employ the Lithographic press in gratifying the publick with the first number of some periodical publication on the 1st of May.

Mr. ACKERMANN has in the press "*The Dance of Life*," intended to form a Companion to "*The Dance of Death*," lately published. The designs by Mr. ROWLANDSON, the Illustrations in verse by the Author of Dr. SYNTAX'S Tour.

Preparing for Publication:

Mr. ALEXANDER BOWER is engaged upon a History of the University of Edinburgh, in two octavo volumes. The Author has had the most liberal access to the Records of the University, and those of the Town Council of Edinburgh which relate to it; and the narrative will embrace, in a great degree, the political and literary history of the periods to which it refers, together with biographical notices of many eminent characters.

The Secret and True History of the Church of Scotland, from the Restoration to the year 1678, by the Rev. JAMES KIRKTON, with Notes, and a Biographical Memoir of the Author. The Work will contain original anecdotes and interesting details not elsewhere to be found;

the more valuable as KIRKTON was himself an eye and ear witness of many of the facts which he records, and a distinguished sufferer in the Presbyterian cause, during a part of Charles II's reign. By Mr. CHARLES KIRKPATRICK SHARPE.

Illustrations of the History of the Younger Cyrus, and Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks; with explanatory Maps. By Major RENNELL.

An Account of the Island of Java; by THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, esq. late Lieutenant-governor there. With a Map, and numerous Plates, by DANIELL.

Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS is preparing for the press Speeches delivered by him at the Bar, and on various public occasions, in England and Ireland.

A Volume of Comic Dramas; by Miss EDGEMORTH.

Mr. JOHN ADYR REEFES proposes to print a few copies, for private distribution, of a curious MS Romance, entitled, "*A True and faithful Hystorie off the Valourous Prynce Radamanthus*."

A Treatise on the Science of Ship-building, illustrated by more than 120 figures and tables. By Mr. ISAAC BLACKBURN, ship builder at Plymouth.

Capt. LAYMAN, of the Navy, is engaged on a work, entitled, "*Outline of Maritime History, with General Events connected therewith, from the Creation of the World to the termination of the French Revolutionary War, 1814-15; including a particular account of the Rise, Progress, and State of the British Navy at the latter period; together with a Supplement, containing a Discovery for preparing Forest Trees for immediate use, and increasing the strength and duration of Timber, thereby furnishing the means to prevent the premature decay of Ships*," &c. &c. &c. — When the PRECURSOR to this Work was mentioned in the House of Lords, Earl DARNLEY declared, "that if any one wished for information by the state of our Navy, he should read the Precursor." — The late Earl STANHOPE said, "I am happy to bear testimony to the merits of the Precursor. It is clear to me that Capt LAYMAN possesses a strong mind and sound judgment, with great industry, and who is deserving of encouragement, not discouragement."

Dr. CARLY is about to publish an Appendix to his "*Latin Prosody*," viz. "*Latin Versification made Easy*;" or, a copious Selection of Verses from the Ancient Poets, altered and prepared, as progressive Exercises for the juvenile Versifier, according to the improved Continental system, adopted in his "*English Prosody and Versification*," and in his private practice as a teacher.

R. S. says, (in answer to Caradoc, LXXXVI. ii. 487.) that Bp Warburton, when in 1764 he mentions "rents due to him as Rector of Firsby forty years before," speaks somewhat at random, and in round numbers. He probably was presented by the Duke of Newcastle to the Rectory of Firsby, on the death of Mr. Thomas Heion, who, as it appears from the Register of that parish, was buried there in 1730. The name of no other Rector can be found in that Register till 1754; when "William Warburton, D. D. Rector," together with the Curate's and Churchwarden's names for the time being, are all fairly written on a blank leaf in the beginning of a Register-book. He resigned Firsby in 1756.

E. says, "All that I know of *Charles Perry*, M. D. author of a pompous "View of the Levant," published in 1743, is, that I understand he was brother to William Perry, esq. who married the daughter of the Hon. Col. Sydney, the last heir of that respectable family. Whether there were any relationship between them and Capt John Perry, author of "The State of Russia under the present Czár," 1716; and "An Account of the Stopping of Dagenham Breach," 1721—who died 11 Feb. 1732-3, I am entirely ignorant."

E. observes also, that Mr. Archdeacon Coxo might be further informed of an article in the *Obituary*, 17 Feb. 1732-3, recording the death of "the Lady Eleanor Hedges, mother of John Hedges, esq. Treasurer to the Prince of Wales, and relict of Sir Charles Hedges, formerly Secretary of State."

We thank C. C. for his copy of Sir Philip Sidney's Letter; of which we had before been favoured with two or three other copies; see our last Volume, p. 502.

T. W. refers BIOGRAPHICS, p. 33, for some account of Mr. Gilpin, to our Vol. LXXIX. p. 797.

H. C. B. Jun. (of Enfield) will be best answered by a reference to "J. Reeves, esq. one of the Patentees of the office of King's Printer." The Prayer "for the Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland" was evidently *written* (probably *printed*) before the Union with Ireland.

We thank A WIFE-WISHER, and should be glad to oblige him in what he desires to procure. His drawing is accepted.

MICHAEL is sorry to observe the total disuse of the old punishment of the Parish Stocks; firmly believing that, were it revived, it would be the means of decreasing the numberless instances of juvenile depravity, by checking its earliest stages. The Law upon this subject, he says, is little understood by most Parish Officers; and he asks, What (and

whence derived) is the authority of committing persons to the Parish Stocks? and the crimes for which that punishment is inflicted?

M. B. would be obliged by any particulars of *John Thomason*, whom Mr. Pennant, in his Scotch Tour, notices as an excellent Penman, but particularly famous for his exact and elegant "imitation of the Greek character." His epitaph is in the church-yard of Tarvin, a small village near Chester.

A LANCASHIRE CORRESPONDENT asks Whether any Information can be obtained with respect to *Sir Jonas Moore*, author of "England's Interest; or, the Gentleman and Farmer's Friend, London, 1721." He is supposed to have been a native of Pendle Forest, in the parish of Whalley, Lancashire, and to have held an office in the Mint, during the reign of Queen Anne. An account of the time of his death, the place of his interment, and his epitaph (if any) will be particularly acceptable.

Z. asks, at which *Hadham* it was that Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, was married to Edmond Tudor. Sandford mentions the place as if it were well known. The same Historian mentions our Henry II. being born at *Montz*, in Normandy. Lord Lyttelton says *Moins*. Which is correct?

A CONSTANT, THOUGH YOUNG READER, wishes for some account of *William Walker*, of Darnall near Sheffield, who is supposed by some to have been the Executioner of King Charles; of whom he believes there is some mention in one of our early Volumes. He informs us that the Rev. J. Hunter's "History of Sheffield" is in great forwardness.

D. M. Y. says, In Snelling's "View of the Silver Coin and Coinage of England" it is stated that "The Money coined by Henry IV. before his 13th year, and that of Henry VI. after his 49th year, are by the balance placed to their right owners." Henry VI. reigned 38 years, 6 months, 4 days, and was only in his 49th year when his successor (Edw. IV.) assumed the Crown—yet as the 40 *Henry VI.* is several times repeated in the Work (and no errata noted) D. M. Y. requests some Numismatic friend to state what he supposes the Author intended to convey.

ICELU, who has obliged us with a list of Fires during the past year, has enumerated *eight* more than our Correspondent PARATUS, but as these are not easily distinguishable, he will further oblige us by a list of the *eight* separately.

A View of the House in which JONAS KNOX was born, in our next; with the communications of C.; E. M. S.; &c. &c.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

LINES, written Feb. 14, 1817, on the
Writer's entering his LXXXIII^d year.

WELCOME the morn, which opes to me
The pleasing dawn of *Seventy-three* :
Lame though I am, and partly blind ;
Weak though I am, yet firm in mind ;
I laud the Power which bids me live,
To comforts HE alone can give.
Though many a year my aching head
Has dew'd with tears a widow'd bed ;
Returning day can still impart
Joy which revives a Parent's heart.*
Whilst in each lovely Girl I trace
The features of a Mother's face :
Whilst in a Son I proudly find
Virtue with manly sense combin'd.
Anticipating ev'ry care,
My griefs, my joys, they fondly share ;
With me their sacred sorrows pour,
For Friends "not lost, but gone before ;"
With me they kiss Affliction's rod ;
They bow to Heaven, and bless their God.
Then hail the day which opes to me
The calm delights of *Seventy-three*. J. N.

MR. URBAN,

Cadogan-place,
Feb. 18.

THE Stanzas, with which the element
FIRE is supposed to address the
Ladies, Eliza and Mary *Birmingham*,
daughters of the late Earl of *Louth*, are,
it appears, attributed to Mr. BRINSLEY HERRIDAN.—The following stanzas make a
part of a Fable on "Fire, Water, and
Reputation." It is a paraphrase of a
Fable from the French of La Motte, of
which we have five imitations and Trans-
lations in English: two are in Dodsley's
Collection. W. T.

Extract.

—Warmest in converse, FIRE began.—
"My Friend, I part with you in pain ;
By country I'm an African,
And sometimes traffic to New Spain.
In Nature's works I range at large,
A Tyrant Master, unconfin'd ;
The Servant's duty I discharge,
When due restraints, compulsive, bind.
I'm oft produc'd from flint and steel ;
For Smiths I heat the temper'd bar,
For Cooks I dress the splendid meal,
And roar like thunder in the War.
In Faction's voice I'm loud and high,
In Love, I kindle chaste desire ;—
When Smoke appears, suspect me nigh,
Tho' frequently I prove false fire.
*From Heaven Prometheus stole my ray,
To man imparted as a gift :—
I'm gently lambent when I'm GAY,
But keen and brightest when I'm
SWIFT."

* This Stanza is superior to that in
Mr. Sheridan's Poem, copied from it.

CHARACTERISTIC EPITAPHS.

On the Rev. J. MULSO, A. M. who died at
Bath, on the 24th of June, 1815, in the
55th year of his age.

IF playful Wit—if feelings undisguis'd—
If moral Worth and Gospel Faith are
priz'd ;
Stranger—approach this Monumental
shrine,
And mix thy sympathetic tear with mine !
The tomb is Mulso's—monuments decay :
But true Religion lives, and lives for aye !
D. CABANEL.

In Memory of HENRY HARRINGTON, M. D.
who died at Bath, Jan. 15th, 1816, in the
89th year of his age.

TILL conflict's o'er ;—thy race of life is
run : [ton]
Well hast thou sped, time-honour'd Harring-
ton—Science, with Harmony and Taste com-
bin'd, [mind]
Form'd the rare features of thy gifted
While thy own Phœbus, with unconscious
ray,
Cheer'd the calm evening of thy setting
day. D. CABANEL.

Epitaph on the Rev. J. MANLEY, who died
at Reading, April 8th, 1816, in the 71st
year of his age.

PHYSICIAN, Friend, and Father of his
flock ; [Rock]
His Faith and Hope built on Salvation's
The Village Pastor lies ; in humble trust
To rise triumphant from his parent dust.
D. CABANEL.

To the Memory of J. HORTON, Esq. an
eminent Medical Practitioner at Bath,
where he died May 10th, 1815, anno
ætatis 79.

IN Medicine skilful—hospitable—kind ;
An active body, with an active mind .
An upright Magistrate ; a Friend sincere ;
O'er Horton's relics, Reader, drop a tear !
His useful Virtues imitate—and raise
An equal theme for Monumental praise.
D. CABANEL.

The two following Pieces are from Poems by
Miss CAMPBELL, just published.

STANZAS.

ALL hail, thou solitary star !
To me how dear thy dewy ray,
Which, kindly streaming from afar,
Illumes a pensive wanderer's way.
By this sequester'd nameless stream,
Which strays the lonely valley through,
And trembles to thy fairy beam,
Thee and the tranquil hour I woo.

For,

For, while beneath thy lovely light
The misty mountains round me rise,
The world receding leaves my sight,
And daring fancy mounts the skies.
Forgetful of my sorrows here,
Entranc'd, I muse on joys to come, —
And far above thy lucid sphere
My trembling spirit seeks her home.
Then sweetly shine, thou evening star!
And long, with dewy radiance pale,
Beam on these tow'ring hills afar,
And light this solitary vale.

BLISS as the birds that wing the
air,

Erewhile my mountain lyre I strung;
And deem'd the rudest scenes an Eden
fair,

Through which its wild notes rung; —
The sterile vale, the green inconstant sea,
And barren heath-clad hills, were all to me.

But now no more they give delight,
As in departed days, I ween,
For gloomy Sorrows' long and starless
night

Envelopes ev'ry scene
The zephyr's wing, that gently flutters by,
Scatters in air the frequent sigh.

Then, faithless flatterer, Hope, adieu!
Thy song no more can soothe my
heart;

Thy fairy pencil, dipp'd in rainbow hue,
No longer can impart
To this deluded breast one moment's joy;
There pang's of careless woe thy loveliest
scenes destroy.

Ah! wherefore should this feeble hand
Essay again to strike the lyre,
No cherish'd friendship shall the lay de-
mand,

Responsive to the wire;
No seraph-voice of love or friendship dear,
Shall steal like strains from heav'n, upon
mine ear!

PROLOGUE

To a Play at the Shrewsbury Theatre,
acted by a Private Company of the In-
habitants for the Benefit of the Industrious
Poor.—Written, and spoken in the
Character of Prospero, at the request
of the Company, 10th March, 1817, by
JOHN F. M. DOVASTON, Esq.

ABJURD my Art, and spoil'd of ev'ry
spell,
I pow'rless Prospero leave my lowly cell;
But, as the poor-man's Pilot I appear,
Methinks I have no need of Magic here:
Ye are my potent Elves, my Arts, my
Alms, [chairs:
My Circle this, of more than magic
Your Alms my Philters, Charity my Wand,
My Book the Sorrows of a suffering Land.

Yet Music comes my sinking soul to cheer,
Strains like my Ariel's magic notes are
here!

Thus by your pow'r call'd up in ev'ry
heart,
Around I see celestial Spirits start;
Spirits that shall dispense the gloom of
Care,

Allay the rising tempest of Despair;
Convert by alms and education kind
Each foul rebellious monster of the mind;
Bid Culture crown the board, and heap the
hearth,

Bel-social Love turn Malice all to Mirth;
The swelling waves of Sin and Sorrow
check, [wick,

And save the good ship INDUSTRY from
Thus shall my Spirits, summon'd by
your smile,

Renew their blessings in this bounteous Isle,
Then fly to register your acts elsewhere,
Wing'd on the pinions of each Pauper's
prayer.

Ye proud Salopians! proud in beauties
erac'd,

By Talent honour'd, and admir'd of Taste;
Proud in your princely man's distinguish'd
claim

To civic oak, and bays of Academe*;
Doom not this balmy boon the smallest
gem

That studs your many-wreathed diadem.
So the fair flood that laves your lovely
bow'rs,

And lingers fondly round your spary tow'rs,
With graceful grandeur sparkling as it
flows, [goes.

Bears wealth and blessings whereso'er it
The Poor shall praise you,—'tis for
them I bow— [now;

Not for my Actors;—you're the Actors
For what our I, and all these mimic elves,
But poor imperfect shadows of yourselves?
And, when our stage this curtain shall un-
veil, [peal,

Not to your Sense, but to your Selves ap-
Nor fear by your kind applause dis-
grac'd,

Not to our *Ment*, but our *Motiv* plac'd.

LINES.

AS in thy face I read my doom—
I fain, from bondage free,
Would hide my anguish in the tomb,
And think no more of thee:

Yet still thy cruelty denies
This refuge from my pain;
For, when I look upon thy eyes,
They bid me live again:—

* This slight, but justly merited com-
pliment to Dr. Butler, under whom the
Author had the honour of being edu-
cated, was felt, and instantly seconded,
by the Audience.

Distracted

Distracted thus 'twixt hopes and fears,
Thy victim to des'roy,
Thou wring'st my breast with sorrow's
tears,
Or draw'st forth tears of joy.
But that sad fate which now I seek,
Shall ev'ry pang remove,
Thy soon this aching heart shall break,
And I forget to love.
Thus the frail bark upon the main,
O'ertaken by a storm,
Strives with the foaming surge in vain,
That rends her airy form.
But should the sun with placid light
Thro' a receding cloud,
Illume in beauty to the sight
Each tapering mast and shroud;
Refitted, o'er the tranquil tides
She speeds her prosperous way,
Whilst round her sails and curving sides
The flattering breezes play;
'Till caught within the whirlwind's blast,
Far from the friendly shore,
Her gilded hull a wreck is cast
To grace the waves no more. Δ.

*On seeing, an old withered Yew-tree by the
side of ST. OSWALD'S WLL.*

HERE as I listen to the breeze,
That seems to sob in Fancy's ear,
While dew-drops trickle from the trees,
In many a heavy falling tear:
Methinks I hear, though none can see,
The weeping Naiad of the well,
Lamenting o'er her aged tree,
You wither'd guardian of her cell.
Oft hast thou heard, O nymph forlorn,
Embosom'd in that blighted yew,
Wild music wake the eye of morn,
Or sweetly hail the evening dew:
And oft those ruin'd arms have spread,
Unruffled by the winter's rage,
Their dark green foliage o'er thy bed,
A screen from every ill but age.
And now thy friend is sad to view,
His branches bare, his warblers fled;
Yet mourn not thou, for ages flew
Ere time could touch his verdant head:
But oh! our joys are like the flowers,
That bend so freely o'er thy waves;
We see them bloom in summer hours,—
Perhaps they wither on our graves.

W. E.

ODE TO SLEEP.

By J. C. CLARIS, Canterbury.

OH Sleep! and must flee only hour
In which my soul is free,
My lonely joy, relentless Power!
Be sacrific'd to thee?
Oh! turn away thy leaden wing,
Nor veil as yet mine eyes;
For I must taste the Classic spring
Day's hurried course denies.

Go, hie thee to the couch of Pain,
Where anguish'd wretches weep,
And calling on thy name in vain
Unwelcome vigils keep:
With liberal hand thy balm dispense
To soothe the tortur'd breast,
Till sweetly ev'ry throbbing pulse
Is lapp'd in downy rest.
And should this fragile frame refuse
To bear me through the night,
Steep me in those delicious dews
That shed a mild delight;
Oh let me trace the moments o'er
My dawn of being knew,
When all my playful wishes wore
Young Fancy's golden hue.
When lightly ev'ry feeling rose
Unbiass'd, unconfin'd;
As yet unfold the world of woes—
The slavery of the mind!
But it a vision pure as this,
Dull Power, thou canst not bring,
I will not bear a meaner bliss—
Again, avert thy wing!

TO SPRING.

SEASON of Love! when Nature blooms
around [moves
In wild luxuriance, when each passion
In sweetest concord with Creation's works,
I woo thee, Spring! thee, harbinger of joy.
Sweet is the aspect of the Autumnal field
When o'er the rip'ning corn the moon-
beam plays [mer eve:
With chequer'd brilliancy: sweet the Sum-
But the green leaf just opening to the sun,
The shrill-ton'd chorus which at dawn a
day [plant,
Hymn their Creator's praise; when every
And flower, and shrub, breathes incense in
the gale; [meads
The playful lamb disporting o'er the
With all the joyous innocence of youth;
The genial influence which the season
sheds
O'er every mind, to contemplation dear.
Dear to the Poet: these are thine, O
Spring; [ditation,
These raise the mind to heavenly me-
To Him, whom seasons, winds, and storms
obey.

*The Rev. THOMAS WARTON's Epigram on
Sleep.*

SOMNE levis! quantum certissima
mortis imago,
Consortem cupio te tamen esse tori;
Alma Quies! optata viui; nam sic, sine
vna, [mori.
Vivere jucundum est, sic, sine morte,

Translation of the above.

LIGHT, balmy Sleep! of death the ex-
actest type, [bates nigh;
Still bless mine eyes, my couch still
'Tis sweet, without the cares of life to live,
And sweet, without the pains of death,
to die.
W. H.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; continued from p. 165.

February 1.

BOTH Houses proceeded in state to Carlton-House, with their Addresses; where his Royal Highness gave them a most gracious reception.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 3.

Viscount *Sidmouth* presented a message from the Prince Regent, similar to that noticed in the proceedings of the Commons.

The thanks of the House were voted to Lord Viscount *Exmouth*, Rear admiral Sir David Milne, and other officers, for the successful result of the attack upon *Algiers*.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* appeared at the bar with the following Message:—*GEORGE P. R.* His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has given orders, that there be laid before the House of Commons, papers containing information respecting certain practices, meetings, and combinations, in the Metropolis, and in different parts of the kingdom, evidently calculated to endanger the public tranquillity, to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects from his Majesty's person and government, and to bring into hatred and contempt the whole system of our laws and constitution. His Royal Highness recommends to the House of Commons to take these papers into their immediate serious consideration. *GEORGE P. R.*

A petition was presented by Lord *Archibald Hamilton* from the boy *Dogood*, complaining of being sent to prison and kept there for 10 days, for pulling down a posting bill, entitled "Mr. Hunt hissed out of Bristol." This petition produced a spirited debate; in the course of which several Members considered the boy as very ill-used; and at length the motion for a reference to a Committee was withdrawn, on a pledge that the Home Department would investigate the matter.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 4.

Viscount *Sidmouth*, in moving that the Prince Regent's message be taken into consideration, said, that their Lordships might believe that it was not without the most painful feelings that his Royal Highness found himself under the necessity of making such a communication. It was, indeed, a most afflicting circumstance

both to that illustrious Personage and to his advisers, to feel themselves called upon by their sense of duty to the Country and the Constitution, to inform their Lordships' House that there did exist meetings and combinations in different parts of the country, for the purpose of endeavouring to alienate from his Majesty the affections of his subjects, to bring his person and government into hatred and contempt, to endanger the liberty of the subject, and to overthrow the whole scheme and system of our laws and constitution: and their Lordships might easily believe that such a communication would not have been made without the strongest conviction of its urgent and indispensable necessity. Their Lordships would, he had no doubt, concur in the Address which he should have the honour to propose in answer to the Message, as it would pledge their Lordships to nothing except to an examination of the evidence; for, as to the ulterior proceedings, he not only did not call on their Lordships to give any pledge, but he would not choose to be himself considered as pledged. When this motion should be disposed of, he should propose that the papers communicated by his Royal Highness be referred to a Committee of Secrecy. After having said this, he need not state that he did not purpose at present to enter into particulars. He would refrain from all reference to any ulterior proceedings, and recommended that nothing should be said or done until the report of the Committee should be laid before the House. All that he had to request in the mean time was, that their Lordships would abstain from making up their minds until the whole subject should be investigated. There was only one other point to which he felt it his duty to call the attention of their Lordships, as it was material that it should be noticed. The atrocious outrage lately committed against the Prince Regent was certainly regarded with the utmost horror and reprobation by an overwhelming majority of the Nation; and he felt it his duty to state, that the present communication was not at all connected with that outrage. Though that atrocious, that horrid outrage against the royal dignity, had not been committed, his Royal Highness's advisers, with the information in their possession, would have still felt it their indispensable duty to have brought forward this proceeding, originating

nating in a message from the Prince Regent, to be followed up by a reference of the papers to a Committee of Secrecy.

Earl *Grasvenor* said, that the papers must go to a Committee; but he was convinced that meetings and combinations, if they did exist, were mainly provoked by the conduct of the Ministers, who had set their faces against economy and retrenchment.

Lord *Holland* remarked that Ministers must not only prove that such meetings and combinations existed, but that a remedy for the evil was not to be had from the ordinary law of the land; for nothing short of this would justify their calling for the interference of Parliament.

Lord *Liverpool* denied that there was any charge of disloyalty or disaffection intimated or insinuated in the speech or message against the general body of the Nation. A vast majority was, no doubt, sincerely attached to the laws and constitution; but many even of the well-disposed, but misinformed, might be misled by the artful and designing, and more particularly in a season of general and severe pressure.

Earl *Grey* and the Marquis of *Buckingham* spoke to the same effect as Lord *Holland*.

An address to the Prince Regent was agreed to; and the papers, on the table ordered to be referred to a Committee of Secrecy, consisting of eleven Lords, to be then chosen by ballot.

In the Commons, Lord *Castlereagh*, in calling the attention of the House to the Prince Regent's message, said, that the proposition he should submit could not be productive of any discussion. It had no other tendency than merely to call upon the House to acknowledge the gracious communication it has received, and of its intention to proceed to the examination of the documents that his Royal Highness had ordered to be laid before it. All he had to request was, that Parliament would preserve a mind free and unbiassed, until it shall have received the Report of that Committee to which it was intended, under the confidence of the House, to refer the examination of the documents. There was, however, one point on which he was solicitous fully to explain. A rumour had been propagated that the present Message had grown out of the late tumultuous outrage in the metropolis—an outrage on which there existed but one sentiment on every side of the House—(Cries of *Hear, hear!* particularly from the Opposition Benches.)—When the House was in possession of the proper information, it would feel, he had no doubt, satisfied, that had that disgraceful scene of turbu-

lence and depredation never existed, his Majesty's Government could not have avoided to advise the present Message without an abandonment of those high duties that they owed the House and the Country.

An Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent was voted; and Lord *Castlereagh* having stated that the precedent of 1794 would be strictly followed, it was agreed, that the papers should be referred to a Committee of Secrecy, and that the Committee should consist of 21 Members, to be chosen by ballot.

February 5.

The names of the Members returned as the Committee of Secrecy were read as follows:—Lord *Milton*, Mr. *Ponsonby*, Mr. *Wm. Elliott*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Lord *Lascelles*, Mr. *C. Bathurst*, Hon. Mr. *Lamb*, Sir *Arthur Pigott*, Mr. *F. Robinson*, Sir *John Nicholl*, the Attorney General, The Solicitor General, Mr. *Geo. Canning*, Mr. *Charles York*, Mr. *Wilbraham Egerton*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, Mr. *Booth Wilbraham*, Mr. *W. Dundas*, Mr. *Rose*, Sir *W. Curtis*, Admiral *Frank*.

In a Committee of Supply the following sums were granted: 11,000,000*l.* to pay Exchequer Bills, issued in 1816; and 13,000,000*l.* for the same purpose; 1,435,000*l.* in Irish currency, for Exchequer Bills issued in 1816, in Ireland; and 4,080,000*l.* for the same purpose.

February 6.

A petition from Manchester signed by 30,000 individuals, praying for Parliamentary Reform, annual parliaments, abolition of sinecures, &c. was presented by Lord *Cochrane*, but rejected, on account of some insulting expressions it contained.

On the motion of Mr. *Canning*, thanks were voted to the Marquis of *Hastings*, and Gen. *Ochterlony*, for their services in India.

February 7.

A sum of 24,000,000*l.* was voted for the payment of outstanding Exchequer Bills.

Mr. *Calvert* presented a petition of the Corporation of London, praying for a Reform in Parliament.

On the motion of Lord *Castlereagh*, the House went into a Committee on that part of the Regent's Speech which related to the finances of the country. The labours of the Committee, he was convinced, would be directed to the same object which His Majesty's Government had in view, a system of practical economy, commensurate with the interests, and at the same time with the security of the country. The estimates intended to be submitted for approbation would include the army

in France and India; the former of which was supported by the contributions of that power, and the latter by the Government in India. The amount voted last year was 99,000 men; that is, for the United Empire 53,000, for Colonial purposes and abroad 46,000. The estimates for the present year would proceed upon a reduction in point of numbers and expenses; in the Home Service the diminution would be 5,000; in the Colonial, a diminution of 15,000, making an actual reduction of 18,000; thus leaving the army at 81,000 instead of 99,000 men. The reduction had been made under a strong sense of the pressure of the moment, and from a conviction that the military defence might be dispensed with, and the protection of the Colonies entrusted to the police. With respect to Home defence, the House, perhaps, would not think any price too high which should secure its safety, particularly at a moment when the Civil magistrates could not administer the laws without the aid of the Military. The total amount of the force voted last year, with reference to the Contingent Alliance, was 150,000. This year he should only call for 121,000, or 81,000 for home and abroad, rank and file. The charge of the army, at present, was 6,533,000*l.*; for disembodied militia 200,000*l.*, and for regiments abroad 220,000*l.*, making a total of 7,053,000*l.* The Commissariat Department would amount to 500,000*l.* The Extraordinaries of the Army last year was 10,564,000*l.*—for the present they would amount to 9,230,000*l.* The Ordnance for last year was 1,696,000*l.*; it would now be 1,246,000*l.* These reductions would make a total saving of 1,784,000*l.* The House would be aware that in this expense was included the half-pay, pensions, &c. so that the real prospective vote for the army was under 4,000,000*l.* excluding the half-pay, &c. to which the faith of Parliaments is pledged.—The Noble Lord then adverted to the Navy Charge last session; the number of seamen voted was 35,000, looking to a reduction of 10,000. Since then the pressure of the times had induced a further reduction, and instead of 25,000, the establishment would be 18,000, or taking it roundly at 19,000, because the Royal Marines would not be diminished. The charge for this branch last year was 10,114,000*l.* now it would amount to 6,397,000*l.* The Noble Lord having recapitulated the items, observed, that the total charge was 18,372,000*l.* to be provided for. In framing the Estimates, Government had in view, as far as consistent with our safety, to bring the expenditure of the country within the scale of its means in the course of the present year. He trusted the House would feel it no discouraging prospect,

that, after so tremendous a struggle in war, Ministers should have been able, in the first year of peace, to remit eighteen millions of direct taxation; and so soon after, to make still further reductions, to the amount he had already stated. He trusted the House would see that these estimates were cast in the scale of economy and retrenchment. Still it could not be concealed that this was a year of peculiar pressure; and that there was no individual in the country, however high or low, but who must feel the hand of Providence upon his means. This distress was general through Europe; and perhaps it had been less felt here than on the Continent. Still the distress of the people had been very great, but the hand of Benevolence had kept pace with it. He could assure the House that in no place had more anxiety been shown to relieve those distresses than in the highest quarter of all. The Regent had come to a determination not to accept more of the Civil List than his confidential servants would advise him to take for the dignity of the Crown. For that reason he was to give up one-fifth of the Civil List, which would amount to 50,000*l.* a year. (*Hear, hear*) His Highness would have given more, but his Ministers could not advise him, without endangering the dignity of the Crown, and embarrassing the Civil List. It was also the intention of the Regent's public servants to give up a sum of 90,000*l.* from the Government, Army and Navy, &c. It was but a small sum in proportion to the distress of the country, but he trusted the people would receive it, as it was meant, in the pure spirit of economy and retrenchment. He proposed that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the financial state of the country, and that a Committee should be formed by ballot for that purpose. He trusted both sides of the House would consider the question as for the public good, and not as a means of triumphing over one another. He then moved for a Select Committee to consider the receipt and expenditure for 1817, 18, and 19; and to report from time to time what reductions might be made in the expenditure.

Mr. Tierney was glad that Ministers at last saw, what every body else had long seen, that the expenses of the country should be reduced to some reasonable proportion with its means.—From the best estimate which he could make, he had no reason to believe that his results differed from those of the Noble Lord; there would be, under all circumstances, a sum of three millions to be made good. He was glad to hear that the Sinking Fund was to be spared. Nothing but evident and absolute danger, nothing but the prospect of

of peril, threatening the very existence of the State, could induce him to consent to have recourse to that sacred fund.—The example in the highest quarter had certainly come late, but it was well that it had come. His Royal Highness had doubtless long felt for the public sufferings, and Ministers should have sooner advised this honourable step. (*Hear!*) They must the more regret this delay, because the earlier adoption of the measure would have very much allayed the discontent which had so turbulently prevailed. He also thought it wonderful, that the reductions in the salaries of public officers had not been sooner adopted. They merited no praise for it, for it had been clearly extorted from them. And this proved that if the real majority of the Nation was firm and unanimous, the House would comply with its wishes; which was perhaps the best answer to those pretended Reformers who talked of a pure representation.—As for the proposed Committee, the country must not be mocked with one which was to investigate every thing and do nothing; they must do something real; the people would not be content with the mere shew of a remedy! The Committee should be an efficient one; but it seemed to him, that it was intended to draw a veil over the public expenditure. The Committee would have much to do, if it did its duty. Did the House know, that there were *sixty* persons now in that assembly, holders of offices, who might be dismissed from them at the pleasure of the Crown? If these offices were not to be abolished, a question would arise as to their holding seats in Parliament. Ministerial majorities were often made up of such votes! The only real road to economy was to reduce such influence.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* had reason to expect that the revenue would not turn out so defective this year as it had last; and he declared, that every satisfactory means would be afforded to examine the situation of the finances to the very bottom. The sum of 20,000,000*l.* would be the whole of the real peace establishment.

Mr. *Brougham* predicted that every salutary object would be evaded, by the overwhelming mass of papers with which the Committee would be inundated. Such a Committee could do nothing; patronage and influence would impede every endeavour at reduction. The House should look into the real situation of the Nation. The public called aloud for a reduction; would they refuse to answer it? Destroyers of abuses and the abolishers of sinecures were to be formed out of those very persons who enjoyed them!—There would be a deficit in the revenue of twelve mil-

lions, which, it seems, were to be made up by a recourse to former subterfuges, and the old system of jobbing with the Bank: would the House make themselves parties to such delusions!

Mr. *Grenfell* wanted to know what could be applied this year to extinguish debt, excepting by borrowing money.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* enumerated several items of expense and revenue. Taking old naval stores, the lottery, and other branches, there would be eight millions odd applicable, to which add 14 millions, and there was a total of 22 millions, exceeding the supply by about 1,400,000*l.*

Mr. *Brand* observed, the proposed Committee was not satisfactory; the people of England demanded something more; they were alarmed when they heard proposed retrenchments followed by enlarged salaries; and when they saw the office of the "Clerk of the Pelf" in Ireland continued at a salary of 4000*l.* a year, and other offices increased in emolument, it was not possible for them to restrain the expression of their indignation.

Mr. *Wetherley* could not give an entire approbation to the appointment of the Committee. His mind was pretty fully made up on this point, when he heard the Noble Lord say it might sit one year, or two years, or perhaps three years. If this were the case, what benefit could be expected from its labours? Could it be even expected to last out its full time?—Was there not one idea intimately associated with such a Committee, namely, that the dissolution of Parliament would put an end to its existence. With respect to the influence of the Crown, it had increased very considerably; it in fact met every man every where. (*Cheering.*) And while he deprecated any attempts to inflame the public mind, he by no means granted that the way to reconcile the people to their sufferings, and to quiet their minds, was by refusing to make such diminutions in every department as could be effected without injury to the public service.

Lord *Maclean* heard with great satisfaction the statement made by Ministers; and believed that the concession made that night would be particularly gratifying, and be most thankfully received.

Mr. *Pansey* was persuaded the fate of the country was in the hands of that House; and it was necessary to shew that they were determined to reduce the burthens of the people.—He approved of the resolution of his Majesty's servants to abate a portion of their salaries: they owed it to the country; but he would go farther, and say, there was no individual whatever receiving a salary that ought not to be willing to reduce it. He spoke this

as an interested person, and he thought the reduction proposed was not sufficient; for his own part, he was ready to go farther. But there were many situations held under Government, where the emolument was so small, that it would be cruel to propose a reduction, and cruel to receive it.

The House then divided; for the Committee 210—against it 117. There were other divisions, Mr. Tremayne having been proposed in the room of Lord Binning, and subsequently of Mr. Huskisson; but Ministers carried them.

Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Charles Wynn, Mr. Freemantle, Lord Algerpeth, Lord Stanley, were all proposed as Members of the Committee, but they severally declined accepting the trust.—Mr. Thorneycroft did not decline, but accepted under a reservation.

February 11.

Lord Folkestone presented a petition agreed to at the Spa-fields Meeting on the 10th inst. The Noble Lord professed himself unacquainted with any of the parties who signed the petition, and inimical to some parts of its prayer, but as it was couched in respectful language, and, as he was anxious, in the present season of suffering and distress, no obstruction should be offered to the petitions of the people, he willingly undertook the duty of laying it before Parliament: it was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Cochrane presented another petition from the people of Hampshire, assembled at Portsdown-hall, near Portsmouth.

Gen. Fergusson said, that as this and all the other petitions which had been presented to the House on the subject of Reform prayed for an abolition of sinecures, and as he now saw a Noble Lord (Castlereagh) in his place, he begged to ask if the report in circulation was true, which stated that a Noble Marquis, one of the greatest sinecurists in the country, had, in consideration of the almost unanimous feeling of the Nation, and the general distress, surrendered his sinecure?

Lord Castlereagh answered, that the report was well-founded; that the Noble Marquis (Caunden) alluded to had resigned all the emoluments and profits of the office he held, and only retained the regulated salary of 2,500*l.* (*Cheering.*) The Noble Marquis had been for some time desirous of making this sacrifice; but, as his office was in the nature of a vested right, and as he did not know what effect this surrender might have on others in a similar situation, he delayed till the meeting of Parliament. Seeing, however, the example of retrenchment and sacrifice set in the highest quarter, he no longer hesitated, and offered now all the emoluments of his appointment.

Gen. Fergusson was exceedingly gratified with the intelligence now communicated to the House, and trusted in God that the example would be followed by others. (*Cheering.*)

On Lord Cochrane presenting a petition from Lynnington on the subject of Reform, Mr. Lockhart objected to a passage which asserted "that the state of the representation was so corrupt and perverted, that the House of Commons, instead of being the guardian of the people's rights, was employed in nothing but levying burdens upon them, and instead of exercising a control over Ministers, became the tool of Ministers, in controlling the people."

Lord Castlereagh objected to its being received.

On a division it was rejected, by 72 to 43.

February 12.

In consequence of some observations by Sir S. Romilly on the severity of the Game Law passed last Session, which made it felony, punishable by transportation, for an unqualified person to be found abroad, from eight at night till seven in the morning, with arms in his possession; a long conversation ensued, when it appearing to be the general feeling that the law, as it now stood, was too severe, Sir Samuel had leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the present Act.

February 14.

Several petitions being presented for Reform, Mr. Brougham, in eloquent and patriotic terms, declared his dissent from Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, which almost every Reform petition now prays for.

Mr. Bowtell, Sir M. W. Rulley, and Mr. C. W. Wynn, concurred in similar declarations, and did themselves great credit by the spirited and severe dressing they gave to Lord Cochrane, for encouraging public meetings of the people, and afterwards presenting their mischievous petitions, and chimerical plans of Reform, to the House.

Mr. Brougham alluded, in a particular manner, to the limited stock of historical and antiquarian knowledge possessed by the framers of these petitions, when they referred to the condition of England 1200 years ago, as affording the model of a free constitution; and characterised such persons as deluders of the public mind.

Mr. C. W. Wynn reminded the House that the Triennial Act of 1694 was a triumph obtained by the people; for previous to that period, Parliaments, so far from being annual, sat during the mere pleasure of the Sovereign, and to suit his convenience entirely on the subject of raising money, with a semblance of

of law; and that until the era of the Revolution of 1688, England could not boast either of a free Parliament or a free people.

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 17.

The Earl of *Aberdeen* presented the Report of the Secret Committee appointed to inquire into certain meetings and combinations endangering the public tranquillity.

On the motion of the Earl of *Liverpool*, the Report was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 21st instant.

In the Commons, the same day, the Hon. Mr. *Bennett*, after adverting to the notice he had taken last year of the condemned persons in Newgate, said, he now found that three sessions had passed without a Report being made by the Recorder; and on the 19th inst. the fourth session would commence; and that there were 75 men and fifteen women under sentence of death. He moved for an account of the number of convicts under sentence of death in Newgate, and of their crimes, and the dates, of their conviction.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, he could pledge himself that the delay did not lie with the Lord Chancellor.

The *Attorney General* alleged, that the great number of convicted persons made one reason for the delay. They were, it seemed, no fewer than 56. After sentence was pronounced, it was the employment and the duty of the Recorder to examine the particulars, to consider the character of the evidence, to read all through and digest it, and to communicate the result, with his own detailed opinions, to the Lord Chancellor. Each individual case then went before the King or Prince Regent in Council. He had lately conversed with the Recorder, who regretted much that he had not had time enough to prepare his Report for the Lord Chancellor. He had stated his immense labours, and the time which the sessions occupied. There were then sixty unreported cases; and he could state on the Recorder's authority, that he was not then in a condition to make his Report satisfactorily. There was not an unnecessary delay, but only a delay as far as was consistent with justice to individuals.

February 18.

In a Committee of Supply, Sir *C. Warrender* proposed a vote for 19,000 seamen, including 6000 marines.

Lord *Milton* concluded a speech, reproaching the grant of one quarter's war salaries to Mr. Croker and the other Secretaries of the Admiralty, in consequence of the expedition to Algiers, by the following motion: that the issue of war sa-

laries to the Secretaries of the Admiralty, and other officers, in consideration of the expedition to Algiers was uncalled for, and therefore an improper application of the public money.

Mr. *Croker* said, he had made the demand of the war salary because he thought it a matter of right, and because he thought it due to the office he held. [*Hear!*] The sum itself was paltry. Had he consented to surrender the 230*l.* in August last, out of regard to the distresses of the country, it would have been said, "You give n thing—you only abstain from demanding what you have no right to enjoy."

After some discussion, the motion was negatived by 169 to 114.

February 19.

Mr. *Grenfell* dwelt at great length upon the enormous profits made by the Bank. In 20 years (since 1797) their profits had been not less than twenty-seven millions. He concluded by moving for a "Select Committee to inquire into the engagements now subsisting between the country and the Bank, and to consider of the advantages now derived to the Bank, with a view to the adoption of future arrangements, consistent with that good faith which ought always to be preserved on the part of the country."—After a short discussion, in which Messrs. *Vansittart*, *P. Moore*, *Murray*, *Hickson*, *Manning*, and Lord *A. Hamilton*, participated, the motion was negatived, by 90 to 40.

Mr. *Diague Butcher* appeared at the bar with the Report of the Committee of Secrecy, (of which we gave a copy in our last, p. 165.)

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 21.

Lord *Grosvenor* said, before proceeding to the Order of the Day, he was desirous of calling their Lordships' attention to a petition which he held in his hand, and which he thought of considerable importance. It was the petition of Thomas Cleary, Secretary to the London Fanciers Society, in which the Petitioner complains of the manner in which the Society is spoken of in the Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Lords. His Lordship observed, with regard to the petition he had thus read, that it contained statements which it was of the utmost importance the House should thoroughly examine, because, if these statements were correct, the Secret Committee was imposed upon.

A considerable debate ensued.

Lord *Grey* moved an amendment, that the debate be adjourned, and a Committee named to search for precedents. The amendment, however, and the petition, were finally rejected by a considerable majority.

When

When strangers were withdrawn, Lord Holland presented to the House of Lords a petition from Paisley, signed by several thousand inhabitants, and praying for Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage.

Lord Sidmouth moved, that a Bill enabling his Majesty to secure and detain in custody such persons as his Majesty may suspect of intentions against his Majesty's peace and Government, should be read the first time. He wished to defer the discussion to the 2nd reading, which he proposed should take place on the 23th inst.

The Bill was then read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Bennett presented a Petition from 259 inhabitants of Brentford, in favour of a publican of the name of Joseph Harding, who had kept the sign of the Castle in that town, but whose license was taken from him by the Magistrates, in consequence, as the Petitioners asserted, of some undue bias against him, although, instead of being a disorderly house, the Castle had always been one of the most regular and well-conducted houses in Brentford.

Colonel Wood said, that a more honourable set of men than the Magistrates of Brentford, were not in existence.

Mr. H. Sumner deprecated loose charges on that House against Magistrates.

Mr. Bennett, alluding to the Police Report, described Mr. Mercer's conduct before the Committee, as evincing cool, deliberate, and habitual falsehood. Whenever he was asked a question, his invention seemed immediately to be set to work to get rid of it by artifice. So short was his memory, that he never recollected what he had said ten minutes before, and therefore contradicted himself continually.

Mr. Brougham expressed surprise that the Chairman of the Police Committee had not reported Mr. Mercer's conduct to the House.

The Petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. Curwen said, he had quite made up his mind not to go into a Committee to take into consideration the present state of the Poor Laws, unless there was a good prospect of obtaining effectual and speedy relief. He said that he had a variety of letters from Shropshire, Sussex, and many other places, stating they paid from 18 to 20s. in the pound. He calculated the number of paupers to amount to two millions and a half, and the amount of subscriptions and Poor Rates to be about 8,500,000l. which made on the whole 26 per cent. on the entire rent. These considerations, he said, required some attention—these evils called for some redress. Many lawyers of high eminence were of opinion that all

property in the funds and elsewhere was liable to Poor's Rates; and by a quotation which he made, it appeared, that in the year 1663, it was resolved by the Judges, that every person should be charged according to his estate; and by the 23d of Geo. I. property in the Funds was made chargeable. But he contended, if the Houses of Parliament should at any time say that property in the Funds should not be charged, that then they would have exceeded their powers, and have acted in opposition to the laws of nature, and contrary to the immutable principles of justice. And as to the policy of taxing funded property for the poor, it was quite as politic to do so as to lay the Income Tax on it. The country had now been brought to a state of the utmost distress, and relief was now essential to existence. The Poor's Rates were one of the many causes which produced these melancholy effects; and now the greatest pains should be taken to equalize the burdens which they imposed. He calculated the amount of interest on Funded Property, namely, Debt, Bank Stock, India Stock, South Sea Stock, &c. &c. to amount to three millions and a half; if this, together with landed property, was taxed, even at a very low rate, it would yield a sufficient sum for the poor. He also observed, that money lent at interest should also be made chargeable. He was of opinion, that pauperism was more the effect of commerce than of agriculture; and he also observed, that the Poor Laws were peculiarly oppressive upon persons who were not natives of England. After the natives of Ireland or of other places came into England in search of occupation, and after they had spent a long time in labouring for the luxury and comfort of the English, they were sent back to their native country, diseased, destitute, and infirm, forgotten by some friends, and deprived of others by the hand of death. He assured the House, that he felt his inadequacy to perform the task which he had undertaken; and before he concluded, he begged leave to conjure the Noble Lord to raise and immortalize his name, by lending his assistance to the amelioration of those unjust and oppressive Laws. He urged him to come forward; he entreated him to tell the House and the Country what they had to expect, as every thing depended upon him. The Honourable Member concluded by moving that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the Poor Laws.

Lord Castlereagh doubted whether all the sanguine views of the Hon. Gentleman could be realized by the labours of the proposed Committee, but he certainly believed that much good might be reasonably expected from the measure. He assured

assured the Honourable Gentleman, that he took as gloomy a view of the influence of the Poor Laws, in breaking down the national character, as he could possibly do; and if they did not elevate the national character, by inspiring the population of the country with the wish rather to live on their own labour, than on what they could draw from the labour and property of others, he firmly believed that the English people would not in future ages be what they had been in times past. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) The present system not only went to accumulate burdens on the country which it could not continue to bear, but to destroy the true wealth of the poor man, the capability of making exertions for his own livelihood; for, if pecuniary relief went on with the laxity which now prevailed, and all the cunning of uncultivated minds was to be directed to the means of escaping from labour and the enjoying the fruits of the labour of others, a national calamity might be said to be overtaking us by a double operation—in the increased burdens imposed on the country, and the diminution of the industry from which its resources were derived. Though, therefore, they could not set themselves against the statute of Elizabeth, yet they could look into it, and on doing so, they would find that those objects which were within the original purview of the Law, were the sick and infirm poor, and those labouring under temporary difficulties. Without any innovation, therefore, on the existing Law, or shaking any of those claims which were supposed to exist under the Law, he apprehended that no proposition was more clear than that when a man possessed bodily ability to work, the performance of work might be made the criterion of the condition entitling him to relief, and that this pecuniary claim might be connected with work. If that were made the basis of the Poor Laws, there was hardly a parish in England, however small it might be, where the industry of those able to work and applying for relief, might not be turned to advantage. In every parish they might find materials sufficient for relieving all the distressed of the parish by means of work, excepting children, and those whose advanced age or infirmity precluded them

from exertion. But he would push this principle so far, that he would rather employ the labouring poor to dig a hole one day, and make them fill it up again the next, than allow them to remain idle, and expose themselves to the danger of losing the use of their hands and legs, and the power of making themselves useful to themselves and their country. (*Hear!*) Though this labour might not be immediately productive, it at least kept the labourers in a state which rendered them capable of future efforts, and thus averted one great danger to be apprehended from a great proportion of the labouring poor subsisting without effort at all. If the law did not receive some such correction in its administration, the evil would, at last, become too strong for the law.—The difficulty was the getting at personal property by taxation. With respect to the application of such funds as might be obtained from personal property, in aid of the general interest, on a principle of equalization, assisting such parishes as were already taxed to a given amount, he could never approve of such a system. By it, a parish which had once arrived at a maximum would have nothing to do but to put its hands into the pockets of the rest of the country. There would then be no interest whatever to counteract abuses, and to watch over the due application of the parish funds (*Hear, hear!*) Let not the Hon. Member apprehend, when he touched on these ideas, that he wished to discourage all attempts to overcome the difficulty—he threw them out because he wished them to go into the Committee like Statesmen, with correct ideas of the difficulty. He felt the utmost gratification in supporting the motion for a Committee.

The motion was agreed to, and a select Committee appointed, composed of the following members:—Mr. Curwen, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Frankland Lewis, Mr. Bragge Bathurst, Sir Thomas Baring, Mr. Rost, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Morton Pitt, Mr. Leigh Keck, Mr. Dickinson, Lord Lascelles, Mr. Holford, Mr. Davis Gilbert, Sir James Shaw, Mr. Brand, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Sturge's Bourne, Lord Stanley, Mr. W. Dundas, Mr. Robinson, Sir Thos. Courtenay.

(*To be continued.*)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers have been left in a minority of 89 to 103, on the important question of what we call the Navy Estimates. The Minister of that department had calculated upon a grant of 50 millions: he had already appropriated upwards of 48 mil-

lions; but the commission appointed to report upon the law recommended 44 millions; and this sum was carried, by the numbers above cited. Another motion was then made, to increase the sum to 46,000,000. Several of the Members in the mean time quitted the Chamber; and it was contended, that there were not enough

enough left to go on with business. Thus it ended. The Members, after the Chamber adjourned, kept up the dispute for some time with great warmth in the lobbies.

The Chamber of Deputies has at length finally agreed to the Budget, by a majority of 47: the total expenditure of that country is fixed at about 45 millions sterling.

The Paris Journals inform us of the probability of a speedy dissolution of the Session: the Ministers, indeed, were already concerting measures to influence the elections, by which one-fifth of the Deputies is to be renewed.

The King is declared to be in good health, and the Duchess of Berni perfectly recovered from the measles.

General Decaen, the last of the French officers of rank who followed the fortunes of Buonaparte, has been set at liberty without trial.

There is the same contest in France as in England, with respect to the magnitude of the military establishment. A Member, in speaking of the respective expenses of the two armies in this country and in France, says, that the regular forces of the British army amount, by Lord Castlereagh's statement, to 51,000 men; and the expense of their maintenance is only four millions sterling, or less than a hundred million of francs; while the French army, which is under 80,000 men, costs an hundred and thirty millions.

The Army of Occupation is to take up fresh cantonments, in order to relieve the districts in which they are now stationed.

The Duke of Wellington gave a grand masked ball on the 18th ult. which was attended by the French Princes and Princesses.

Application, it is said, has been made by the French Government to our Ministers, for issuing the usual orders to our settlements, for giving facility to an expedition under Mons. Freycinet, which consists of the Uranie frigate and a corvette, about to sail from France to finish their survey of New Holland. Of course this request will be complied with; and, it is added, that Government have come to the determination of undertaking a similar enterprise; and have sent for that purpose a lieutenant, accompanied by two young midshipmen, who are to perform the service in one of the small vessels belonging to Port Jackson.

Several expeditions are described to be in preparation for Cayenne, and other French colonial possessions.

Alarming disturbances have been occasioned in French Flanders by the scarcity of provisions; and it has been found necessary to call in the military to preserve the public tranquillity: the British troops

Genl. MAG. March, 1817.

have received the thanks of the civil authorities for their exertions.

There are two thousand English now at Boulogne; many of them persons of respectability, husbanding their fortunes.

The price of provisions at Boulogne is thus given in a letter from an officer to his friend at Christchurch, dated the 5th instant:—A leg of mutton from 7½d. to 8d. per lb.; beef and pork 7d.; inferior sorts, 5d.; poultry very dear; wild fowl cheap; a good widgeon or wild duck, from 6d. to 9d.; a pair of very good sole's, 10d. which is considered dear; a turbot from 8 b. to 10lb. for 2s. 6d. or 3s.; 26 eggs for 10d.; vegetables very cheap: all articles of living are one-third dearer than in June 1816.

NETHERLANDS.

The Princess of Orange has been delivered of a son, at Brussels. The joyful event was announced by a salute of 101 cannon. He is to take the title of Duke of Brabant.

Holland has suffered much from inundations.

The Dutch papers communicate a measure calculated to injure, if not ruin, the trade of Antwerp. A toll is ordered to be collected upon all vessels entering or leaving the Scheldt, in addition to the custom house duties. Its weight is represented as incompatible not only with any prosperous commerce, but with any other intention than that of destroying it; for the toll is seven times greater than the freight of goods brought from a short distance—England, for instance. The King has been petitioned, but his decision is yet unknown.

SPAIN.

From Madrid, it is stated, that the prohibition has been renewed with great severity against the introduction into Spain of any of the journals published in England or the Netherlands.

Private accounts represent the minds of the people as in the highest state of irritation. Every one repines at the existing system pursued by Government; and the numerous arrests for political offences, it is said, revolt the feelings of every one.

For some time past reports have prevailed of a commotion in Valencia, which are strengthened and confirmed by the following letter:—"Pamplona, Feb. 10.—On the 2d, 3d, and 4th of this month, and in the prison of this city, the torture was inflicted on Capitan Olivan; who, for this purpose, was brought down from the citadel, where he had been confined during eight months, merely because he was suspected of disaffection to Government. Amid the most excruciating pangs, no other than energetic declarations of his own innocence were heard, as well as that of more than 30 other officers, confined with him under similar circumstances.—In the night between the 15th and

and 16th ult. a most serious commotion broke out in Valencia. From 70 to 80 persons, partly soldiers and partly private individuals, fired on the Captain General Elio, who escaped into the fortress unhurt, with some soldiers who joined him. The cry of the people was, "Constitution and Cortes," and the troops took an active part, some in favour of the people, and others in behalf of the King. In the afternoon of the 16th, Elio received reinforcements; and on the 17th, after a long and obstinate resistance, he was enabled to restrain the progress of the people. In the contest many were killed on both sides, and many arrests were made. Several also have been executed without trial. This event has created great alarm at Court, particularly as the troops joined in favour of the people. In consequence of this, the King has ordered all the regiments to be changed from their respective quarters. Numberless arrests have again commenced in Madrid, Bilbao, Pamplona, Valencia, Valladolid, and many other parts of Spain."

ITALY.

The French negotiations with the Court of Rome are reported to be broken off, and M. de Blacas to be on his way home.

The Pope has restored the independence of the little Republic of Saint Marino.

Foreign papers reckon at this moment above 800 English families to be resident in the three cities of Florence, Leghorn, and Pisa. The number of young English who are receiving their education in various schools in Italy, may be estimated at 1,500.

General Maitland has arrived at Corfu, and has convened the Senate, in order to complete the administrative organization of the Island.

GERMANY.

The States of Wurtemberg were opened on the 3d inst. at Stuttgart by the King in person; when the project of the new Constitution was presented to that Body. It consists of 377 Articles, and is highly favourable to the liberty of the subject.

The Prussian Government has refused permission to the States of Lower Lusatia to assemble, on the plea that the arrangements regarding such institutions in the Prussian States are not yet completed.

The Bavarian Minister of State, Count Montgelas, has either resigned, or been dismissed from office: he was in the Buonaparte-interest.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has induced the Nobility of Courland to liberate their peasants. Another noble act of Alexander has been the issuing of a rescript to the Governor of Cherson in favour of the Dukhobooze, a sect of Dissenters from the Greek Church. It is as honourable to

the noble feelings and humane sympathies of the Monarch, as any public act of his life. The rescript forbids all further persecution of this sect; and asks, "Does it become a Christian Government to employ harsh and cruel means, torture and exile, to bring back into the bosom of the Church those who have gone astray? The doctrine of the Redeemer, who came into the world to save the sinner, cannot be spread by constraint and punishment. True faith can only take root with the blessing of God, by conviction, instruction, mildness, and, above all, by good example." This rescript bears a striking similitude to Trajan's celebrated letter to the younger Pliny, in consequence of the accusations preferred against the Christians; but its superiority is unquestionable.

SWEDEN and DENMARK.

The Hamburgh Journals state, that all apprehensions of a scarcity is at an end in Denmark; and it appears that Sweden is amply supplied with corn for the present year. Bernadotte seems anxiously intent on bringing his son Oscar forward in State affairs.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople mention, that the German physician, M. Von Rosenfeld, who, in the course of trying on himself the experiment of inoculation for the Plague, had been in the Lazaretto thirty-eight days, was attacked by the disorder on the thirty-ninth, and fell a victim to it.

ASIA.

Calcutta papers to the middle of October have been received. According to the latest advices from the Northern stations, an epidemic sickness had broken out in that quarter of India; at Cawnpore, eight or nine Europeans were buried daily; and all the corps cantoned there, but especially his Majesty's 66th and 87th foot, have suffered exceedingly.

The Cornwall East Indianman has arrived in only 112 days from Canton.—At her departure it was generally understood, that the Emperor of China had declined to accept the presents sent out with Lord Amherst; and that his Lordship and suite were on their way to Canton, to embark in the *Alceste*, and return home. The *Alceste* had come down the Yellow Sea, and was lying at Canton. The cause of this failure of the embassy is thus described:—During Lord Amherst's stay at Peking, he made various efforts to deliver his credentials to the Emperor of China; but the permission, if promised, was clogged with the necessity of submitting to certain prostrations, or other etiquettes of the Chinese Court, which Lord Amherst considered derogatory to the dignity of his Sovereign, and which

which were waved in the embassy of Lord Macartney. Under these circumstances, Lord Ambeist preferred an entire failure in the objects of his mission, to the chance of succeeding through such means as were proposed. There is another circumstance mentioned in these letters, which, we trust, may not lead to any results injurious to our trade with China. The *Alceste* British frigate, commanded by Captain Maxwell, for some supposed offence taken at her commanding officer, was surrounded in the river by armed boats, which threatened to intercept her supply of provisions. Capt. Maxwell, upon this, unmoored from his troublesome position, and sailed some distance up the river. The boats followed, and tormented him as before. Not satisfied with this, signal rockets were thrown up from the boats and forts on the Bogue channel. A cross fire was suddenly opened on the *Alceste* from the forts on each side of the stream. Capt. Maxwell moored his ship within 715 of shot of one of them, mounting 40 guns, and in two broadsides he silenced both batteries. The *Alceste* was then quietly suffered to proceed to her destination, and, what is most singular, up to the 17th of November not the slightest notice had been taken of the affair by the Governor of Canton. [It may be proper to state, that although the above information is generally credited, it has not been received in an *official* form by Government.]

AFRICA.

The Congo discovery vessel is arrived at Portsmouth from Bahia. The journal of the lamented Captain Tuckey, is said to describe the country he explored for 226 miles, as a rocky desert, and thinly peopled region, not worthy of further research.

AMERICA, &c.

It has been officially announced, and formally registered in Congress, that Mr. Monroe has been duly elected President of the United States, and Mr. Tonkins Vice President, for the constitutional term of four years from the 4th of March instant.—Mr. Monroe is of what is called the democratic interest.

The New York Papers contain an Act of the American Legislature, materially affecting our commercial and shipping interest. In consequence of the exclusion of the American shipping from our West India Islands, an Act of Congress has passed, by which all British vessels, entering the ports of the United States from our Colonial possessions, are to be subject to an additional duty of two dollars per ton.

The total exports from the United States for 1816, ending 30th September, amounted 81,920,452 dollars; of which 64,781,896

were of domestic materials, and 17,138,556 foreign.

Letters from New Orleans state, that an important battle had been fought on the road from Mexico to Vera Cruz, between the Independents and Royalists; in which the former were victorious, capturing a million of dollars and 500 prisoners. A corps of Kentucky-men, armed with rifles, and who have for some time been flocking to join the Mexican standard, are said to have greatly distinguished themselves on this occasion. Their former leader, Colonel Gallepie, had arrived with a large supply of arms, &c.; and the Mexican Government, for his services, had created him a General of Division. Many of the American officers and soldiers who served in the late war have joined the Mexicans.

ST. HELENA.

A letter addressed by order of Buonaparte to Sir Hudson Lowe, Governor of St. Helena, by General Montolon, brought to this country by Napoleon's Usher of the Cabinet, M. Sauton, has been published—the *Ex-Empire* loudly complains of the conduct of the Allied Sovereigns, and of the rigorous manner in which he is treated by Sir Hudson Lowe; particularly dwelling on the cruelty of cutting off all correspondence between him and his wife and child, and the members of his own family.

Lord Holland brought the subject before Parliament a few days since; when Earl Bathurst defended Government from the insinuations thrown out, of inhumanity towards Buonaparte; and the general substance of his defence was this:—that Sir Hudson Lowe had only acted up to his instructions, and imposed such restrictions as were necessary to the secure keeping of the prisoner;—that as to the complaint of Buonaparte not being allowed to correspond with his wife and family, it was always in his power, but the letters must be open and unsealed—only one letter had been sent, and that was from his brother Joseph,—that books to the value of 1200*l.* had been sent him; but newspapers were withheld, because attempts had been made to correspond with him by that means,—that, having been detected in tampering with some of the sentries and inhabitants, his boundaries for amusement were reduced from twelve miles to eight; but he was at liberty to go to any part of the island, either in his carriage or on horseback, he having a British officer with him of a rank not inferior to a Captain; thus he had rejected;—that 12,000*l.* was now allowed for his maintenance, and as he was known to have money, by his offering to draw a bill of exchange to a great amount, if he wanted more, it was but reasonable that it should come from his own pocket—and that he was not stinted

stinted in provisions or in wine; in proof of the latter, 336 bottles of Cape and superior wine were furnished in a fortnight; being at the rate of near two bottles a-day each person. Lord Bathurst said, Buonaparte had expressed the belief that a change of Government in this country, or in France, would be the means of his release:—all his complaints had arisen from not being allowed to ride out without an attendant officer.

IRELAND.

It appears from the *Dublin Papers*, that at an Aggregate Meeting of the Irish Roman Catholics held on the 6th of March, a series of Resolutions was unanimously adopted, rejecting every species of Veto arrangement, and substituting Domestic Nomination in its stead. By this arrangement is meant an election of Bishops by natives exclusively, and from natives exclusively, without any interference directly or indirectly on the part of the Pope, and leaving to him the mere religious form of induction and institution.

The site for building the magnificent testimonial in honour of the splendid military achievements of the Duke of Wellington, in *Ireland*, is at length fixed near the Old Battery, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, and is to be completed in three years. This obelisk is to exceed in magnitude, grandeur, and elevation (205 feet from the surface of the ground), any similar structure in Europe. Upwards of 16,000*l.* have been already subscribed.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Jan. 27. The shock of an earthquake was felt at *Mansfield* and the adjacent villages. As it happened at 11 o'clock at night, many persons quitted their beds under an alarm that the houses were falling.

Feb. 26. A most destructive fire occurred at *Darlington*, by which a worsted mill and other property, valued at 30,000*l.* were destroyed, and 500 people thrown out of employ.

Feb. 27. At 7 o'clock this morning, one of the most violent storms of wind ever remembered, accompanied by thunder and lightning, was experienced at *Beaumanor Park*, in the county of *Leicester*. The wind tore up by the roots many of the immense oak trees, which have stood the shock of seven centuries; many large fir trees, ash, elm, and willows, were broke through the middle, and the top carried to a distance. The oldest people never saw such destruction, trees lying in all directions; many stacks and barns blown down. Near *Beaumanor* many people left their houses for fear. In *Garendon Park* also many trees were blown down. The storm continued at intervals during the greater part of the day.—About 7

o'clock, the wind blowing a complete hurricane, the chimney of the house of Mr. Lawson, a respectable butcher, of *C Coventry*, was blown down, and fell with such violence as to force its way through the tiling, attick, and into the sleeping-room of Mr. L. who was in bed, and who, it is supposed, was instantly killed by the pressure of the fall, a considerable quantity of bricks and timber being upon him when his body was discovered.

From *Suffolk*, the Newspapers contain the following particulars:—Between eight and nine o'clock, the wind blew a most tremendous hurricane from the West, by which considerable damage was done to the roofs of buildings, &c. in the town of *Bury* and its neighbourhood. Two of the chimneys of *Obell Oakes*, Esq. were blown down, beating in the roof, breaking the glass, and otherwise damaging his dwelling house—the garden wall of Mrs. Palmer, at the back of Northgate-street, was blown down, and a child's leg broken by the fall—a chimney at the King's Head Inn was blown down, and broke in the roof of the chamber. Numerous other houses in the town sustained similar damage in their roofs. Several beautiful trees on Sir Charles Bunbury's lawn at *Great Barton*, were snapped asunder—A windmill at *Wetherden* was blown down. The windmill at *Cockfield*, and several others in the neighbourhood, suffered materially.—The great barn at *Horningsheath*, measuring 112 feet by 40, was nearly all blown down;—a barn at *Rushbrooke*; two others at *Chedburgh* and *Shimpling-hall*; another at *Ilwinstead*; another at *Lavenham*; another at *Thorpe Morieux*, and one at *Hundon*, were either partly blown down or materially suffered in the roofs—the injury sustained by so many barns might, in some degree, arise from their generally being empty.—Numerous stacks of corn and clover were blown down in most parishes—indeed so heavy a gale was scarcely ever before remembered by the oldest inhabitants. A large barn belonging to Mr. Rivers, of *Caulthorpe-hall*, was also blown down. The sails of the mill on the Whitton-road, near the King's Barracks, were shivered in pieces, and two sails blown off a mill at *Westerfield*. Two or three chimneys in *Ipswich* were blown down, much damage done to the roofs of the Horse Barracks, and a garden wall, upwards of 140 feet long, belonging to the Rev. Wm. Fournereau, at Christ-church, was thrown down; and considerable injury sustained in the tiling, destruction of pots on chimneys, &c.: also several large trees near were torn up by the roots. At *Woodbridge* several stone and brick walls were thrown down, and many houses unroofed; two of the sails were blown off Mr. Man-

by's

by's mill, one of which was carried a considerable distance, and the other went through the round-house, shattered the brick work, and was found erect among the wheat. Mrs. Packard's house at *Huskelton* received considerable injury by the fall of a large stack of chimneys.

During the gale, the *Adventure*, *Unity*, *Manchester*, *Friends*, *Goodwill*, and *Deborah* and *Anne*, belonging to Ipswich, broke from their moorings; but it being neap tide, the vessels drifted on the hardway opposite, and sustained very little injury, except in their boats: the two wherries on their passage to Harwich met the squall, one of which had her jib sail split, and was obliged to bring up.

March 2. This morning a fire occurred in the poor-house of *St. Buran*, near Penzance, by which the whole range of buildings was destroyed, and two men and four women perished in the flames! One of the unhappy victims was a young woman, aged 19, who, being in a state of derangement, had been secured by a chain, in which she was seen struggling violently, but ineffectually, to escape the fury of the merciless element! There were 27 persons in the house at the time the flames were discovered; and those who saved themselves, could only do so by leaping through the windows. The overseer had visited the poor-house about 9 o'clock, and soon after left every thing, apparently, in proper order.

March 3. A Chapel was opened at *Bagshot*, in the Wesleyan connexion. The minister who officiated emphatically declared they had no views hostile to the Established Church; and quoted, in support of his declaration, part of a charge or request made by the Rev. John Wesley to his followers, not to separate from the Church of England.

March 10. At *Shrewsbury*, this evening, *The Wheel of Fortune* and *Miss in her Teens* were performed at the Theatre, for the Benefit of the Poor, by a private Company of the Inhabitants; aided by the services of the Quartette Society, and Messrs. Humphries with their trumpets and horns. A more elegant assemblage of the first families of the town and county was scarcely ever attracted, even on the most brilliant occasions. The most cordial and liberal disposition to be pleased, was constantly shewn by every individual; and the first grand symphony was received with reiterated bursts of applause. The highest praise is due to the gentlemen of the Orchestra, under their able leader, Mr. Tomlins: and the celebrity of the trumpet and horn-players is well known. On the advancing of Counsellor Dovaston before the curtain to speak the Prologue, in the character of Prospero, he was greeted by the Salopians, as their native

post, with the warmest applause of welcome. (See p. 255.) It is difficult and somewhat indelicate to attempt at any thing like regular criticism on private Actors, and more particularly so on such an occasion; and unpleasant to wound the feelings of some by superior praise of others,—when all are entitled by their *motive* to unqualified approbation. So perfectly was the audience disposed to liberality, that, on the slightest occurrence of any embarrassment, the readiest expressions of encouragement were instantly renewed; and the curtain fell amid peals on peals of genuine applause, and reiterated huzzas: after which all the characters appeared on the stage, and, to the full chorus of the Orchestra, with horns, drums, and trumpets, sang our national strain of "God save the King."—The female Characters were kindly and spiritedly supported by Miss Willis and Miss Waterson, two actresses belonging to Mr. Crisp's Company, whose expences and remuneration the gentlemen paid from Worcester, together with all other charges. The receipts of the house amounted to 113*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—After deducting the unavoidable expences, there remained a balance of 90*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* which sum the Treasurer of the Theatrical Performance paid into the bank of Messrs. Beck, Dodson, and Co. to the account of the Chairman of the Committee for the Relief of the Indigent Poor.

March 15. This day, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Pump-room, *Bath*, was full of fashionables, a Mr. Fox, attended by several other Quakers, addressed the company for some time; after which Mrs. Priscilla Gurney, of the same persuasion, commenced an oration, but was prevailed on by some gentlemen to desist.

March 18. Numerous arrests have been found necessary at *Manchester*. By dint of secret researches it was discovered, that there were emissaries busily at work on plans to engage the populace in a treasonable movement. One of these had been heard to declare, that there were 25,000 stand of arms at Birmingham which might be secured for their use. Satisfactory proof having been procured of the criminal plots of these men, an express was sent off to the Secretary of State's Office; when Mr. Baker, the magistrate, and some active police officers, were sent down with warrants to arrest certain individuals on charges of high treason. The Manchester paper furnishes ample details of the subsequent occurrences:—Throughout last week notice had been given of a meeting to be held on the following Monday; whence the espousers of the seditious doctrines that had been promulgated, were invited to proceed

proceed to the metropolis to present a petition to the Prince Regent, that they might be enabled "to undeceive him." Accordingly on Monday morning immense crowds of people flocked into town from all directions, and about nine the instigators appeared on their temporary stage in a cart, and harangued the multitude, when, according to well formed arrangements, a party of the 1st regiment of dragoons, accompanied by the magistrates of the district appeared amongst them, surrounded the erection, and immediately conveyed the entire group upon it, twenty-six persons, to the New Bayley prison. Their attention was next directed to the concourse of and to us, who were forthwith dispersed, without the infliction of any severity. A considerable number of people set out on their mission to London, taking the route of Stockport, but about forty of them were re-conducted to Manchester, and added to their other unfortunate companions; others were furnished secure accommodations in Stockport. Most of them were provided with knapsacks, &c. containing blankets and other articles. Upon the examination of some of these travelling equipages, two unusually large knives were discovered. At one period there was an assemblage of at least 30 000 at the meeting; and the arrivals in the course of the day were estimated at from 60 to 70 000 individuals. The number of arrests that took place amounted to 200 persons.

At *Bishop Auckland* (says a Correspondent early in the present month), all labourers unable to find work elsewhere (at present from 50 to 60 in number) receive daily employment from the Bishop of Durham either in his Lordship's grounds or in improving the town streets. His Lordship continues also (according to his custom whilst resident at Auckland Castle) to relieve weekly at least 50 families, consisting of upwards of 170 persons.

The Marquis of Stafford has generously offered to the *Shrewsbury* Committee 100 tons of coal, to be given to the poor of the united parishes, on condition that the *Shrewsbury Canal* Company permit it to be brought thither free of tonnage.—The proprietors of two other collieries have made a similar liberal offer.

Scarcely any description of property has been more seriously affected by the general distress than the Public Theatres: even in the Capital they have been severely visited, but in the Provincial circuits, they have been, almost without exception, entirely shut up, or their rents reduced one third; some to half their former produce, and others allowed to be used for the payment of taxes and repairs.

A melancholy accident lately happened near the *Nore*: a vessel, belonging to Mr.

Brewer, of Rochester, accidentally ran foul of the *Princess Royal*, of Leigh, Essex, W. Ingram master; when the side of the *Princess Royal* was stove by the concussion, and she instantly sunk. Ingram, his two sons, and a man, were unfortunately drowned.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor-castle, March 1. His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been in a very tranquil state during the last month; but his Majesty's disorder is unabated.

Saturday, March 1.

Two proclamations relative to the new Coinage appeared in the Gazette. The first pronounces the new coinage to be the current legal money of the kingdom; the second declares, that the old silver coin, if any of it remain in circulation, shall cease to be legal currency; though the officers of the Mint are authorised to give the tale price for it, for three months, from the first of March.

The Gazette of March 4, announces the assent of the Prince Regent and of the Queen to the request of the King of the Netherlands to become godfather and godmother to the young Prince of Orange.

Wednesday, March 5.

The Prince Regent held a Court, for the purpose of receiving two Addresses of congratulation on his late escape in the Park. The first Address was presented by a deputation of the benefited Clergy of London and Westminster, headed by the Bishop of London; and was received by the Prince on the Throne. His Royal Highness then retired to his Closet, and received the Address presented by a deputation of the Dissenting Ministers of the three denominations. Both deputations were graciously received.

Wednesday, March 12.

This day the execution of Cashman the rioter, took place opposite to the house of Mr. Beckwith in Skinner street. The Lord Mayor had taken the most praiseworthy precautions to prevent disturbance.—At eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, Cashman was brought from his cell up stairs to one adjoining the Press-yard, in which he was to pass the night. He seemed perfectly composed, but exhibited a good deal of levity. Occasionally he was serious, but he frequently launched forth into comments on the nature of his past life, and talked of his fears of being dragged like a vagrant through the streets. In this sort of converse he remained till 20 minutes after 10, when the Roman Catholic clergyman, Mr. Devereux, took his departure, remarking that the poor fellow was perfectly resigned to his fate, but at the same time evidently looked towards it with a levity which bordered on

on a confusion of intellect. On the morning of execution he expressed his readiness to die; and the door of his cell opening, stepped forward with great alacrity. He stood with much unconcern while his fetters were knocked off, looking at and assisting in the operation. The Rev. Messrs. Cotton and Devereux again in vain attempted to administer consolation. He evinced the utmost impatience, exclaiming, "Don't bother me—it's of no use; I know nothing at all about the matter." The subjects which seemed nearest his mind were, the mode of his death, and the disposition of his little property. The crowd collected exceeded all calculation, extending to every spot from whence a view could be commanded. The multitude was chiefly of an inferior description, and strong symptoms of discontent evidently prevailed. Least any attempt should be made at rescue, a signal was concerted to call in the military, who were under arms. About ten minutes before eight the culprit took his seat in the cart. His firmness was unabated, and not a muscle of his countenance betrayed the slightest appearance of fear. Looking towards the prison door, at which one of the turnkeys stood, he said in a laughing manner, "Good bye, Bishop—God bless you, my hearty;" and then addressing himself to the others, exclaimed, "This is not for cowardice—I am not brought to this for robbery—I am going to die, but I shall not shrink. If I was at my quarters I would not be killed in the smoke, I'd be in the fire. I have done nothing against my King and Country, but fought for them."—As the Sheriffs advanced, the mob expressed their indignation by groans and hisses, and attempts were made to rush forward. The officers, however, stood firm to their posts, and being aided in their efforts by the wooden barriers, succeeded in preventing any encroachment. This conduct was frequently repeated before the cart had reached its destination, and Cushman joined his voice to the shouts, crying out, "Hurra! my boys, I'll die like a man!" On his quitting the cart, and mounting the scaffold, the groans were redoubled; he seemed to enter into the spirit of the spectators, and joined in their exclamations with a terrific shout. The executioner then put the rope round his neck. This operation excited fresh exclamations of disapprobation from the crowd. On the cap being put over his face, he said, "For God's sake let me see to the last; I want no cap." In this he was indulged, and the cap was withdrawn. He now turned towards Mr. Beckwith's house in an angry manner, and shaking his head, said, "I'll be with you—there," meaning he would haunt the house after his death.

The executioner having quitted the platform, the unfortunate wretch addressed the crowd nearest him, and exclaimed, "Now, you —, give me three cheers when I trip."—And then, calling to the executioner, he cried out, "Come Jack, you —, let go the jib boom." He was cheering at the instant the fatal board fell. The cap was then drawn over his face, and he died almost without a struggle.—The body was taken to the Debtors' side of Newgate upon the shoulders of four men; and it was afterwards claimed by a nephew of the malefactor in the evening.

Monday, March 17.

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day at the City of London Tavern, was uncommonly well attended. Lord Castle-rough presided, and the collection amounted to upwards of 1000*l*.

Tuesday, March 18.

In the Court of Chancery, Mr. Hart moved for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, from printing and publishing the poem of "Wat Tyler," a juvenile production of Robert Southey, Esq. Poet Laureat.—Sir Samuel Romilly resisted the application, on the ground that it was not such a publication as entitled the author to the protection of the Court. He would venture to say that a more dangerous, mischievous, and seditious publication had never issued from the press—cloathed in the most seductive language, it was calculated to excite a spirit of disaffection and hatred to the Government and constitution of the country, as well as open rebellion against the Sovereign. The Lord Chancellor was of opinion, that if the book deserved the character that had been given of it, he certainly, as a Judge of a Court of Equity, had no right to interpose; it was the province of the Attorney-General to look to it. He should take the book home with him and read it, in order to satisfy his mind whether it had the pernicious tendency ascribed to it. The following day the Lord Chancellor gave his opinion. His Lordship said he had given some attention to prior cases on the same subject, and he found in all of them that the Court had acted on the principle of not giving protection to the author of a work which was, or must be represented in a legal sense, as immoral or seditious. He had no opinion to give on the character or merits of the publication in question; but it was a principle on which the Court uniformly acted, to refuse an injunction in every case where the author could not maintain an action for the infringement of a copy right. It was a singular feature in this case that the manuscript should have so long been neglected. With the merits of the publication, he, as a public individual, had nothing to do, as it did not lie within his

juris-

jurisdiction. It was not, however, a work that he could feel himself justified in granting any protection to. The Courts of Law had the cognizance of all libellous matters, and of all attacks on principle and character, but his jurisdiction as Chancellor was solely confined to property. The injunction was refused.

Thursday, March 20.

A meeting of the Proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre was held in the saloon of the Theatre, when, after much discussion, it was resolved to let the Theatre on lease, if an adequate offer shall be made, with competent security for its fulfilment. Thanks were voted to the Earl of Essex and other members of the Committee of Management, who are to continue to exercise their functions till the end of the season. The following were stated to be the receipts of the Theatre since its rebuilding:—First year, 79,925*l.* 14*s.*; second, 68,389*l.* 3*s.*; third, 61,565*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*; fourth, 49,586*l.* 17*s.*

Monday, March 24.

About 11 p. m. Mr. Foister observed a very fine *Panselene*, or mock-moon, at Clapton. It was of short duration, and appeared in a fine veil of the wane-cloud or *Chirostius*.

The following letter to the Duke of Wellington accompanied a most liberal remittance in aid of the Subscription for the relatives of the sufferers in the glorious battle of Waterloo: “

“Bombay, 19 Feb. 1816.

To his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c.
&c. &c.

My Lord, As the splendid achievements of your Grace have placed your military glory beyond all competition, we shall not dwell upon a subject of which History alone can speak with sufficient dignity.—From this bright part of your character we turn to another, which is ever inseparable from true glory—that enthusiastic attachment to the welfare of your soldiers, which gave you their hearts as well as their hands, and enabled you to triumph over the most formidable military power that ever threatened the peace, the liberty, and the happiness of mankind.—To such a character, the most affecting tribute of living admiration must be the relief that is offered, through him, to the families of the brave men who died for their country; and in requesting your Grace to dispense amongst the Widows and Orphans of the Soldiers who fell in your late glorious campaign this small but affectionate remembrance of their valour and devotion to their Country's cause, we are persuaded we consult the feelings which are the most honourable to your character.—With sentiments of the highest consideration, we have the honour to

be, my Lord, your Grace's most obedient humble servant, A. BAILL, (Chairman of the Bombay Committee.”

The Committee of Finance have resolved to recommend the abolition, after the death of the present possessors, of the Governorship of the Isle of Wight, the Clerkship of the Peils, the two Chief Justiceships in Eyre, the Auditorship and the four Tellerships of the Exchequer, the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and the Commissary-General of Musters.

A beautiful silver vase, modelled from the celebrated specimen from Adrian's Villa, brought from Rome by Sir W. Hamilton, and now the property of the Earl of Warwick, has been executed by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge. This piece of plate is one of the finest specimens of art ever finished. The form is truly elegant. The whole is surrounded by five antique Bacchanalian masks. The handles are composed of vine stems finely twisted, the upper part running round the top of the vase. On the base is the following inscription:—“A testimony of the sense entertained of his services by the friends of true liberty and public tranquillity, this vase is presented to the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, bart. F. L. D. who, by his firm and decisive conduct as a magistrate, contributed essentially to the suppression of a sudden and dangerous insurrection at Littleport, in the Isle of Ely, on the 24th day of May, 1816.”

The splendid and extensive stained glass window, ordered by the late Duke of Norfolk, upon the subject of King John signing Magna Charta in the presence of the Barons, for the Barons Hall in *Arundel Castle*, has been completed by the present Duke, and is now exhibiting by the Artist, Mr. Backler, his friends and the publick.

It is a singular circumstance, that none of the Almanacks notice the now returning direction of the magnetic needle towards the North; in the year 1657 it pointed due North, but has been 160 years increasing in declination Westward; last year it attained a declension of 25, and then became stationary, and is now receding back again to the North.

A useful Hint.—The difference between rising every morning at six, and at eight, in the course of forty years, amounts to 29,200 hours, or three years, 121 days, and 16 hours, which are equal to eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that the rising at six will be the same as if ten years of life (a weighty consideration) were added, wherein we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and the dispatch of business. This calculation is made without any regard to Bissextile.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Feb. 27. Frightened to Death; a Farce, by Mr. Oulton.

March 5. Manuel; a Tragedy, by Rev. Mr. Mathew. The Music by Mr. T. Cooke.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Feb. 27. The Heir of Uron; or, *Honesty the best Policy*; an Operatic Piece. The Music by *Bischoff and Whitaker*.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Downing-street, Feb. 28. Maj.-gen. Geo. Stracey Smith, Lieut.-governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

Carlton-house, March 1. Tho. Spooner, esq. of Hill-house, Ely, to be Sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon; and John Lloyd, of Trilwyn, esq. to be Sheriff of the county of Carnarvon, in the room of Daniel Vawdy, of Plas-gwynnant, esq.

March 6. Lieut.-gen. Sir Richard Jones, invested with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Whitehall, March 11. Maj.-gen. Sir George Townsend Walker, a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, *vice* Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir John Abercromby, dec.—Lieut.-gen. Rob. Macfarlane, a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, *vice* Walker.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Dr. John Haviland, Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Cambridge, *vice* Sir J. Pennington, dec.; and one of the Physicians to Addenbroke's Hospital.

John Dyneley, esq. the Lord Chancellor's Secretary of Presentations.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Thomas Heckford, M. A. Official to the Rev. Archdeacon of Ely, *vac* Davies, dec.

Rev. T. Mears, M. A. All Saints R. Southampton.

Rev. T. Hunt, Wentnor, R. Shropshire, *vice* Pett, resigned.

Rev. Joseph Gilbanks, Lamplugh R. Cumberland, *vice* Dickenson, dec.

Rev. William Hepworth, jun. B. A. St. Matthew's R. Island of New Providence.

Rev. James Speare, M. A. Elmset R. Norfolk

Rev. Thomas Young, curate of Richmond, Surrey, Fonthill Bishop R. Wilts.

Rev. Wm.-Henry Parry, M. A. South Muskham R. Notts.

Rev. Sam. Kildebee, Easton R. Suffolk.

Rev. John-Short Hewett, M. A. Rotherhithe R. Surrey.

Rev. Roger-Carus Wilson, B. A. Preston V. co. Lancaster.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1817.

Rev. William-H. Clark, Cold Higham R. co. Northampton.

Rev. George Strong, M. A. Lansannan R. co. Denbigh.

Rev. Dr. Randolph, prebendary of Bath Cathedral, St. Paul's R. Covent Garden.

Rev. W. J. Mansel, M. A. Hethe R. Oxon.

Rev. Wm. Stephen Gilly, B. A. North Farnbridge R. Essex.

Rev. G. F. Tavel, M. A. Campsey Ash R. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Oldfield Bartlett, of Wareham, Dorset, Swanage R. Isle of Purbeck.

Rev. C. H. Paynter, Lower St. Columb and Cranstock Perpetual Cures, Cornwall.

Rev. Samuel White, D. D. of Hampstead, one of the Domestic Chaplains of Lord Combermere.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. Robert Wright, to hold Ovington R. with Ichen Abbas, Hants.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 4. At Montreal, the Countess of Selkirk, a dau.—22. At St. Amand, in France, the wife of Lieut.-col. Norcott, R. fle Brigade, a son.—27. In Charlotte-street, Pimlico, the wife of Michael Countze, esq. three boys and one girl.

Feb. 8. At Saxby-parsonage, co. Leicesters, the wife of Rev. John Empson, a son and heir.—11. At Edinburgh, the wife of Gen. Francis Dundas, a son.—15. The wife of Jamps Garforth, esq. of Constone-hall, near Gargrave, a son and heir.—20. At Brussels, the Princess of Orange, a son.—24. In Jewry-street, Aldgate, the wife of Moses Abrahams, esq. solicitor, a son and heir.—25. At Byland-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Hon. Capt. Irby, R. N. a dau.—27. The wife of William-Henry Ashhurst, esq. M. P. a dau.—28. At Bennington-park, the wife of C. M. Campbell, esq. a son and heir.

Lastly, In Upper Brook street, the lady of Sir Henry Darrell, a son.—The wife of Major Chambers, 41st reg. a dau.—At Bayswater, the wife of Lieut.-col. Napier, a son.—At Brighton, the lady of Sir George Prescott, a son.—At Gilsborough, co. Northampton, the wife of John Ward, esq. a son and heir.—At the Rectory, Hawarden, Lady Charlotte Neville, a son.—At Stoke-place, Bucks, the wife of Maj. Howard Vyse, M. P. a son.—At Dowles-lodge, Hants, the lady of Sir Simeon Stuart, a dau.—Hon. Mrs. Bland, of Kippax-park, a son.—At Asfordby, co. Leic. Lady Catherine Cavendish, a dau.—At Litchfield, the wife of Dr. Darwin, a dau.—At Edinburgh, the wife of George Macpherson Grant, esq. M. P. a dau.—At Castle-martyr, Ireland, the Countess of Shannon, a dau.—At Dublin, the lady of Lord Robert Tottenham, Bp. of Killaloe, a daughter.

March

March 1. At Stoke-hill, near Guildford, the wife of J. W. Spicer, esq. a son and heir.—2. At the Parsonage-house, Scotter, the wife of the Rev. Henry John Wollaston, a daughter.—3. At Aqualate-hall, Salop, the lady of Sir John Fenton Boughiey, bart. a dau.—5. At Guines, in France, the wife of John Abercrombie, esq. 2nd drag. guards, a son.—6. At Wells, the lady of the Hon. Dr. Ryder, Bp. of Gloucester, a dau.—7. At Windle-hall, co. Lancaster, the wife of J. Gerrard, esq. a son.—8. In Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, the wife of the Rev. Weeden Butler, M. A. Lecturer of Brompton, of twins, both girls: *since dead*.—8. At Bath, the lady of Rear-adm. Sir John Gore, K. C. B. a dau.—12. At Runcorn, Cheshire, the wife of Capt. Bradshaw, R. N. a son and heir.—13. At Yeste-house, the Marchioness of Tweedale, a dau.—16. At Kentish-town, the wife of J. J. Wilkinson, esq. a dau.—17. At Methley-park, co York, Viscountess Pollington, a son.—21. At Melbury, the Countess of Ilchester, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1816. *AT* Surat, John Romer, esq. *Sept. 10.* Judge of Surat, to Margaret Stewart, youngest dau. of Robert Anderson, esq. of Burton-crescent.

1817. *Feb. 1.* Capt. George Browne, 34th foot, to Harriet-Anne, eldest dau. of Martin Whish, esq. Commissioner of Excise.

William-Henry Layton, esq. eldest son of Rev. T. Layton, Vicar of Chigwell, to Frances-Elizabeth, second dau. and co-heiress of Ellys-Anderson Stephens, esq. of Bower-hall, Essex.

At Dublin, Henry P. Maziere, esq. to Cornelia, eldest dau. of the late B. Shaw, esq. collector of Cork.

3. Rev. Christopher Carr, to Louisa, only daughter of the late Major Fox, of Pontefract.

A. Donaldson Campbell, esq. of Glasgow, to J. Maria, dau. of Col. Dunlop, of Houshill, co. Renfrew.

4. Oliver, son of Rev. Samuel Raymond, of Belchamp-hall, Essex, to Anne, eldest dau. of Rev. Charles Andrews, of Flimpton, Suffolk.

11. Rev. W. Vansittart, Vicar of White Waltham, Berks, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Lieut.-gen. Warde, of Woodland-castle, Glamorgan.

12. Robert Frost, esq. of Hull, to Catharine-Betty, only dau. of the late John Lec, esq. of Leeds.

13. Edw. Milward, esq. to Sarah, fourth dau. of the late Rev. W. Whitear, Prebendary of Chichester.

Capt. Willows, East India Company's Military Service, to Eliza, second dau. of the late William Woodley, esq. Governor of Barbice.

15. William Shephard, esq. R. N. to the youngest dau. of Col. T. Paterson, of Upper Seymour-street.

Maj.-gen. Moore, to Cecilia, only child of W. Watson, esq. of Queen-square.

17. Philip Zachariah Cox, esq. capt. of 23d Lancers, to Louisa-Frances, youngest dau. of Adm. Sir Albemarle Bertie, bt.

John-Philip Steele, esq. eldest son of the late Daniel Steele, esq. of Jamaica, to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late Tho. Waleston, esq. of Walton-hall, co. York.

18. J. Green Wilkinson, esq. to Mary, fourth dau. of George Caswall, esq. of Sacombe-park, Herts.

22. Thomas-Stamford Raffles, esq. of Berners-street, to Sophia, dau. of James-Watson Hull, esq. late of Great Baddow.

24. H. M. Parratt, esq. Royal Horse Artillery, to Lucy, dau. of Sir T. Apreece, bart. of Effingham-house, Leatherhead.

M. Robinson Boulton, esq. of Soho, co. Stafford, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late William Wilkinson, esq. of Plas-Grono, co. Denbigh.

26. G. Vincent, esq. second son of Alderman Vincent, of Limerick, to Henrietta, dau. of John Massy, esq. of Water-park, co. Clare.

27. George-Ulric Barlow, esq. eldest son of Sir George B. bart. G. C. B. to Hilare, third dau. of Commissioner Sir R. Barlow.

Lately, At Mary-le-bone, D. Dixon Donnellan, esq. of Ravensdale-park, co. Kildare, to Eliz. dau. of Hon. J. Leeson, G. E. Patey, esq. Lieut. R. N. to Lucinda, only dau. of Adm. T. M. Russell.

Capt. T. C. Fenton, of the Scots Greys, to Harriet, dau. of the late G. Rooke, esq. Lieut.-col. Arthur Johnstone, Royal Corsican Rangers, to Martha, eldest dau. of the late John Smith, esq. of Shaldon-hall, Hants.

At Southampton, J. R. Keele, esq. to Constantine, fifth dau. of the late Admiral Patton, of Fleetland, near Fareham.

Mr. W. H. Walker, of Birmingham, to Amelia, dau. of Admiral Sir J. Knight.

At Quorndon, co. Leicester, George Daniel, esq. to Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Freeman of London.

At Ipswich, M. Turner, esq. Major in the 1st or King's regiment of Dragoon Guards, to Susannah, dau. of the late Rev. W. Tong, of Haverhill, Essex.

Edward Wallace, esq. Capt. 2d Madras Cavalry, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of Rev. J. Thomas, of Bath.

Lieut.-gen. John Arrall, to Miss Foy, of Penryn.

March 11. At Chingford, Essex, Thomas Williams, esq. of Milles's, Berks, to Mary-Frances Berthon, daughter-in-law of the Rev. Rob. Lewis, rector of that parish.

13. Wm. Hutchins, esq. of Hanover-square, to Isabella, second dau. of H. Leigh Thomas, esq. of Leicester-place.

FRANCIS

FRANCIS HORNER, Esq. M. P.

Feb. 8, 1817. Died, at Pisa, in Italy, whither he had gone for the improvement of his health, Francis Horner, esq. M. P. He was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and was a class-fellow, at both Seminaries, of Mr. Brougham, the present Lord Advocate of Scotland, and a great many other eminent characters of the present day. — Mr. H. uniformly retained the place of *Dux* at school, and was usually described by the late celebrated Dr. Adam, the rector, as the only boy he ever knew who had “an old head upon young shoulders.” Mr. Horner was never known to join in the sports of the other boys; and kept his rank at school, without the assistance of a private tutor, by his own sheer industry and talent. His habits at this early period of life are supposed, with too much reason, to have laid the foundation of the pulmonary disease to which he was afterwards a martyr, and which ultimately terminated his earthly career. — Mr. Horner had been called to the Scotch as well as to the English Bar. — From his boyish days he was of the most retired and studious habits, which gave a character of moroseness to his manners and appearance, greatly at variance with the sentiments of his heart, which was the seat of every generous and honourable feeling. — He was first brought into Parliament in 1806, by his College companion the Marquis of Lansdown, then Lord Henry Petty and Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the dismissal of the Administration which had brought him into Parliament, Mr. H. honourably threw up an appointment which had been given him, and which he might have retained; viz. the laborious office of Commissioner for the Liquidation of the Carnatic Claims. He preferred, however, what he conceived to be an honourable independence of those who had succeeded to power, and contented himself with his professional emoluments as a Barrister, for he had no private fortune. He was a member three successive Parliaments, and at the time of his death sat for St. Mawes, in Cornwall. He distinguished himself as an able debater; and possessed a mind stored with ancient and modern learning. His *forte* seemed to be Political Economy; and in the numerous Debates which arose out of the Report of the Bullion Committee, he made a conspicuous figure. With inflexible integrity and attachment to Liberty, he conjoined a temperance and discretion, not always found to accompany these virtues. The respect in which he was held, and the deference with which he was listened to in the House of Commons, afford a striking proof of the effect of moral qualities in a popular assembly. Without the adventitious aids of station or fortune, he had acquired a weight and

influence in Parliament, which few men whose lives were passed in Opposition have been able to obtain: and for this consideration he was infinitely less indebted to his eloquence and talents, eminent as they were, than to the opinion universally entertained of his public and private rectitude. His understanding was strong and comprehensive, his knowledge extensive and accurate, his judgment sound and clear, his conduct plain and direct. His eloquence, like his character, was grave and forcible, without a particle of vanity or presumption, free from rancour and personality, but full of deep and generous indignation against fraud, hypocrisy, or injustice. He was a warm, zealous, and affectionate friend — high-minded, and disinterested in his conduct — firm and decided in his opinions — modest and unassuming in his manners. — In moving for a new writ for electing a Member for the borough of St. Mawes, Lord Morpeth entered into a warm eulogium on the character and merits of Mr. Horner, whom he said he could never think of without a feeling of the highest respect. Mr. Canning, Mr. Mannes Sutton, Mr. Wynne, Sir S. Romilly, Mr. Elliott, Mr. C. Grant, and Lord Lascelles, bore ample testimony to his worth, and lamented the great loss the country had experienced in him.

WILLIAM HARGRAVE, Esq.

At his seat of Shawdon, Northumberland, in his 81st year, William Hargrave, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in that County for a very long period. He was the son of James Hargrave, esq. and succeeded to his paternal estate about the year 1778, having previously married Catherine, third daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Shields, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He received his academical education at St. John's College, Cambridge, where, if we may be permitted to use the words of his noble friend and contemporary, the present Duke of Northumberland, he was distinguished for “superior strength of understanding, and benevolence of heart.” This character might have been applied to him throughout his whole life. He did not obtrude himself upon the notice of the world, nor did he ever fill any station more public than that of Sheriff for the County to which he belonged; but the correctness of his judgment, his polished and scholar-like conversation, and his singularly mild and amiable manners, placed him high in the ranks of country gentlemen. — There is, perhaps, no Nation in which so much worth and so many valuable attainments flourish in the shade as in our own; and in particular amongst the gentry who reside upon their estates. This is not said as a reproach to them, for all men cannot be

be public men; and, indeed, it may be esteemed rather a favourable symptom when good habits are acquired on their own account, and information studiously sought after, without any ulterior views of advancement in life. A disposable force (to borrow an expression from the military art) is thus created of sound principle and useful knowledge, which, in the possession of a man of liberal sentiments, is always at the service of his friends, and is occasionally drawn forth for the benefit of the publick. Mr. Hargrave was a man of this description: and while we congratulate our country that there are many more of the same class, we lament the loss of one, who, in the sphere which he selected for himself, was a model to all.—We should not do justice to Mr. Hargrave, if we did not state that his charities were unbounded, though secret: they were felt, no doubt, though they were little known. The impression made by his loss was such, that every person in the neighbourhood who could so provide himself, appeared in mourning at the parish church of Whittingham, on the Sunday after his decease.

REV. WILLIAM FONNEREAU.

Feb. 26. At his seat at Christchurch, Ipswich, in the 85th year of his age, the Rev. William Fonnereau, formerly of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, wher he proceeded B.L. B. in 1755, and Rector of Great Munden, Herts, to which he was presented by Lord North in 1775. His manners were peculiarly mild and easy, bland and unaffected. His conversation was free and open, affable and facetious, and of so attractive a nature, that to the young and the old, the gay and the grave, he was a companion equally acceptable. His address was simple and manly, his sentiments liberal and enlarged; and it may be truly said, that he presented a genuine picture of the Gentleman of the Old English School. A love of freedom and independence, and a thorough indignation at corruption and venality, were his peculiar characteristics; from the open avowal of these he never shrunk, but on all occasions dared to think and to act for himself, as became a free and independent man. From mean and narrow bigotry he was utterly exempt; and for the free exercise of private judgment in matters of Religion, a most firm and decided advocate. After a long life (which he enjoyed to the last) spent in the service of God and of man, he resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator, with the bright prospect of being united to Him in the glories of another and a better world.

REV. WILLIAM WOOLSTON.

At Adderbury, co. Oxon, in the prime of life, after a short illness, the Rev. Wm.

Woolston, an occasional Correspondent of Mr. Urban; and, in the double capacity of a teacher of youth and a clergyman, an intelligent and useful member of society. His literary acquirements were various; but he excelled particularly in the knowledge of ancient Coins, of which, as the Readers of this Magazine are already apprized, he had amassed a very extensive and well-chosen collection, consisting of Roman, British, Saxon, and English specimens, with a multitude of others, which the limits prescribed to this brief sketch forbid us to notice, except in this cursory manner. To exhibit these coins to a visitant of a congenial taste and spirit, seemed to constitute his supreme felicity. On such occasions his whole soul was absorbed in the subject, of which he shewed himself to be a complete master, delighting to expatiate on the history, merits, and rarity of each piece, with all the enthusiasm and copious rhetoric of an exquisite and perfect judge. He intimated some time ago to the publick an intention of disposing of this accumulation of antiquarian treasures, at no distant period. Alas! little did he then apprehend that he should so soon be called upon to resign what he prized so highly and so deservedly, not into the hands of a purchaser, but of his executor! May we not, then, without unpropriety, in contemplating his premature fate, adopt the exclamation of the great Orator and Philosopher, on the death of Crassus? “O fallacem hominum spem, fragilemque fortunam, et manes nostras contentiones! quæ in medio spatio sæpe franguntur et corruunt, et ante in ipso cursu obruuntur, quam portum conspiciere potuerunt.” Mr. W. died greatly regretted, and has certainly left the place which he held among the highest proficients in Numismatic science, unoccupied by any one in that part of the country where he resided.

REV. DR. HUGHES.

March 7. At the house of Sir Henry Halford, bart. in Curzon-street, London, in his 65th year, the Rev. David Hughes, D.D. Principal of Jesus-college, in the University of Oxford, and many years Rector of Besselsleigh, Berks. He proceeded to his degree of M. A. June 5, 1776; B. D. May 17, 1783; D. D. March 15, 1790. Upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Hoare, in 1802, he was unanimously elected to the Principalship of his Society. The memory of the Principal will for a long time be reverently cherished; and sincere regret will be felt for his decease, not in his own College nor in the University of Oxford only, but where-soever he was known. Without wanting those bolder and more affirmative features

of the mind required in the discharge of duties annexed to the high and responsible situation which he filled in the University, he was, in an especial manner, distinguished by those generous qualities and social endowments which gather popularity, conciliate esteem, and rivet personal attachment. No man ever existed more simple in his manners, or less artificial in his carriage. His disposition was, in a very unusual degree, frank, open, unreserved, and affable; and never was the temper of any man more free from all fester of peevishness and acrimony. His thorough good-nature, and the honest and downright sincerity of his heart, were transparently displayed in all that he did, and in all that he said; for it gave what nothing else can so effectually give—an assured, unembarrassed, and ingenuous manner. His purse was never closed against the sacred claims of charity; and whilst he secured the friendship of the circle in which he moved, by the generous warmth of his affections, and his honourable deportment in life, he was deservedly a great favourite with the lower classes of the community; and propitiated, to a very wide extent, their respectful esteem, by the uniform tenor of his affability, and by habits of the most kind-hearted condescension.

MRS. HESTER MILNER, who died Jan 24, 1817, at an advanced age, in Cross-street, Islington, was the youngest daughter of Dr. John Milner, formerly the much-respected pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Peckham, where he for many years conducted a seminary with distinguished reputation. Of his talents and erudition he gave indubitable proof, by the publication of his *Latin and Greek Grammars*, which are still held in estimation by the learned world. These and a few single Sermons were the whole of his writings. With this gentleman the amiable Dr. John Hawkesworth lived as an assistant—as did also Dr. Oliver Goldsmith, who was much esteemed by both master and pupils, for the amenity of his disposition and the benevolence of his heart. Mrs. H. Milner amused her friends with anecdotes of his genius and eccentricity. Among others she told me, that, upon her asking him one day what Commentator on the Scriptures he would recommend, Goldsmith, after a pause, replied, "*Common Sense* is the best interpreter of the SACRED WRITINGS!" A domestic anecdote relative to the *Milner* family, who came from Somersetshire, must not be lost. Those conversant with the History of England well know that the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, having lauded at Lyme, in 1685, was soon after proclaimed King at Taunton. His object was, to preserve the civil and religious li-

berties of Britain from destruction, with which they were threatened under the dynasty of the Stuarts. A lady who presided over a respectable female seminary at Taunton waited upon the Duke, with twelve of her pupils, presenting him as the defender of Protestantism, with a handsomely bound Bible, and offering him their congratulations. The new Monarch was soon defeated, and perished on the scaffold! His followers were, by means of those barbarians, Kuke and Jefferies, visited with indiscriminate vengeance. The school was dispersed, and ruined. The young ladies were so frightened, that one of them through a mere paroxysm of terror lost her life! Mrs. H. Milner told me that her mother's mother was a pupil at the school; but the parents, hearing of the indiscreet zeal of the conductress of the seminary, sent for their daughter a few days before, and thus providentially rescued her from the impending calamity!—Dr. Milner left behind him one son and ten daughters, so that the good old gentleman used facetiously to tell his friends that "his family was large, having ten daughters, and there was a brother for every one of them!" The son, Dr. Thomas Milner, was a physician at St. Thomas's Hospital, and afterwards a practitioner of eminence at Maidstone for near half a century, where he died, much respected by the inhabitants of that town and its vicinity. In 1783, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Observations on Electricity," containing a great variety of amusing experiments, illustrated by engravings. The piece was dedicated to his intimate friend Dr. Richard Price; and the whole, fraught with an ardent zeal for the promotion of this interesting branch of natural philosophy, is written with plainness and simplicity. As a Physician, he was reckoned skilful; and his patients in general were so gratified with their treatment, that he received from several of them substantial proofs of gratitude. Indeed a medical man in whom science and integrity are combined is an inestimable member of the community. The fortune which he had acquired by his profession, as well as by his marriage, was bequeathed to his sisters, who had lived with him, and between whom there subsisted a high degree of mutual affection. On the decease of the Brother, the family continued to reside at Maidstone for a few years, when Mrs. Hester Milner and her only surviving sister removed to Islington. This sister dying, the subject of this memoir was the only one left of this numerous family. At Maidstone she was a member of the Presbyterian congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. A. Harris; and on her settlement at Islington, she attended the Rev. Nathaniel Jennings, whom she justly respected for

his candour and piety. She was aware that these gentlemen were not alike in their religious creed, but she never troubled herself much with speculative points, and was most commendably disposed to receive instruction from good men of every denomination. Mrs. Milner possessed an excellent understanding, improved by a more than ordinary degree of reflection. In person, manners, and acquirements, she was altogether of the old school. Her conversation was intelligent and instructive. She touched on interesting topics, and was pleased with information respecting them. With French and Italian she was well acquainted. Of *Telemachus* and of *Jerusalem Delivered* she had that relish of the original, that she could not bear any version of them, though it is acknowledged that their translators, Hawkesworth and Hoole, executed their tasks with fidelity.—The Writer of this article had the honour to be consulted respecting what books were best to be purchased for her winter's amusement. The Works of Lord Bacon and of Archdeacon Paley, as well as the Correspondence of Samuel Richardson and of Anna Seward, together with "Fuller's Worthies of England," were procured for her by particular request. "Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World" was another publication with which, notwithstanding its antiquated style, she was much pleased. The ordinary effusions of the press had no charm for her: she was edified only by works of established reputation; nor was she (though leading a very secluded life) wholly devoid of curiosity. By special desire, I accompanied her to Westminster Abbey, and a visit was meditated to Bunhill-fields. She held in veneration the illustrious dead—whose names were emblazoned by their genius, their patriotism, or their piety. Mrs. Milner had a talent for poetical composition, and exercised it on tender and elegiac subjects. Some lines on a snow-drop, and also on that domestic little bird a robin, who had visited her house for several successive winters, were, on account of their delicacy, much admired. Stanzas likewise on the death of a favourite sister evinced the sensibilities of her heart. She had many manuscripts both in prose and poetry. Once indeed she furnished me with an article translated from the French for insertion in a periodical publication; and her friends have her translations of some of *Petrarch's Sonnets* in their possession. Her opinions on almost every subject were marked by singularity. With difficulty she submitted to any medical prescription but what she thought her brother, the Physician, had sanctioned, nor admitted in theology any sentiment or practice but what she imagined her father, the Divine, had adopted.

Observing one day at my house the beautiful engraving of the Resurrection of a Pious Family, she exclaimed, after minutely noticing it, "I do not like that picture; there is the old man with his grey hairs and wrinkles; I have no idea we shall rise with any of the deformities of age at the resurrection." A cold brought on an illness which terminated her quiet and peaceful life. She was not even one day confined to her chamber, though her indisposition was severe. Medical assistance, however skilful, came too late to prove of any avail. She was found dead in her bed, the cloaths unruffled, her features not in the least distorted, and with every appearance of tranquil dissolution. *She had slept the sleep of death!* The very day before she lamented to a female friend, that, having gone thus far through the winter, this calamity should now befall her. But "the inevitable hour," which awaits every son and daughter of Adam, had arrived.—Her property, which was very considerable, was devised, in a well-written will of her own composition, to relatives, friends, and charitable institutions. She bequeathed handsome sums to those excellent establishments, the Orphan School, City Road; the Presbyterian Fund; and the Fund for relieving the Widows of Protestant Dissenting Ministers. Nor has she forgotten two faithful female servants, who, I believe remunerated, are made comfortable during the remainder of their lives. Indeed her legacies have been numerous and liberal; and the Writer must in justice add, that on the only two occasions he ever applied in behalf of the sacred cause of Charity—the one the case of the French Protestants, the other an instance of individual distress—he gave to an extent that does honour to her memory. Her remains were deposited in Maidstone Church with those of "her dear brother and sisters," as she usually termed them, most of whom were, like herself, remarkable for longevity. And now the insatiable grave hath closed its barriers upon them all.

Islington, Feb. 18.

J. EVANS.

DEATHS.

1816, IN Batavia, of a fever, Mr. T. May 13. Brotherton Hodgson, nephew of Henry Gee, esq. of Boston, and second officer on board the East India Company's ship *The Mandarin*.

Aug... Of a typhus fever, brought on by a long continued and excessive personal fatigue and exhaustion, in the arduous professional duties in which he was engaged during the last campaign of the Nepaulese war, under Sir D. Ochterlony, Lieut. Lawrie, of the Engineers. Much, if not the whole success of the close of the war may be almost ascribed to his judgment

ment and unremitted labours, who, with only two faithful attendants, reconnoitred on foot every post of the enemy. He left the British camp at sun set, and travelled during the night over hills and mountains, and inspected minutely every point, until he became intimately acquainted with all the enemy's positions and fastnesses, and their relative advantages, and returned with plans and drawings, which were delivered in with an accuracy seldom surpassed, of the places designed for attack—he sometimes headed an assailing party as their guide, and animated by his example the spirit of enterprise and bravery of the troops. He fell, as many British officers have fallen before him, grasping the unfading laurels of victory and valour—at the close of the campaign, in the Torrid Zone, after the investiture of Macown, the last strong hold of the Goonkalis.—With all this perseverance and undaunted courage, he was a young man of unassuming manners, of ingenious and polite deportment, and was so much esteemed by every military man in Gen. Ochterlony's army, and such was their regret at his loss, that they adopted a general mourning for three months, and erected a monument to his memory! Our Correspondent adds, "We have not known such another man in the whole Engineer corps."

Oct. 12. On his voyage to China, aged 21, Mr. R. P. Wilks, third officer of the Company's ship *Lady Castlereagh*, son of R. Wilks, esq. of Dartford.

Oct. 16. On board her husband's ship, on her voyage to Calcutta, in her 32d year, Mrs. H. M. Elliott, wife of Capt. Henry Elliott, of the East India Company's ship *Hope*.

Dec. 26. At St. Vincent's, in the West Indies, aged 31, William Dowers, esq. Capt. R. N. He had the honour of rescuing and escorting from Bourdeaux, in his Majesty's ship *The Wanderer*, the Duchess D'Angouleme, with many of the most distinguished characters now at the French court in the suite; and after experiencing the most severe and adverse gales for ten days, was obliged to land her at St. Sebastian's in Spain, where her Royal Highness appropriately observed, the name of the ship was indeed similar to her then fate: however, ultimately, he brought her Royal Highness to the friendly shores of Britain, and landed her safe at Plymouth. From the above service, he had the honour of being appointed to command one of the ships selected to attend upon the Princess Charlotte of Wales at Plymouth.

1817, Jan. 4. At Redbourn, Herts, aged 79, Mrs. Mary Fothergill, sister of the late Mr. John Fothergill, of Soho, near Birmingham; a liberal and much respected woman.

Jan. 23. At Turin, the Count de Baruel-Rauvert. He was one of the hostages of Louis XVI.

Jan. 24. At Warsaw, General Bronickowski, who commanded the Polish Legion of the Vistula in France. Prince Constantine attended his funeral.

Feb. 2. At Seagrove, near Lath, Dame Jane Hunter Blair, widow of Sir J. H. Blair, bart. of Dunskey and Robertson.

Feb. 6. At Paris, Lady Penelope Shuttleworth Brooke, wife of Sir Joseph Brooke, bart. and eldest daughter of John Grimshawe, esq. of Preston, Lancashire.

At Paris, Col. W. Fenwick, of the royal engineers, and commanding engineer at Portsmouth.

Feb. 8. Aged 18, Sarah Esther, eldest daughter of E. P. Walker, esq. of Balby, near Doncaster.

Feb. 9. John William Korb, late surgeon of the 49th reg.

Aged 59, Mrs. Anderson, of Duke-st. Manchester-square, sister to Lieut.-gen. Jones.

At Stratton, near Cirencester, Rev. Edward Daubeny, M. A. rector of Stratton and vicar of Preston in Gloucestershire, and brother to the archdeacon of Salisbury.

Feb. 11. At Kentish-town, aged 73, the Rev. Edward Baldwin, A. M. of St. John's college, Oxford, and rector of Abdon, Shropshire.

Feb. 12. At Walthamstow, in her 84th year, Mary Woodward, mother of the late Mr. John Woodward, of Mark-lane, merchant. She survived her grandson, William Voce, only eight days.

At Leghorn, George Dauby, esq. the oldest British merchant and member of the Factory at that place.

Feb. 13. Suddenly, Rev. George Whitaker, who had been curate of Rawmarsh, in Yorkshire, thirty years.

Feb. 14. Aged 32, Mr. G. Darbon, of the Ordnance-office, Tower.

At Heslington Hall, near York, the wife of Henry Yarburgh, esq.

At Edinburgh, suddenly, the Hon. Euphemia Stewart, widow of Wm. Stewart, esq. late of Castle Stewart, and sister of Kenneth, late Earl of Seaforth.

At Brighton, Charles Prichard, esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

Feb. 14. At Marseilles, Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir John Abercrombie, M. P. G. C. B. and colonel of the 53d foot.

Feb. 15. At Bristol, J. Vowles, esq. attorney.

Near Dublin, Rear-adm. Sir Digby Dent,

Feb. 16. Aged 75, Mr. Thomas Dodd, upwards of 50 years a faithful servant of Exeter college, Oxford.

At Kensington Gravel Pits, William Thomson; LL.D.

Feb. 17. In Bedford-street, Bedford-square, aged 80, Rear Adm. Alexander Edgar.—

Edgar.—He was the last male descendant of the Edgars of Wedderlie in Berwickshire, one of the oldest families in Scotland, as appears by deeds as far back as 1170.

At Camberwell Grove, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bidia Hunter, sister to Sir Andrew S. Hamond, bart.

Elizabeth, widow of the late F. M. Allsten, esq. of Kippington, Kent.

At Gomersall, near Leeds, Mr. Herbert Knowles, a young man of very distinguished talents, and of great poetical genius.

At an advanced age, James Lee, esq. of Pinchinthorp Hall, near Stokesley.

At St. Aubyn-street, Plymouth Dock, after a long and painful illness, which he contracted in the West Indies, aged 54, Capt. P. Somerville, of the Royal Navy, leaving a wife and six children.—He commenced his naval career at an early age, as cadet, under Earl St. Vincent, in the *Foudroyant*; and successively served with him and Lord Radstock as Midshipman. He attained the rank of Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1782, and served with Lord Howe as his first lieutenant in the Queen Charlotte; and, on his Lordship's striking his flag, had the honour of receiving his promotion as a commander, April 9, 1786, and was appointed to command the *Eugenie*. He commanded a division of boats under Lord Nelson at the attack of Boulogne, where he was wounded. His division was the only one that succeeded in getting on board the enemy. April 26, 1802, he attained the rank of Post Captain, and was appointed to the *Nemesis*; he was removed from her to the *Rota* in 1809; and continued in the command of that ship until she was paid off, having completed 40 years of active service.

Feb. 18. In Northumberland-street, Strand, the wife of Mr. Goss, of the Chapel Royal, Westminster abbey, and St. Paul's cathedral.

James Darton, esq. of Brandon, Suffolk.

At Ugbrooke Park, the Hon. Robert Clifford, third son of Hugh Lord Clifford, and brother to the present Lord Clifford.

At Durham, aged 31, H. E. Holder, M.D. one of the physicians to the Durham Infirmary.

At Stockton, aged 57, Mr. Joseph Preston, surveyor of the customs at that port.

At Hull, Miss Sarah Hick, sister to the Rev. David Hick, late master of the commercial academy at Beverley.

Feb. 19. In Great Portland-street, aged 17, Diana, daughter of Rev. W. Say, vicar of Rainham, Essex.

At Bank House, near Keighley, Mr. David Cowling, late of York, and a Common Councilman of Monk Ward.

Aged 31, Mr. William Cole, youngest son of the late Benjamin Cole, esq. of Sidney-place, Bath.

Feb. 20. In Bernard-street, Russell-square, Fanny, widow of John Douce Garthwaite, esq. formerly of Shackleford, Surrey, and daughter of the late Dr. Hancock, of Salisbury.

Mrs. Marston, of Canonbury-square, late of Ely-place.

At Plymouth Dock, aged 72, Mr. Robert Dodd, 40 years of which he passed in his Majesty's service, as ship carpenter; was on board the *Monmouth* when that ship was cast away on the coast of America; with Lord Howe on board the *Eagle*; then on board the *Blenheim*, on the glorious 14th February with Lord St. Vincent; and closed his service on board the *Royal George*, from which he retired on a superannuation.

Feb. 21. At Lichfield, in her 88th year, Mrs. Mary Jervis, first cousin to the Earl of St. Vincent.

At Tunbridge Wells, Lady A. Ferrers Townshend.

At Isleworth, aged 72, Catherine, wife of Thomas Northall, esq.

In his 32d year, Rev. John Vernon, pastor of the Baptist congregation at Downend.

At Richmond, aged 30, Rev. James Robinson, LL.B. of Sidney college, Cambridge, incumbent of the chapelry of Hipswell and Hudsell, near Richmond, co. York.

At Spinkhill, in his 80th year, Rev. Joseph Johnson, Catholic priest. He was chaplain to Sir Henry Munlock, and afterwards to the late Sir Windsor Munlock.

At Little Dunkeld, co. Perth, aged 102, Mr. J. Borrie, tenant to his Grace the Duke of Athol.

At Surlug, in the 44th year of his ministry, Rev. John Russell, one of the clergymen of that town.

Feb. 22. Mrs. Grace Brougham, wife of James Brougham, esq. of Finsbury-place.

At Lower Tooting, Surrey, in her 17th year, Eleanor, third daughter of the late Dr. Nathaniel Tucker, of Hull.

At Holtong Lincolnshire, aged 36, Mrs. Hale, wife of the Rev. John Hale, M.A. rector of that parish, leaving her husband with eleven children.

Rev. Wm. Taylor, M.A. rector of Earl Stonham, Suffolk, and formerly fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1773, M.A. 1776.

Feb. 23. Blayney Owen Mitchell, esq. At Eltham, in Kent, in her 18th year, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. John Smith.

At Lewisham Hill, Kent, William Hood, esq.

At Chalfont, Bucks, Mrs. Mary Price, relict of the late Rev. Rees Price.

At Dublin, in his 70th year, William Forbes, esq. late a merchant in that city.

At

At an advanced age, E. Echlin, esq. of Echlinville.

Feb. 24. In his 79d year, Rev. Edward Embry, rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, much regretted by his numerous friends and parishioners. He had been curate of that parish 30 years, when, on account of his long services, and the esteem he was held in by the inhabitants, he was, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Bullock, in 1809, presented to the rectory by the Duke of Bedford, who on that occasion set an example worthy to be imitated by the patrons of livings, in rewarding a faithful discharge of the clerical duties.

At Lower Tooting, in Surrey, in her 15th year (having survived her sister Eleanor, only two days), Anne Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Nathaniel Tucker, of Hull.

In her 17th year, Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of the Rev. George Collison, of Well-street, Hackney.

At Hampton Court Palace, Lady Henrietta Cecilia Johnston, daughter of John, first Earl of Delawar, and the Lady Charlotte Macarty, his wife. She was born Jan. 25, 1727, and was married May 4, 1762, to the late Lieut.-gen. James Johnston, colonel of the Inniskilling dragoons, by whom she had issue Caroline Georgiana, who married Evelyn Anderson, esq. of the county of Lincoln; Hester Maria, who died in her infancy; and Henry George, deceased, late major of the York Hussars, who married Jane, daughter of the late Lord Frederick Campbell, by whom he had issue, Frederick, who now is Lieutenant in the Inniskilling dragoons, and John Frederick, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who fell gloriously in the victory of Algiers in his 34th year.

In his 52d year, Mr. Samuel Evill, for many years vestry clerk to the parish of Bathwick, and Clerk to the Commissioners of the Bathwick Police. His death was sudden; while speaking to a friend he was seized with apoplexy, and soon after expired.

At Tweedmouth, aged 88, Frederick Harper, out pensioner. He served in the royal armies in the battle of Preston Pans, 1745, and in the battle of Muden, 1759.

Feb. 25. In Cross-street, Islington, aged 28, Mr. John Thomas Price, son-in-law and partner of Mr. Flower, school-master. His worth and acquirements endeared him to a numerous acquaintance. He has left a young widow, the only dau. of the late Mr. Blount of Islington; of whom see p. 93.

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Anne Green, widow of the late Maj.-gen. Green, of the Bengal artillery.

Aged 73, Rev. William Johnson, of Elingham, in Norfolk, for several years one of the chaplains of the East India Company on their Bengal establishment.

GENT. MAG. *March*, 1817.

Feb. 26. In Grove Road, Mile End, aged 58, Mrs. Maria Charlet Crucifix, formerly of Harleyford House, Kennington Common.

In Union-court, Old Broad-street, Margaret, wife of Mr. W. D. Cordell, surgeon. At Dawlish, T. Hodson, esq. late of Knappton House, co. York.

At Craike, near Easingwold, aged 53, Rev. John Watson Bowman, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Durham.

Feb. 27. At Kensington, aged 76, Mr. William Bourdillon, late of Piccadilly.

At Boutton on the Hill, co. Gloucester, aged 24, Francis, second son of Sir John Dashwood King, bart.

Feb. 28. Aged 50, William Lescher, esq. of Whitechapel.

At Clapham Common, in her 81st year, Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late Benjamin Harrison, esq.

At her daughter's, at Brook Green, aged 75, Mrs. Cox.

At Barrow Hedges, in her 60th year, the wife of Capt. Smith, of Margate.

Feb. ... The youngest son of John Barrow, esq. one of the secretaries of the Admiralty.

In Berners-street, in his 60th year, John Barneby, esq. of Brockhampton, Herefordshire. To his tenantry, dependants, workmen, and the poor in particular, his death will be a great loss. In his dealings he was punctual, candid, and just; an upright magistrate, a generous rewarder of merit, a sincere friend, a kind master, a loving brother, an affectionate husband, a tender father, and a truly good man.

LATELY — After a patient endurance of much worldly suffering from bodily pain, aged 60, Mr. Richard Teed, of Lancaster-court in the Strand, most sincerely regretted by a numerous and respectable connexion. He was a man of no ordinary share of merit, and a most valuable member of society: with talents far superior to his station in life, he was mild and unassuming; and uniting with these an ardent taste for philosophical inquiry, he was, to the utmost extent of his powers, a warm and judicious friend to science and the arts. But upon the more important ground of social and domestic virtue, founded his claims to esteem and respect, esq. upright and truly conscientious, and unwearied in kindness all his friends, warm and generous in his relations, actuated by the most pure notions of probity and honour. A strict observer of himself, only child and his exertions in the Hawkins Magill, esq. of ship, or distress in the county of Down. Her vering. As was granddaughter of John Earl kind a Jarley, and lineally descended from and illustrious Earl of Clarendon.

Aged

Mr. John Rising, Artist, of Portland-street, who had for many years devoted his study to the restoration of valuable pictures, particularly those of our late eminent Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Cambridgeshire — At Brinkley, Rev. G. Cook, rector of that parish.

Cornwall — At Liskeard, aged 76, Edw. Hobling, esq. upwards of twenty years an alderman of that borough.

Cumberland — At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 33, the wife of Rev. J. Morris.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 74, Mrs. Nelson, mother of Rev. J. Nelson.

Derbyshire — At Mickleover, Anne Catherine, the wife of Rev. John Ward, A.M. and only daughter of the late Rev. C. Allen, A.M. vicar of Tugby, co. Leicester.

Devon — At Plympton, Thomas Lear Strode, esq. late captain in the South Devon regiment of militia.

At Exeter, Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Luscombe, M.D.

At a very advanced age, Rev. R. Andrews, many years rector of Moncton near Honiton.

Borset — At Sydling Vicarage, George, eldest son of Rev. George Feaver.

At Manston, aged 55, Rev. Roger Clavell, 31 years rector of that place.

Durham — At Durham, aged 56, the wife of Rev. John Clarke, minor canon of the cathedral.

At Durham, aged 54, Rev. John Ebdon, many years curate of Trimdon. He was a man of extensive literary acquisitions both as a mathematician and a divine.

Essex — At the rectory-house, Chelmsford, Rev. John Morgan, lately vicar of Llanover, Monmouthshire.

Gloucestershire — Mary Harris, relict of Rev. John Allen, late master of the grammar-school at Northleach.

At Gloucester, the eldest daughter of the late William Thompson, M.D. of Worcester.

At Tewkesbury, John Martin, esq. a member of the corporation of that borough.

At Cheltenham, the wife of George Eyre, esq. of the Gaiway militia.

At Bristol, Rev. John Kelley, vicar of Owsstone, co. York.

Hants — At Houghton, Sarah, eighth daughter of Major Andrews.

At Southampton, aged 29, Rev. D. At Hull, of Worcester college, Ox-

Rev. David H. commercial academy, Isle of Wight, aged 96, Feb. 19. In Gl

17, Diana, daughter of Mr. Steele, master of Rainham, Essex.

At Bank House, near St. Albans, David Cowling, late of York.

mon Councilman of Monkwearmouth.

Aged 31, Mr. William Cole, youngest son of the late Benjamin Cole, esq. of New-place, Bath.

At Kinnersley rectory, in her 17th year, Margaret, eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Clutton.

Kent — At Dartford, E. Cavill, esq. 1st lieutenant of H. M. S. Glory.

Leicestershire — Aged 94, Mrs. Middleton, widow of Rev. Mr. Middleton, rector of Hathern.

Lincolnshire — At Louth, aged 57, Rev. William Darra.

At Lincoln, aged 106, Eliz. Walker.

Middlesex — At Hampton-Court Palace, James Willis, esq.

Norfolk — In his 46th year, Rev. Dr. Aulton, rector of Gaywood, vicar of Stradsett, and rector of Mundesley.

At Norwich, aged 69, Robert Partridge, esq. an alderman of that city, who served the office of sheriff in 1780, and that of mayor in 1784.

Northumberland — At North Shields, aged 49, Rev. Walter Knox, many years minister of the Scotch church in that town.

Notts — At Southwell, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Lucas Becher, wife of Rev. William Becher, Prebendary of Southwell.

Oxon — Capt. J. Marsack, second son of Charles Marsack, esq. of Caversham-park.

Rutland — Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, upwards of 50 years vicar of Hambleton cum Braunton.

Salop — At Gatacre, Annabella, wife of Lieut.-col. Gatacre.

Somerset — Sarah Anne, wife of Rev. D. S. Moncrieffe, rector of Loxton.

At Frome, Mr. Thomas Jones, formerly an officer of Excise at Bath. Mr. Jones was early in life the distinguished "Rhaidyr" among the bards of Cambria, and produced many poetic effusions in his native tongue, which do equal honour to his genius and his moral worth.

At Taunton, Lieut. Charles Hutchins Lewis, R. A., and late aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Johnstone.

Rev. J. Plucknett, of Balsam-house, Wincanton.

At Bath, Dr. Almon.

At Bath, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, Mary, wife of Rev. Dr. Barry.

In Lansdown-place, Bath, by the sudden rupture of a blood-vessel, Lome Willis, who lived in the family of Mrs. Curtis, in capacity of housekeeper, more than 33 years, during which time the strictest integrity in every duty of her department, and the most tender and affectionate attachment endeared her to all who knew her, or witnessed her attentions, and have now rendered her loss generally deplored: a loss, indeed, which can only be mitigated by reflection, that such merits can never meet with their due reward but in a far better world, where joys are perfect, and happiness everlasting.

Sir John St. Leger Gillman, bart.

Stafford.

Staffordshire—Rev. J. Lomax, of All-bridge.

Sussex—At Brighton, Capt. William Ellison, R. N. eldest son of Rev. S. E. Ellison, formerly rector of Witlesham, Kent.

At Brighton, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Charles Hawkins, esq. fifth son of the late Sir Caesar Hawkins, bart. of Kelston, Somerset.

At Chichester, Mis. Mary Stretton, a maiden lady, who completed her 100th year on the preceding Monday.

Warwickshire—At Saliby, Mr. Pennington, of the firm of Pennington and Bellchambers, wine-merchants, London. He was murdered while travelling in a gig towards Coventry. The robbers had taken his gold watch and some silver from his pockets, but missed his pocket-book containing notes to the amount of several hundred pounds. He has left a wife and seven young children.

At Newbold-on-Avon, Rev. J. Parker, vicar of that place, and rector of Bilton.

Westmoreland—At Kirkby Stephen, aged 33, Lieut. Jackson, R. N.

Wiltshire—At Lowerstock Lunatic Asylum, where he had been a patient 36 years, aged 71, George Thompson, esq. formerly of Bemerton, near Salisbury.

Aged 62, Rev. Thomas Neale, perpetual curate of Amesbury, and vicar of Berwick St. James.

Yorkshire—At Ridding Park, in her 83d year, Rt. Hon. Catherine, Dowager Countess of Aberdeen, daughter of Mr. Hanson, of Wakefield, in Yorkshire.

WALZS—At Cemmaes, in the parish of Llanhadrick, Anglesea, aged 105, Mary Zebulon.

At Trawstynnydd, co. Merioneth, aged 110, Edmund Morgan, being, as it is believed, the oldest inhabitant of Wales. He retained his faculties to the hour of his death. His funeral was attended by his 3 sons, 1 daughter, 23 grand children, 10 great-grand-children, and 5 great-grand-grand-children, and upwards of 700 inhabitants of that and the adjoining parishes.

SCOTLAND—At Stirling, Rev. J. Sommerville, minister of that town.

At Eglinton Castle, aged 74, Eleanora, Countess of Eglinton.

At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Alexander Don, M. P. of Newton Don.

GUERNSEY—In the island, Rev. E. Gibert, rector of St. André, and one of the French preachers at the chapel royal.

IRELAND—Near Dublin, in his 85th year, Mr. John Helton, formerly a preacher in the Methodist connexion, but for several years a minister of the Society of Friends in the city of Bristol.

ABROAD—At St. Petersburg, Mrs. Cameron, relict of the late C. Cameron, esq. formerly architect to the court of Russia.

The ci-devant Prince Primete of the Rhine, and Grand Duke of Frankfort.

At Barbadoes the following officers of the 2d or Queen's regiment:—Capt. Gordon, sen. Adjutant Spencer, Lieutenants Clutterbuck, Norman, Massie, Macdougall, Ensign Richmond, and Assistant-Surgeon Prendergast. It is not more than six months since the regiment embarked from Portsmouth, in a most effective state, for that station.

In Jamaica, Hugh William Barnett, esq. only son of Hugh Barnett, esq. of Bristol. Instructed from early youth in the genuine principles of religion and virtue, his conduct through life was marked by sincerity and truth.

On his passage from the East Indies to England, Charles P. Dana, youngest son of Rev. Mr. Dana, of Shrewsbury.

Drowned in the Bay of Bengal, by his foot slipping in descending from *The Astell* East Indiaman into a barge, aged 14, Francis, second son of Major-gen. Wilder, M. P.

MARCH 1. In Harley-place, Clifton, aged 68, Sarah, relict of William Hill, late of Measham, Derbyshire, esq. after a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and firmness. Affability and courteousness, blended with the utmost sincerity and frankness of heart, were her distinguishing characteristics; but her best record is in the mouth of the poor, who have occasion to regret the charitable hand which death has closed. Her bounty was influenced by a religious principle, unaccompanied by ostentation. The person who lives so meritoriously, leaves a void in society not easily supplied.

MARCH 2. In Parliament-street, Charles James, only son of Charles Bacon, esq.

Abel-Joshua Oldham, esq. fourth son of Oldham Oldham, esq. of Montague-place, Russell-square.

In his 26th year, Napier, Christie Burton, esq. second son of Gen. Burton.

At Chelsea, after several years of declining health, and suffering from his arduous services in the West Indies, which he bore with exemplary fortitude, Capt. Charles-William Hockaday, 8th Royal Veteran Battalion. He has left a widow and five infant children.

At Twickenham, George Gilchrist, esq. a man of eminence in his profession, and universally lamented by all his friends and acquaintance.

At Brighton, in her 74th year, Theodora, Countess of Clanwilliam, relict of John Earl of Clanwilliam, only child and heiress of Robert-Hawkins Magill, esq. of Gill-hall, in the county of Down. Her Ladyship was granddaughter of John Earl of Darnley, and lineally descended from the illustrious Earl of Clarendon.

Aged

Aged 55, Mr. Isaac Aston, of Newpark, near Trentham. He was returning the preceding day from his farm at Hartwell on horseback, at a sharp trot; when his horse suddenly stumbled, threw him, fell upon him, and rolled over him. Mr. Aston was, however, able to remount his horse without assistance, and rode to his brother's house at Barlaston. And it was not until many hours afterwards that the consequences of his fall appeared dangerous. Surgical aid was procured as soon as possible after it happened, but without effect.

Capt. Grainger, of the brig John, in the London and Hull trade. He was found on Monday morning drowned in the Old Harbour, Hull, having, as it is supposed, slipped from a plank about 9 o'clock, in the act of going on board the vessel near South End.

March 3. Aged 78, Mrs. Antt, relict of George Antt, esq. late of Upper Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

At St. George's Hospital, of a spasmodic affection, Mr. Rd. Heath, surgeon, of Derby.

The wife of Richard Nemes, esq. of Bridley-house, Gloucestershire.

At Edinburgh, Maj.-gen. Lockhart, late of the 30th regiment.

March 4. In Newman-street, in her 37th year, Maria-Frances, wife of John Jackson, esq. R. A. surviving her infant son only eight days.

Of consumption, in his 21st year, Mr. Henry Dannenberger, student of medicine. Virtuous conduct and professional talents consecrate his memory.

Aged 18, John-Finch Weston, esq. youngest son of Henry-Perkins Weston, esq. of West Horseley-house, Sheppes, Surrey.

At Claydon, Suffolk, in his 66th year, Mr. John Morgan, late of Indgate-hill, wholesale stationer, and one of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company.

March 5. Lady Douglas, wife of John Walcot, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street.

At their seat at Kiplin, Yorkshire, Mrs. Crowe, wife of Col. Crowe. The whole course of her life was spent in the most exemplary manner—as a child, wife, mother, sister, friend, and mistress. Her charities and benevolence to the poor were very extensive; and her memory will be long cherished and revered.

At Gilcomston, Aberdeenshire, aged 104, John M'Bain. He was present at the battle of Culloden, and was attached to the corps brought into the field by Lady M'Intosh, which made so furious an irruption into the left wing of the Royal Army, that they completely annihilated the first line. In this attack he received a wound, being struck with a musket-ball on the left cheek when running on to the second line after the first had been overthrown; but he said it did not disable him.

March 6. Henry Ogilvy, esq. of Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

At Maze-hill, Greenwich, the Chevalier Audrade, Consul-general of his Majesty the King of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves.

At Leamington, William Knox, esq. of Carlton-hall, co. Leicester.

At the General's house, in the Royal Barracks in Dublin, Sophia Heaton, wife of Maj.-gen. Fred. White, late of the 1st Guards.

March 7. In Hatton garden, in his 87th year, Daniel Birkett, esq. of Mount-house, Hadley.

In his 79th year, Edmund Rolfe, esq. of Heacham, Norfolk.

Harriet, second daughter of Edw. Dawson, esq. of Kenton-street, Brunswick-sq.

In Portman-square, Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Montagu, esq.

In his 80th year, Jesse Curling, esq. of Rotherhithe, Surrey.

Frederick Rawlins, esq. son of the late William Rawlins, esq. of Dublin.

At Shortwood, near Staines, aged 67, John Grave, esq.

Edw. Isaac, esq. of Marshfield, banker.

March 8. Madame Dupont, of Russell-square

In Nottingham-place, William Croke, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher.

In his 77th year, Edward Jones, esq. of Weston-hall, near Oswestry.

At Egham, Surrey, aged 49, Mr. John Grain, bargemaster, of St. Aldate's in Oxford. His unblemished integrity and amiable disposition secured the respect and good will of all who knew him. He was returning with his barge from London, when sudden illness arrested his progress, and in a few days terminated his mortal career.

At the Parsonage of Oakley, Surrey, in his 68th year, Rev. T. Woodroffe, B. D. Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Oving, Sussex, and late fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

At Viewfield, near Elgin, George, the only son of Alex. Forteach, esq. of Newton.

March 9. In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Henrietta Brickenden, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Brickenden, Rector of Appleton, Berks, and formerly of Magdalen College.

At Witham, Essex, in her 77th year, Elizabeth, relict of Jacob Pattison, esq.

In Bolton-row, in her 75th year, Jane Countess of Uxbridge. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Rev. Arthur Champigne, Dean of Clonmacnoise in Ireland, and grand-dau. to the Earl of Granard. She was married to the late Earl of Uxbridge in 1767. She was the mother of the present Marquis of Anglesey, many years known to the publick as Lord Paget, and lately celebrated for his heroic achievements at the

the battle of Waterloo; also of Sir Arthur Paget, the Countess of Galloway, the late Countess of Enniskillen, the Hon. Berkeley Paget, &c.

At Croydon, David Skene, esq. brother to George Skene, esq. of Skene.

At Stower-Provost, Dorset, Mary, the wife of Rev. T. H. Gawthrop, Rector of Marston, Bedfordshire.

At Nice, where he went for the recovery of his health, Thompson Scott, esq. of Brabant-court, Philpot-lage, son of the late George Scott, esq. merchant, of Leeds.

March 10. In Parliament-street, in her 63d year, Mary, wife of F. T. Walsh, esq. Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs.

At Hampstead, in his 45th year, James Timbrell, esq. formerly Captain in the East India Company's Service; and lately a candidate for the office of Director.

At Sinsom-house, Berks, Mrs. Freke, relict of Lieut.-gen. Freke.

At Mrs. Duppa's, Upper Homerton, in her 83d year, Mrs. Sarah Ouchterlony.

At his house in Nile-street, Bath, aged 85, Morgan Nichols, esq. one of the surgeons of the General Hospital, and an alderman of that city. Mr. Nichols served the office of Mayor of Bristol, 1815-16.

At Bristol, Mr. John Clark.

March 11. Maria, wife of Henry Warren, esq. of Dedham-grove.

March 12. In his 84th year, G. P. Towry, esq. Commissioner of the Victualling-office, father of Lady Ellenborough.

In Mincing-lane, T. Bell, esq.

In Upper Rupert-street, Soho, in her 60th year, Priscilla, wife of Hugh Davies, esq. late of Piccadilly.

At Pentonville, aged 57, W. Paley, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Archdeacon Paley.

In Queen Anne street, in his 84th year, Lieut.-col. Wasey.

Of gout in the stomach, aged 54, T. Dix Pitman, of Howland-street, Fitzroy-sq.

In Lawrence Pountney-lane, Benjamin Howard, esq.

At Langdown Cottage, near Southampton, in his 67th year, Edward Missenden Holden, esq.

March 13. At Carshalton, Surrey, Samuel Wallace, esq.

At his house in Ipswich, at the advanced age, there is reason to believe, of 100 years, and deservedly respected, Sir William Innes, bart. of Balvenie. He was a volunteer in the Life Guards attending King George the Second at the battle of Dettingen, in the year 1743; and afterwards a cornet, and rose to be lieutenant in the 2d regt. of Dragoon Guards. An ancestor of his was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628. The first institution of that Order was in 1625. It appears by a note in the 5th vol. of Betham's Baronetage, that Sir James Innes,

of Balvenie, died in 1722, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Robert, who dying in 1758, was succeeded by his brother, Charles, who died without issue, and was succeeded by his youngest brother, William, the above baronet. The title is now extinct.

At Tiddington, Oxon, in her 86th year, Mrs. Warner, widow of Rev. John Warner, D. D. and sister of the late Sir William Ashhurst, of Waterstock.

March 14. Joseph Hankin, esq. of Stanstead, Herts.

March 15. Aged 65, by apoplexy, Margaret, wife of Dr. Hutton, of Bedford-row, In York street, Portman-square, Mrs. S. W. Applewhaite, widow of the late Thomas Applewhaite, jun. esq. of the Island of Barbadoes.

At their encampment at Honiton, Mrs. Boswill, sister to the Queen of the Gipsies. She was interred with great pomp.

At Watlington Park, Edward Henry Fox Langford, esq.

March 25. Expired easily, and almost imperceptibly, at his apartments in Jesus college, Cambridge, Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt, formerly fellow of that college. His father was residentiary of St. Paul's; and his grandfather, on the mother's side, the celebrated Dr. Gibson, bishop of London. With these and other connexions, he had every reason to expect high preferment in the church; but his conscience forbade him to make use of such advantages, and he resigned his fellowship, and all his expectations from the church, on the deliberate conviction of his mind, that one God only—who is emphatically styled in Scripture the Father—and the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, is the only object of religious worship. On the resignation of his fellowship he was reduced to a very narrow income, on which he lived cheerfully and contentedly; but by the death of his brother, clerk to the House of Commons, he came into possession of a property which enabled him to act up to the dictates of a generous heart. It will be incredible to the generality of readers how little he spent upon himself, and how much upon others. In every profession, Divinity, Law, Physic, Navy, Army, are many to lament his loss, and to remember the kindness of a most liberal benefactor. His benevolence was not confined to any sect or party. He looked upon all as children of one common parent, and himself as a steward merely, under Providence, for what remained to him after the gratification of his natural wants and very moderate desires. Notwithstanding his separation from the church, he lived in College, highly respected by that Society, and by the most distinguished members of the university. For the last eight or ten years

he was confined by the gout chiefly to his rooms, and he had not slept out of College for twenty or thirty years. He was particularly well acquainted with the Statutes of the University, was associated with Jebb in his plan for the improvement of education, was a friend of the late Bishops Law and Watson; and a more strenuous advocate for liberty, civil and religious, as distinguished from anarchy and misrule, never existed. He published two sermons, preached before the university of Cambridge, the one on the Baptismal Form, the other on the Creation of all things by Jesus Christ; and whoever reads them will lament that the author has not explained his sentiments more fully on many other parts of Scripture. His nephew, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, is now the head of the family of this name.

At Newbold Pacy, Warwickshire, Sarah Wightwick, the wife of William Little, esq. daughter of the late Thomas, and sister of the late John Wightwick Knightley, esq. of Offchurchbury, in the same county.

ADDITIONS.

Vol. LXXXVI. n. p. 626. b. *James Duncan*, esq. was the only acknowledged child of Mr. James Duncan of Lincoln's Inn, solicitor, whose death is recorded in our Obituary, vol. LXXIII. p. 1194. His father was a skilful lawyer; but too intent on the acquisition and retention of wealth; and the son was brought up in a state by which he suffered more than the inheritance of all his father's property (which was left to him by will) could compensate. He was, however, of an unassuming and easy temper, just and honourable in his

sentiments and conduct, and generous to such of his relations as were sickly, or otherwise required his immediate assistance. As he resolved never to marry, he at all times declared, while he enjoyed tolerable health, that his property should, at his death, be divided among his relations, in fair and reasonable proportions. He was affected with a paralytic stroke, and became almost blind some time before his death. — D.

P. 184. b. Rev. *Richard Mant*, D.D. was formerly a member of Trinity college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1768, but accumulated those of B. and D.D. at New College in 1793. He was educated under the Wartons, and continued on terms of the closest intimacy with those eminent scholars. He was the author of "Public Worship, a Sermon preached at the consecration of All Saints' Church, Southampton, Nov. 12, 1795," 1796: which, when delivered, gave offence to the Dissenters, one of whom, a popular preacher of the town, published an attack upon the doctor on the charge of intolerance, to repel which he very judiciously printed his discourse. — "The Order for the Visitation of the Sick, from the Book of Common Prayer," 1805. "Eight Lectures on the Occurrences of the Passion Week," 1807. "Guide to the Understanding of the Church Catechism," 1807. — The Rev. Richard Mant, vicar of Great Coggeshall, and domestic chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury, who has distinguished himself by several able theological and poetical publications, is a son of the deceased divine.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for March, 1817. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather March 1817.
Feb.	°	°	°		
27	47	50	43	29, 60	fair
28	46	54	47	, 80	fair
M. 1	47	53	45	, 60	cloudy
2	39	47	42	, 70	fair
3	38	44	43	, 10	fair
4	41	45	37	, 17	fair
5	35	46	39	, 25	fair
6	37	45	40	28, 90	fair
7	33	47	41	29, 25	fair
8	36	45	36	, 17	sn. shs. m. fa.
9	35	44	36	, 40	fair
10	35	47	35	, 91	fair
11	36	50	46	30, 05	cloudy
12	46	54	50	29, 85	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather March 1817.
Mch.	°	°	°		
13	50	55	46	, 87	cloudy
14	46	50	40	30, 10	fair
15	40	51	40	, 10	cloudy
16	39	47	37	, 09	cloudy
17	35	47	36	, 17	fair
18	35	55	43	, 88	fair
19	45	45	36	29, 72	fair
20	53	37	26	, 71	fair
21	27	42	27	, 80	fair
22	26	44	30	, 81	fair
23	32	44	42	, 90	fair
24	42	53	45	, 79	cloudy
25	46	55	40	, 72	snowy
26	45	54	50	, 70	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 25, to March 25, 1817.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60		124			
Males -	776	Males -	707		5 and 10		49		60 and 70		109	
Females	709	Females	651		10 and 20		52		70 and 80		87	
Whereof have died under 2 years old					20 and 30		99		80 and 90		43	
					30 and 40		127		90 and 100		9	
					40 and 50		139		100 and 105		0	
Salt £1. per bushel; 4d. per pound.												

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 15.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.												
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	104	5	62	0	44	8	31	7	48	0	Essex	93	9	56	0	42	0	30	6	56	0	
Surrey	104	8	56	0	46	6	35	4	49	4	Kent	102	6	00	0	45	8	31	8	51	4	
Hertford	92	8	46	0	44	0	33	4	43	3	Sussex	109	3	00	0	40	0	28	0	50	0	
Bedford	96	10	56	0	46	6	35	10	48	0	Suffolk	103	8	00	0	42	6	30	6	32	1	
Huntingdon	96	8	00	0	47	2	30	0	44	8	Camb.	80	10	00	0	33	5	14	9	41	10	
Northamp.	101	8	00	0	44	0	28	4	49	8	Norfolk	106	10	47	0	57	10	31	3	41	5	
Rutland	84	6	00	0	42	0	30	6	46	0	Lincoln	90	1	60	0	55	0	28	0	49	0	
Leicester	101	6	58	0	50	4	33	8	68	6	York	80	2	55	0	64	8	29	7	58	9	
Nottingham	97	8	75	0	56	4	38	10	64	8	Durham	88	10	00	0	51	5	32	10	00	0	
Derby	109	6	00	0	55	6	37	0	67	0	Northum.	70	2	54	0	9	49	3	38	9	00	0
Stafford	97	3	00	0	50	0	37	4	75	2	Cumberl.	81	1	84	0	58	8	39	7	00	0	
Salop	113	5	50	0	65	0	56	5	78	2	Westmor.	107	3	84	0	57	7	44	3	00	0	
Hereford	106	8	64	0	51	9	27	4	46	11	Lancaster	105	3	00	0	53	4	41	10	63	2	
Worcester	110	10	60	0	43	4	32	3	50	11	Chester	90	6	00	0	61	10	39	2	00	0	
Warwick	116	2	00	0	49	1	36	8	64	10	Flint	80	9	00	0	58	6	34	10	00	0	
Wilts	103	0	00	0	49	10	51	4	65	8	Denbigh	96	3	00	0	58	3	40	10	00	0	
Berks	110	3	00	0	38	8	28	7	45	4	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	55	0	26	0	00	0	
Oxford	123	0	00	0	56	2	30	9	70	0	Carnarv.	105	4	00	0	58	0	26	8	00	0	
Bucks	104	8	00	0	44	3	31	0	47	10	Merioneth	113	0	00	0	62	0	33	1	00	0	
Brecon	112	9	57	0	7	65	4	32	0	00	0	Cardigan	114	0	00	0	47	4	20	0	00	0
Montgom.	107	2	00	0	64	0	28	9	00	0	Pembroke	91	7	00	0	59	5	16	0	00	0	
Radnor	106	1	00	0	46	10	27	2	00	0	Carmart.	103	9	00	0	51	9	17	9	00	0	
Average of England and Wales, per quarter 102 5|60 5|49 8|30 11|54 5										Glamorg.	108	0	00	0	53	7	24	0	00	0		
										Gloucestr.	120	3	00	0	54	3	26	6	65	1		
										Somerset	120	6	00	0	53	2	00	0	00	0		
										Monm.	121	2	00	0	61	4	00	0	00	0		
										Devon	116	9	00	0	52	7	26	1	00	0		
										Cornwall	97	7	00	0	52	0	24	5	00	0		
										Dorset	109	7	00	0	46	6	28	9	56	6		
										Hants	112	6	00	0	54	1	29	8	55	1		

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 24, 100s. to 105s.

OATMEAL, per Bull of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 24, 40s. 3d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 19, 44s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 24 :

Kent Bags	.....10l. 10s. to 14l. 14s.	Sussex Pockets	.....10l. 10s. to 16l. 16s.
Sussex Ditto	.....10l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	.....12l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.
Kent Pockets	.....10l. 0s. to 17l. 17s.	Farnham Ditto	.....00l. 18s. to 25l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 24 :

St. James's, Hay	4l. 10s. 0d.	Straw	2l. 2s. 0d.	Clover	7l. 10s. 0d.	Whitechapel, Hay	5l. 10s.
Straw	2l. 3s. 0d.	Clover	7l. 10s. 0d.	Smithfield, Hay	5l. 5s. 0d.	Straw	2l. 0s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, March 24.

To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	.....3s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	.....0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	.....4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market	March 24 :
Veal	.....5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts	.....2,340
Pork	.....4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	18,650
		Calves	140.
		Pigs	300.

COALS, March 24: Newcastle 32s. 3d. to 43s. 0d. Sunderland 31s. 6d. to 38s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 0s. 0d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 5½d.

SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled 94s. Curd 9s. CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

Bank Stock.	Rev. 3 per Ct.	per Ct. Cons.	per Ct. Navy.	B. Long. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. Sh. Sea	India Bonds.	E. India 2 1/2 5 pr.	E. India 3d. 16 pr.	E. India 3d. 16 pr.
1 Sunday	236	69	67 8/8	99 1/4	18 1/2	67 1/2	2 1/2	201 1/2	74 1/2	68 1/2	35 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
2 Sunday	237 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
3 237 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
4 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	100	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
5 237 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2	67 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
6 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	100	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
7 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
8 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
9 Sunday	236	69	67 8/8	99 1/4	18 1/2	67 1/2	2 1/2	201 1/2	74 1/2	68 1/2	35 pr.	5 pr.	16 pr.	16 pr.
10 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
11 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
12 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
13 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
14 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
15 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
16 Sunday	236	69	67 8/8	99 1/4	18 1/2	67 1/2	2 1/2	201 1/2	74 1/2	68 1/2	35 pr.	5 pr.	16 pr.	16 pr.
17 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
18 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
19 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
20 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
21 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
22 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
23 Sunday	236	69	67 8/8	99 1/4	18 1/2	67 1/2	2 1/2	201 1/2	74 1/2	68 1/2	35 pr.	5 pr.	16 pr.	16 pr.
24 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
25 Holiday	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
26 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
27 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2	2 1/2	203	74 1/2	68 1/2	37 pr.	6 pr.	17 pr.	18 pr.
28 shut	shut	shut	69 1/2	99 1/2	shut	69 1/2</								

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
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Sun—Even. Mail
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Cour. de Londres
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Hue & Cry Police
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Bath 5—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 7
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Cobth.
Carlisle—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.
Meteorolog. Dates for March & April 290, 382



APRIL, 1817. CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2—Doncast.
Derb.—Dorcheat.
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Maidst. Manch. 6
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales—Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salish.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
York 3, IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24.
Jersey 2, Guern. 2

Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.
Mr. Chalmers's "Biographical Dictionary" 291
Tour through various Parts of Flanders, &c 295
"The Counties of England and Wales" 295
MS Poems, &c. of the Rev. W. Mason. *ibid.*
The Birth-place of Knox the Reformer 297
Eruption at Hasbrowen by Sharnstone *ibid.*
Cultivation of Poppy, Tobacco, and Hancol 298
Compendium of County History—Essex 299
On the Constitution of Parliament 300
Remarks on use of the Articles a and an 304
Memoir of James Neild, Esq. by himself 305
History of Stained Glass in England 310
Topographical Account of Griston, Norfolk 315
On the Hours for searching Parish Registers 318
Lawrence Family—Improvements at Camb 319
Proposed Arrangement for a Naval Brevet 320
Causes of ill Health from Indigestion 321
Survey of Endowed Hospitals recommended 322
On the Darkness at our Saviour's Crucifixion 325
Remarks on Ecclesiastical History *ibid.*
Comage of Henry VI.—CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS 327
Mr. Fisher's Work on Stratford-upon-Avon 328
Circulating Library for the Poor proposed *ib.*
Monument of Dean Vincent—Prize fighters *ib.*

Review of New Publications.
Scripture it says—Word for my Country 329
New History, &c. of Westminster Abbey 331
Wadd's County Reminiscences on Go police 332
Lectures on Chronological Pseudegamy 336
Village Council to the Poor 336
Vindication of the Power Magistrates 337
Mr. Anger's Ordination Sermon 338
Scott's House of Mourning, a Poem 339
Transmigration 340.—Hush on Bees 341
Rowland on Han 342.—Virgil & Valpy 344
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE—Questions answered 345
INDEX INDICATOR—Questions answered 345
SELLER POETRY, for April 1817. 349—352

Historical Chronicle.
Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 353
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences 361
The Pope's Bull against Bible Societies 365
Country News 367—Domestic Occurrences 368
Births; and Marriages of eminent Persons 371
Theatrical Reg.—Promotions, Promerments 369
Memoirs of the Rev. WILLIAM BRIDGES, D.D.;
T. HEARN, Esq.; Capt. MILLER 371-373
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 374
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets, &c 383
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of the Stocks 384

Embellished with a View of the Birth-place of KNOX, the Reformer in, GIFFORDGATE,
Haddington; and with a Subordinate of JAMES NEILD, Esq.
the Visitor of Prisons.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAYD,

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

1817	Bar.	Ther.	at 8 A. M.	Bar.	Ther.	at 3 P. M.	Bar.	Ther.	at 10 P. M.
Mar. 1	29.64	49	F & C.	29.50	55	Do.	29.48	45	Do.
S 2	29.56	40½	Very fine; after 11 cloudy.	29.34	48½	Small rain with heavy squalls.	29.20	43½	Do.
3	29.37	42½	Rain and wind.	28.96	54½	Do.	28.96	46	Fair, but blowing hard.
4	29.09	43½	Mud & fine; at 11 cloudy; 12 blow- ing strong	29.15	47	Cloudy, with squalls.	29.20	38½	Moderate and fine.
5	29.20	44½	Fine, show. clouds with some drops.	29.26	46	Do.	29.11	45	Squally, with showers.
6	28.92	46½	Freq. heavy squalls with rain & sleet	29.08	44	Do.; after 6 moderate and fair.	29.16	43	F. & C.
7	29.17	40	F. & C.	29.23	49	Do.; some small rain	29.10	43	Wet, haze and sm. rain.
8	29.05	42	Cloudy and windy with showers.	29.31	45	Cloudy and blowing fresh.	29.35	38½	Do.
S 9	29.40	40	Clouds with some drops & windy.	29.61	47½	Fine, but windy	29.72	40	Do.; wet haze.
10	29.83	43	Moderate, F. & C.	29.92	56	F. & cloudy, mild and pleasant.	29.98	43½	Fine.
11	29.98	43½	Hazy, some wet; fair.	29.98	54	Fine.	29.94	46	Do.
12	29.82	50	Fine, but gloomy.	29.78	57	F. & C.	29.78	51	Do.; some wet haze.
13	29.84	49	Gloomy and hazy.	29.84	55	Do. Do.	29.97	50	Do.
14	30.10	49	Gloomy and hazy.	30.05	52	Gloomy	30.05	48	Do.
15	30.06	48	Fine; after 9 gloomy.	30.06	53	Gloomy	30.06	46	Do.; little frost.
S 16	30.00	45	Very fine	30.00	52½	Do.	30.00	41	Do.; frost.
17	30.08	39½	Very fine	30.14	54½	Do.	30.14	44½	Do.
18	30.07	42	Very fine	30.01	51	F. & C.	29.94	48	Do.
19	29.82	46	Gloomy; at 12 fine	29.82	49	F. & C.	29.77	35	Do.
20	29.77	37	Fine; at 2 fine, sm. drifts of sleet	29.80	36	Some drifts of snow; after 6 fine.	29.83	29	Fine; sharp frost.
21	29.84	39	Fine, sharp frost.	29.84	35	Do. Do.	29.77	34	Gloomy; snow.
22	29.67	37½	Some sleet, F. & C. and thaw.	29.69	44½	F & C.	29.75	57	Do.
S 23	29.77	42½	Gloomy	29.77	45½	Do.; some wet haze.	29.76	44½	F. & C.
24	29.73	46½	F. & C.	29.69	56	Fine.	29.67	50	Do.; a little wet haze.
25	29.60	54	Fine	29.75	54½	Very fine.	29.81	44½	Do.
26	29.76	50½	Fine though cloudy	29.63	56	Some little wet haze.	29.77	43½	Very fine.
27	29.95	41	Very fine.	29.99	49½	Fine.	29.94	44	Very fine.
28	29.73	49	Hazy, some little wet.	29.75	54	Fine.	29.75	49	Do.
29	29.69	56½	Very fine; after 10 cloudy.	29.70	56	Do.	29.80	53	F. & C.
S 30	29.94	51	Very fine.	29.95	53	F. & C.	29.93	50	Fine.
31	30.25	47	Very fine.	30.38	54½	Do.	30.32	47½	Do.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For A P R I L, 1817.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple, March 31.*

THE greater part of your Readers have doubtless examined the successive volumes of the new "General Biographical Dictionary" with pleasure and advantage. They must have marked with surprize the speedy and faithful fulfilment of the Editor's engagement; and, at the close of his long and meritorious labours, cannot but be willing to offer that tribute which is due to talents and industry so well and so successfully applied.

But few years have elapsed since Mr. Chalmers conducted through the press an edition of our English Poets—a gigantic labour—which, from its extent and general accuracy, would alone seem a sufficient occupation for the life, and that not a short one, of one individual. These proofs of intellectual industry furnish the best evidence of what *may be* accomplished by habits of perseverance, and a due apportionment of our chief talent—time. We are told, and with truth, that "the labour we delight in, physics pain;" for how many works of magnitude, like the Dictionary of Johnson, have been digested "amid inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow!" nor could a better lecture be read to men of genius, "whose fastidious indolence sits still, because it disdains to do little," than by pointing to those volumes of merit and industry, which within so short a period have resulted from a single pen.

It would be time mispent, at the present day, to enlarge on the dignity and usefulness of Biography. From what class of Literature do the generality of Readers derive more essential benefit? in what study do we take a more lively interest, than in that which "gives us what comes near to ourselves, what we can turn to use?" The productions of the illustrious individual I have named would alone vindicate its claim; yet, with the deepest reverence for the talents of Johnson, it must be confessed that his model is a dangerous one. To copy it, would not only be hazardous; but, were it generally adopted, the utility of Biography would be lessened. In his "*Lives of the Poets*" Johnson appeared rather as a Critick than a Biographer. Satisfied with gleaming a few of the most striking incidents in the *Life*, he exerted the whole force of his genius in an elaborate criticism on the *Writings* of an Author; and, neglecting himself the due labour of research, he too often rested content with a few facts already recorded, or which friendly aid or accident threw in his way. The digressions into which he wandered, interesting and delightful as they are, in a series of critical essays, would nevertheless be misplaced in a body of biography, where facts are alone sought for*. Still, in offering these remarks, they must be qualified with one most important exception—Johnson's personal intimacy with Sa-

* There is a passage in Dryden's *Life of Plutarch* which closely applies to this striking feature in the *Lives of the Poets*. "I have always been pleased," says the Author, "to see him and his imitator, Montaigne, when they strike a little out of the common road; for we are sure to be the better for their wandering. If we mark him more narrowly we may observe, that the great reason of his frequent starts is the variety of his learning, he knew so much of nature, was so vastly furnished with all the treasures of the mind, that he was uneasy to himself, and was forced, as I may say, to lay down some at every passage, and to scatter his riches as he went." (*Works*, Scott's edit. XVII. 63.) No writer has more forcibly pointed out the peculiar excellences of Biography than Dryden in this *Memoir*; nor has he failed to notice, as an indispensable requisite, that "descent into minute circumstances, and trivial passages of life, natural to this way of writing, and which the dignity of Commentaries and History will not admit."

vage enabled him to fulfil duties more important than those belonging to the Critick. As the Moralist, he sought "to instruct, admonish, and reform;" and never has the portrait of a glowing, but neglected genius, of a strong, but ill-directed understanding, been more powerfully or more impressively drawn, than in the narrative of that unfortunate man.

For these reasons, and many others that might be urged, it cannot be lamented, although a subject of regret to himself, that Johnson did not engage in the later edition of the *Biographia Britannica*. Such an occupation must necessarily have most materially diminished the number of his *original* compositions; and as the minuteness of Biography furnishes its greatest error, and the extent and accuracy of the research employed contribute so mainly to its utility, it is evident that men less highly gifted, but of greater industry, were better qualified for so vast an undertaking.

It will be obvious, that of a body of biographical matter no judgment can be formed from extracts; nor can an analysis of Mr. Chalmers's Work, however confined, be expected within the present limits.

Of its *extent* some idea may be collected from the following statement:

The last edition of this Dictionary, completed in 1798, was comprised in 15 volumes. The present one occupies no less than 32 volumes: it has been augmented by 3934 additional Lives; and of the remaining number, 2176 have been re-written; and the whole revised and corrected. The total number of articles exceeds 9000. To have attempted to leave no source of information unexplored, and no error corrected, would have been vain and hopeless; yet, from a careful and unprejudiced examination of the several volumes, it may be safely averred, that the *general facility* of Mr. Chalmers's labours stands conspicuous and unimpeached. Appended to each article are pointed out the sources whence the materials were derived: in the *Memoirs of Authors* their Works are enumerated, with the date of publication, and other useful particulars; and in proportioning the length of an article to the quality and interest of the subject (wherein certain Writers have most lamentably

failed), a due consistency has been observed.

These are valuable improvements, and would alone stamp the superiority of this undertaking over all contemporary productions of the same class: nevertheless it prefers higher claims to public notice.

Unwarped by prejudice, and free from all taint of that asperity from which Authors are said to be seldom exempt, the Editor has pursued his labours with fearlessness, candour, and impartiality—he has trodden upon ashes under which the fire is scarcely extinguished, with a delicate yet firm step; and whilst the purity of his taste has prevented injudicious commendation, the rectitude of his principles forbade the palliation of those qualities, which a high toned moral feeling will neither pardon nor disguise.

Of a Work likely to be so generally diffused, it is scarcely necessary to add more; a sense of its intrinsic value has alone prompted this imperfect testimony. In the applause which the present age and posterity will not fail to bestow upon his labours, and in the honest pride resulting from a faithful discharge of his duty to the Literature of his country, Mr. Chalmers will derive his best and most enviable reward. S. D. D.

Tour through various Parts of the NETHERLANDS and GERMANY in 1815. (Continued from page 200.)

MY two last letters, the fruit of a rainy morning at a village inn, contained some sketches of the History of Namault, from the 10th century until the death of the unfortunate Princess Jacoba in 1436, when that beautiful and rich Province merged in the House of Burgundy. That espring family had already, by a rare concurrence of fortunate events, obtained a preponderating weight in the Netherlands. In the early part of the fifteenth century they were in possession of Mechlin, Flanders, Artois, Brabant, and Limburg; and the base and unjust conduct of Philip Duke of Burgundy towards Jacoba the heiress of Namault, led to the acquisition of that Province, together with Holland and Zealand. Namault remained under the dominion of the Burgundian Princes, and of the Spanish Monarchs of the Austrian line, until

until the reign of Louis the XIVth, when a considerable branch was lopped off, and annexed by that ambitious monarch to his own dominions, under the name of French Hainault, with Valenciennes for its capital; a town which has been rendered memorable by the siege which it sustained in 1793. I heartily wish that this, as well as every other branch of the Belgian Provinces, which has been lopped off by France at different periods, could be annexed to the new kingdom of the Netherlands, which I trust will be enabled to maintain its independence. There were few events during the Revolutionary War which gave me more real concern, as a lover of my country, than the subjugation of the Low Countries; and on the downfall of Buonaparte, I bailed the establishment of the kingdom of the Netherlands, under the Prince of Orange Nassau, as a master-stroke of policy, although I lament that the wings of France were not then more effectually clipped in that quarter. Let us be thankful, however, for the incorporation of the Austrian Netherlands with Holland, not only as strengthening the barrier against the power of France on that side, but as opening prospects highly advantageous to the rival and commercial interests of Great Britain. There is no doubt that France will always have her eye upon those fair and flourishing Provinces, the possession of which would add so bright a jewel to her crown: and it will be the interest of Great Britain to prevent, if possible, her gaining so formidable an accession of power and influence. The dismantling of the Barrier Towns by the Emperor Joseph the Second, betrayed a palpable want of political foresight; the fatal effects of which were felt at the commencement of the late war. It is to be hoped that the present Sovereign of Belgium will learn wisdom from the romantic folly of Joseph, and avail himself of the season of peace to secure his frontiers by a strong chain of fortresses; and above all, that the Netherlands will be made happy in the possession of a well-regulated system of civil and religious liberty, which will prove a better security to the country, than a Wall more formidable than that which separates China from Tartary.

A distinction has prevailed from a remote period in those Provinces which used to be known by the name of the Austrian Netherlands—namely, that some of them are called Flemish and others Walloon, a distinction originating in the difference of language, and which is thus explained by a judicious Writer* whom I have often quoted: “The Walloon tongue, which is spoken in the Provinces bearing that name, essentially different from the Flemish language spoken in the other Provinces, is that ancient French language which arose out of the ruins of the Latin tongue in the age of Charlemagne, and was spoken in France, as well as in the Walloon Low Countries, in the ages succeeding the reign of that monarch. This old language was named Romance, or Gaulois; and from the word Gaulois, corrupted into Wallois, has arisen the name Walloon. Whilst France, by gradual refinement, has improved the old Gaulois into that softer and more elegant tongue which is now spoken in that kingdom, the Walloon Provinces in the Low Countries have retained their ancient language, more rude, but in its tenderness bold and energetic.” Hainault is one of the Walloon Provinces, although it must be remarked that the old dialect has, since the middle of the last century, been gradually giving way to the language of France: as the broad Scots of the Lowlanders, North of the Tweed, has, during the same period, been giving way to the pure English standard. Nevertheless, the Muse of Froissart alone will preserve the old Gaulois from sinking into oblivion, as the dialect in which Allan Ramsay sung will continue to be studied “as long as the yellow broom waves on the *Concave Knows*, or the rapid stream flows down the vale of *Yarrow* †.” I would also observe, that the Flemish language has fallen much into disuse in many parts where it was pretty generally spoken half a century ago; and it is not unlikely that in the course of another half century it will be found only in the Dutch Provinces.

Hainault possesses various elegant manufactures, in common with the

* Shaw.

† The above passage is quoted by memory from the Biography of the Poet Burns.

neighbouring Provinces of Flanders and Brabant; and I was informed that it contains valuable mines of iron, as well as strata of coal, which require only a spirit of enterprize to render them sources of great commercial advantages.

It seems to be universally allowed that agriculture has been carried to a greater degree of perfection in Flanders than in any other part of Europe. The natural fertility of the soil, and the happy temperature of the climate, are highly favourable to the industry of the husbandman; and there can be no doubt that the small extent of the farms throughout this Province has powerfully contributed to the flourishing state of its agriculture. I recollect to have heard, when I was in Flanders upwards of 20 years ago, that the farms there rarely exceeded 50 or 60 acres, and were frequently of less extent; and that long experience had given such convincing proofs of the utility of the system, as to induce some of the neighbouring Provinces to set about imitating their example. It appears that, about 60 years ago, the States of Hainault passed a law for limiting the extent of farms, whereby it was expressly ordained, "that" no farm should exceed 150 acres; the good effects of which regulation have since been experienced in various points of view, essentially connected with the best interests of the community. The bad effects of a contrary system in England, in our day, are too palpable to all who have eyes to see, and ears to hear, to require proof. Agriculture is the most solid and permanent basis of national strength and prosperity; there is nothing so bountiful and generous in its returns as land; and the true secret of rendering the soil a source of national wealth, as well as of individual comfort, is to let it out in small farms, calculated to afford a decent and comfortable maintenance to a plain, temperate, hardy race of men, removed from the seductions of luxury.

"Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere Sabini,
Hanc Remus et frater; sic fortis Etruria
crevit, [Roma."

Sicilicet et rerum facta est pulcherrima

I now resume the narrative of my Tour.—We travelled from Halle, the last town in the Province of Hainault, to Brussels, through an enchanting

country, where Nature and Art conspire to fill the mind with delightful emotions. On our arrival at Brussels we drove to a spacious and elegant hotel called the *Duke of Wellington*, which stands in that delicious spot called the Park, the varied beauties of which surpass the descriptive powers of my pen. In a former Tour I communicated a variety of particulars concerning Brussels, for which I refer your Readers to the pages of your Magazine in the months of October and November 1804. I made some additional observations during my last visit, which must be postponed until the Reader has been conducted over the plains of Waterloo.—We proceeded thither the day after our arrival at Brussels in a carriage which we hired for the day, and which commodiously held the party—with whom I had travelled from Lille; and from whose society and converse I had derived so much rational gratification, as made me deeply regret that the hour of bidding, perhaps, a final adieu, was so near at hand. We set out at an early hour in the morning, with the view of breakfasting at Waterloo, and dedicating the rest of the day to a minute survey of the field of battle. That celebrated spot is situated near 10 miles to the South of Brussels. Soon after leaving the suburbs, we entered the extensive and magnificent Forest of Soigny, which extends over an immense tract of country from East to West; and from North to South (the direction in which it is traversed by the road from Brussels) it extends to a distance of six or seven miles. The whole scene was solemn and grand—it was, to borrow the words of one of our Poets, "*Pan's own unbrage dark and deep*;" and well calculated to inspire the mind with mingled emotions of admiration and awe. The road is very wide, perhaps not less than between 40 and 50 feet, with a paved chaussée in the middle, along which our carriage rolled. I could not help contrasting the stillness of our journey, interrupted only by the chirping of birds and the sound of the woodman's axe, with the scenes of noise, confusion, and horror, which were exhibited on this very road for some days before and after the battle. Soon after emerging from the gloom of the Forest,

rest, the village of Waterloo opened to the view; a straggling hamlet, with a neat church, in the centre. On entering the church an interesting sight presented itself—namely, monuments consecrated to the memory of several British Officers who had gloriously fallen in the cause of their Country, on the 18th of June, 1815; which will be hailed as a proud day for England, as long as feelings of patriotism and independence remain warm in the hearts of Britons. On one of the monuments appeared the following inscription: “*Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori!*” O Nature, with what exquisite chords dost thou bind our hearts, making them thrill with ineffable emotions of sympathy and grief, tenderness and love! Why was my heart full on this occasion? and why did I give vent to my feelings in sighs and tears? I reclined against the monument—I looked at the inscription—and thought of Britain. Every association of ideas, public and private, connected with that word, rushed upon my mind; and after a pause of some moments, I turned round to a lady of our party, who stood before the monument dissolved in tears, and repeated the following lines from Dr. Young:

“ Britain! that word pronounc’d is an
alarm, [veins;
It warms the blood, tho’ frozen in our
Awakes the soul, and sends her to the field
Enamour’d of the glorious face of War.
Britain! there’s noble magic in the
sound!

With my heart warmed by such feelings, I took my leave of the Church of Waterloo. And here I take my leave of your Readers until next month, when I hope to resume the interesting subject of Waterloo.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, April 5.

ALLOW me, through the medium of your Magazine (which presents the most ready channel of communication with the Antiquarian and Topographical Publick) to inform the Subscribers to the “*Beauties of England and Wales,*” that the *Introduction* to that Work, which has unavoidably occupied much time in preparing, will shortly be ready for publication.

It is the anxious wish of the Proprietors to render this summary and completion of their extensive under-

taking as satisfactory as possible, in regard to a notice of errors and omissions in the different volumes. A list of the former (and no topographical work, on a scale so comprehensive, was ever quite exempt from inaccuracies) will be appended to most, and, it is hoped, to the whole of the Counties. Concerning omissions, it may be desirable to inform the Subscribers, as it may influence them in binding the Work, that an account of the parish of *Barnes*, in the county of *Surrey*, which parish was inadvertently overlooked by the Editor of that portion of the “*Beauties,*” will be inserted in the Appendix to the Introduction.

The Proprietors will likewise have, on this occasion, an opportunity of rendering a grateful and necessary offering to the friends of the undertaking—a collective enumeration of the gentlemen who have contributed local information concerning the Counties in which they reside, or respecting which they have taken a particular interest. J. NORRIS BREWER.

Mr. URBAN, April 14.

IN your Magazine for June last, a Correspondent states, that the late Mr. Mason left all his papers and manuscripts “to the Bishop of London” (Dr. B. Porteus), “the Rev. J. Dixon, and Wm. Burgh, esq. of York, with directions that they should publish such of them as they thought proper, together with a complete edition of his Works.”

This statement, with regard to the Bp. of London, is erroneous; and consequently your Correspondent’s supposition, that the delay of publication was occasioned by the Bishop’s objection to the admission of Mr. Mason’s satirical works, is totally without foundation. That the Literary Publick may have authentic information upon a subject with which even many of the personal friends of Mr. Mason seem to be unacquainted, I send you a copy of that clause in his Will, which provides for the disposal of his unpublished Writings.

“Whereas I shall probably leave several Manuscripts in prose and verse without written directions concerning their publication; my will and desire is, that Wm. Burgh, esq. LL. D. now residing in York, together with my aforesaid three trustees (the Rev. C. Alderson, Rector of Eckington in Derbyshire, the

the Rev. J. Dixon, Rector of Boughton in Northamptonshire, and Rich. Stonhewer, esq. Auditor of the Excise), should either jointly or severally revise the same; and that, after such careful revision, such Manuscript and other unpublished Works should be selected, which any three, or a majority of them, including the said Wm. Burgh, esq. shall think proper for publication. And my will further is, that these then posthumous pieces shall be printed, together with my Writings already printed with my name, in one complete edition; and also, that the said Wm. Burgh, esq. shall attend to the correct printing of the same. And respecting this complete edition of my Works, my will is, that my executor hereafter mentioned (Rev. C. Alderson) shall sell and dispose of the same to some reputable bookseller or booksellers, and the property in them which will legally devolve to him at my decease; and the net sum which he shall receive for the same (after all his expenses are deducted) shall be given by him, as a voluntary donation, to the York County Infirmary."

The papers were placed in Dr. Burgh's possession soon after Mr. Mason's death, in 1797, and there remained till his decease, in Dec. 1808, but without any progress being made by him towards their selection and arrangement for the press; a circumstance more to be regretted, as, from his abilities, sound judgment, and correct opinions, we had reason to expect, not only a more complete edition of the Author's Works, but likewise some account of his Life, written in such a manner as might have given an acceptable addition to that most useful and engaging species of writing, Professional and Literary Biography.

At this time Mr. Alderson and Mr. Dixon, who were the only surviving trustees, being from extreme ill health incapable of taking any very active part in the publication, consulted with several persons whose judgment they respected; and in 1814, reprinted the Works of Mr. Mason already published, with some few additions from the papers in their possession.

As these papers are not yet destroyed, and as several valuable letters are preserved by many of his friends, there is no reason to give up the hope of having his wishes complied with, and of publishing a work which might answer his charitable purposes, at the same time that they

extended the fame and character of the Author.

In a letter to one of his friends he certainly expressed a wish that his correspondence should not be published; but it may be worth while to consider what weight an accidental expression in a familiar letter might have against his general opinion, as acknowledged by his friends, and illustrated by his Life of Gray, who was an Author at least as fastidious as Mason, and of whose credit he was equally careful. Neither was any injunction of the sort mentioned to Dr. Burgh, in whose judgment he fully relied, and to which he entirely resigned his character. Ebor.

Mr. URBAN, March 22.

It appears from various Volumes of your Magazine, that the Literary World has for many years endeavoured to discover the Author of Junius's Letters; and many suppositions have been published on the subject of inquiry. Has not Sir William Temple somewhere written, "We see a little, conjecture much; and so jump on to a conclusion?" A recent publication, bearing the title of "The Author of Junius's Letters identified," inclines me to communicate what follows.

The late Dowager Lady of a Nobleman who had been elevated from the Bar to the Peerage, in a conversation with an intimate friend of hers, said, that, after Lord —'s death, at their house in town, on some shelves, concealed within a wainscot, were found many copies, in sheets, of Junius's Letters; and with them several billets from the King, in his own hand-writing—all of them desiring Lord — to be with him; his Majesty naming the time of each interview with the utmost exactness—even to the minute." H. C. M.

S. B. says, "It is a fact well ascertained, that the great DUKE of MARLBOROUGH received part, at least, of his education at St. Paul's School; but the time of his admission, and continuance there, is uncertain, the records of the School having been destroyed in the fire of 1666. Whatever in any degree contributed to form the mind of such a man, he observes, cannot but be interesting to the publick; and he therefore solicits information from any Correspondent who may have it in his power, respecting that or any other circumstance of the Duke's early life."

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June 15.*
THAT the Birth-places of eminent men in early times have often been involved in uncertainty, must be observed by every Reader of the Historic page. The same difficulty occurs, at a comparatively modern period, with regard to the birth-place of *John Knox*; some Writers asserting that he was born at *Haddington*, N. B.; and others at a village a few miles from it, named *Gifford*.

The House of which I now send a sketch (*Plate I.*) is situate in *Giffordgate*, *Haddington* (a kind of suburb to that town), and shewn by the inhabitants as the dwelling, where, according to tradition, that celebrated Reformer first drew breath: and the union of both names (*Gifford* and *Haddington*) may possibly account for the confusion prevailing amongst his biographers.—The last of that class (Dr. McCric) is however inclined to give a preference to the village of *Gifford*; though, at the same time, he candidly refers his Readers to the opinions of his predecessors, *pro* and *con*, in Appendix A. to the first volume of his Memoirs.
M. R.

Mr. URBAN, *March 25.*
THE following Epitaph, written by the late William Shenstone, esq. of the Leasowes, near Halesowen, in the county of Salop, is extracted from a tombstone in the church-yard of that place. I know not whether it has ever been noticed by any of your Correspondents; if not, I shall be pleased, as well as many other of your Readers, to see it recorded in your Magazine.

The young lady to whom it applies was highly esteemed by the Writer of her Epitaph. She met her death by a fall from her horse, on a ride between Halesowen and Dudley, although the Epitaph has not any allusion to that fact.
L.

“ Here lyeth interred the body of Ann, the loving and beloved daughter of Samuel and Mary Powell of this town: she departed this life on the 29th of July 1744, in the 20th year of her age.

Here—here she lies a budding rose
 Blasted before its bloom,
 Whose innocence did sweets disclose
 Beyond that flower's perfume.

GENT. MAG. April, 1817.

To those who for her death are griev'd,
 This consolation's given,
 She's from the storms of life reliev'd,
 To bloom more bright in Heaven.
 (SHENSTONE.)

Mr. URBAN, *Sussex, Feb. 27.*
AS many of the pages of your Magazine have lately been occupied with amusing and interesting accounts of Tours made through the Northern Departments of France and the Netherlands, permit me, who have during the last Autumn made a journey through the same district, to add by way of Appendix, a few agricultural observations, which I really think may be useful and beneficial to my own country.—The general cultivation in those countries, of three articles of which we know nothing as matters of husbandry, must forcibly strike every itinerant—I allude to the Poppy; Tobacco; and the Haricot or French Bean.—The first of these is cultivated on a very large scale, not with a view to any soporific or narcotic qualities which the plant may contain, and which reside in the capsule or seed-vessel alone, and in no other part in the smallest degree, but on account of the sweet and pleasant oil which abounds in the seed. The Poppy was first introduced into France from Germany about the year 1808, in consequence of the injuries, amounting almost to a general destruction, received by the olive-trees in the Southern Provinces from the severity of the preceding winter. The first planters having been amply recompensed for their expences and labour by the price at which the Poppy oil was sold, others were induced to follow their example; insomuch that, next to wheat, the Poppy in certain extensive districts is the most general article of agricultural pursuit.

The flavour of this oil is so sweet and delicate, that it is frequently substituted for that of the olive; and I have been credibly informed that the nature, qualities, taste, and flavour, of these two oils are so similar, and so much resemble each other, that this substitution is scarcely considered to be fraud in commerce.—It is extracted by iron cylinders, which crush the seed, and which are put into action by small windmills, of which, in the immediate

mediate vicinity of Lille only there are more than two hundred. The pulp, or residuum, is made into oil-cake for the fattening of cattle, which is for that purpose of a very superior quality, and the haulme, which is more substantial than straw, is used by the bakers for heating their ovens. The capsule is sometimes sold to the chemists, and from them a decoction is made similar to what is too frequently made by the cottagers of this country under the name of sleeping water.

I am aware that true opium is an exudation of, or rather an extraction from, the seed-vessel of the Poppy in its green and unripe state; but it has been suggested that the ingenuity of modern chemists might render these dried capsules serviceable for medicinal purposes in a degree beyond what modern practice has yet attained to. As the soil of the bog marshes of England is very similar to that of Flanders, and as we have large tracts of upland equally rich and fertile with the Poppy-grounds of France, it is very desirable that the experiment should be here made of the agricultural tillage of this plant, and there can be but little doubt of the successful result, since no peculiar art, dexterity, or ingenuity appear to be requisite. The varieties of the Poppy are infinite; but the Pink kind, called *Oeillet* (the French word for the Pink) only is sowed in the field. A person might easily convince himself of the oiliness, and of the delicacy of the flavour, by emptying a capsule of its seed into his hand, and then putting it into his mouth; the taste he would in the first instance find very much like to that of the filbert.—If this Letter should attract the notice of the Agriculturists, as I very much wish that it may, and if I should perceive that there is an inclination for the culture of this valuable grain in this country*, I would give farther information as to the management, the harvesting, and the commerce of it, on a future occasion; which I now only abstain from, from a reluctance to the overfilling unnecessarily of your pages.

Large quantities of *TOBACCO* are grown in France and Flanders. In the *Agricultural Report of the Com-*

mittee of the House of Commons made last Session, the objections to the growth of Tobacco in this country were stated to be, the climate, and the Royal revenue. To the first it may be answered, that as this plant will grow in every part of Europe, in Russia even, if the soil be rich, there can be little doubt but that it would thrive equally well in England. It was in consequence of the successful cultivation of it on a large scale in our Sister Kingdom, that the prohibitory law of this country was extended to Scotland. This, however, ought to be merely the affair of the Farmer, and not of the Legislator. Nothing will long be cultivated unless it be productive of an adequate advantage. The restrictions on Tobacco were originally imposed with a view to the benefit of our North American Colonies—they claimed to have a monopoly of our supply of this luxury. Any right of this kind, however, was long since ceased; and it would be highly absurd to throw away our favours, fraught with loss and injury to ourselves, on a Nation, which is at the best a doubtful friend, and occasionally a mischievous enemy. The objection with regard to the revenue might be easily removed, since there would be no more difficulty in the application of the laws of Excise to the Tobacco-field than to the Hop-garden. And it may be added, that in every country in Europe in which this plant is cultivated, the articles manufactured therefrom are subject to rigid taxation; and that, in fact, the monopoly of it is a precious branch of the Royal prerogative, and is vested, together with Salt, solely in the Monarch. There appears to be indeed a degree of injustice, a sort of invasion of the natural rights of man, to inhibit the cultivation of any article which his soil is capable of producing, provided the growth of it be not injurious to the State or the Publick—and I trust that a sufficient answer has been given with regard to the possibility of injury to the Revenue.

As to the *HARICOT*, it may be observed, that it constitutes a material article of the husbandry of France.—The Dwarf French-bean is in very general cultivation; and it is trusted as a Winter vegetable, in the same manner as we rely on our Potatoes, which

* It is largely cultivated in Leicestershire. See vol. LXXXVI. ii. p. 535.

which root they are only just beginning to make use of—nor do I wish indeed to see the Haricot substituted for the Potatoe, but I would recommend it as making a variety at a season in which vegetables do not abound. In fact, we may be said to be totally unacquainted with this pulse as a winter dish.

I will close this long letter, with observing, that the French may be considered in most respects to be inferior to ourselves in agricultural science. Little or no attention has been paid to the breeding of cattle or sheep; they are as chance may have directed. All their farming utensils are clumsy and ugly; but they have the eminent merit of making use of, and of rendering serviceable, every nook and strip of land. Any portion that may be too small for the operations of the plough, is subdued by the spade; and their general use of storehouses is deserving of the attention of the farmer and of the carrier. A team of Horses, *whole and entire*, will accomplish infinitely more of direct hard labour

than an equal number of Geldings of the same breed and lineage.—There is a general opinion prevalent through the country, that the alterations which have taken place in regard to the feudal or manorial and the tithing systems, have been highly serviceable to the agriculture of France. But every well-judging person must evidently see that no adequate provision has yet been made for the Clergy, who, together with their churches and parsonage-houses, are in a wretched and deplorable state. In fact, the farmers generally said, that, under the antient regime, it was not the quantum of the provision for the Parochial Clergy of which they complained, for they had not too much; but that their objections were merely to the mode, namely, by tithes.

If these observations on the state of the Agriculture of our Neighbours should be acceptable, I may perhaps soon trouble you with another letter on the same topick.

Yours, &c.

C.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

ESSEX.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Suffolk and Cambridge. East, German Ocean. South, The Thames. West, Middlesex and Hertford.

Greatest length 60, *greatest breadth* 50, *circumference* 225, *square* 1525 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese*, London. *Circuit*, Home.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Trinobantes.

Roman Province. Flavia Cæsariensis. *Stations.* Camplodunum, (where the Emperor Claudius, surnamed Britannicus, established a colony of the 2d, 9th, and 14th legions,) Colchester or Malden. Cæsaromagus, Great Dunmow or Writtle. Canonium, Canewdon. Ad Ansam, Tolleshunt Knights. Iciani, Great Chesterford.

Saxon Heptarchy. Essex.

Antiquities. Colchester tessellated Pavement, Castle, St. John's Abbey, St. Botolph's Priory, and Moot-house. Bow, Pleshy Castle, and Coggeshall-abbey Bridges. Barking, Bileigh, Stratford Langton, Tilting and Waltham Abbeys. Bycknacre, Latton, Læs, and St. Osyth's Priors. Greencsted near Ongar, Little Maplestead, Rainham, Saffron Walden, Thaxted (spire 181 feet) and Thundersley Churches. Nether-hall, Layer Marney-hall, Eastbury-house.

Camalodunum is said by our antient English Historians to have been the birth-place of Constantine the Great, whose mother Helena is also said to have been daughter to Coel, a British prince; but these assertions are discredited by modern Authors. In it was erected a Temple to the memory of the Emperor Claudius, who was worshiped as the Tutelar Deity of the place.

St. John's at Colchester was a Mitred Abbey, founded in 1096, by Eudo, sewer or steward to William the Conqueror, who also founded the Castle

in 1075, and the Moot-hall. St. Botolph's Priory, founded by Ernulf, a monk, was the first house of Augustine Canons in England: they came over about the year 1109. In St. Mary's parish was the first house of Crossed or Crouched Friars, who came into England in 1244.

Barking was the first Convent for Women in this kingdom. It was founded in 672, by St. Erkenwald, Bp. of London, second son of Anna King of East Anglia, and his sister St. Ethelburga was the first Abbess. Elfrida widow of Edgar, Maud Queen of Henry I., Maud Queen of Stephen, and Mary sister of Thomas à Becket, presided over this convent.

Stratford Langton Abbey was bound to maintain Bow-bridge, built by Maud, Queen of Henry I. and said to be the first arched stone bridge in the county, whence, according to Leland and Stow, it derived its name; but Grose conjectures it to have obtained its appellation from "Beau, beautiful."

Waltham was a Mitred Abbey, founded by Tovius, standard-bearer to Canute. The brave Harold and his two brothers, slain at the battle of Hastings, were buried here. It was the frequent residence of Henry III.

Greensted Church is one of the most antient and curious in this kingdom. The nave is formed entirely of the trunks of chestnut-trees, split asunder, set up close to each other, and let into a sill and plate, fastened at top by wooden pins. It is supposed to have been erected in 1013, as a shrine for the reception of the body of St. Edmund King and martyr.

Little Maplestead is one of the four Round Churches now in England.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Barking, Blackwater, Cam, Cann, Chelmer, Colne, Crouch, Ingreburn, Lea, Pant, Po, Roding, Stort, Stour, Thames.

Inland Navigation. Chelmer and Blackwater canal. Colne, Crouch, Lea, Stort, Stour, and Thames rivers.

Eminences and Rivers. Danbury-hill (the highest in the County), Cheping, Higham, Horndon, and Langdon-hills. Assogdon and Thundersley churches.

Natural Curiosities. Witham and West Tilbury medicinal waters. Fairlop Oak on Hamault Forest; a yard from the ground 36 feet in circumference; and over spreads an area of 300 feet in circuit. Epping Forest. Walton ness, Convey, Foulness, Horsey, St Osyth, Pewet, Mercey and Wallasea Islands.

Public Edifices. Tilbury and Langard Forts. Walton and Harwich Light-Houses.

Seats. AUDLEY END, Lord Braybrooke, Lord Lieutenant of the County Albyns, John Abdy, esq.

Bell-house, Sir Thomas Barrett Leonard, bart.

Boreham-house, Sir John Tyrrel, bart.

Braxted-lodge, Peter Ducane, esq.

Claybury-hall, Mrs. Hitch.

Copped-hall, John Conyers, esq.

Coptford-hall, J. H. Harrison, esq.

Dagnam Park, Sir Thomas Neave, bart.

Danbury-place, Sir Wm. Hillary, bart.

Easton-lodge, Viscount Maynard.

Felix-hall, Charles Callis Western, esq.

Forest-house, Mrs. Bosanquet.

Gosfield-hall, Marquis of Buckingham.

Hallingbury-place, John Houlton, esq.

Hare-hall, Mrs. Wallinger.

Hatfield-priory, Peter Leewood Wright, esq.

Havering-bower, Countess Pawlett.

Hearts, Rev. Sir S. Clerk Jervois, bart.

Higham-hills, John Harman, esq.

Hill-hall, Sir William Smith, bart.

Highlands, Cornelius Kortwright, esq.

Langford-hall, Nicholas Westcombe, esq.

Langlers, William Tuffnell, esq.

Loughton-hall, Mrs. Whitaker.

Mistley-hall, Frederick Hall Rigby, esq.

Moulsham-hall, Sir Henry Carew St.

John Mildmay, bart.

Navestock-hall, Earl of Waldegrave.

New-hall, Nuns, refugees from Leige.

Newton-hall, Hon. Sir Bridges Trecothick Henuker.

Roydon, Sir George Duckett.

Shortgrove-hall, Joseph Smith, esq.

Shrives-priory, Philip Hills, esq.

Springfield Lyons, Dowager Lady Waltham.

Terling-place, John Strutt, esq.

Thorndon-hall, Lord Petre.

Wanstead-house, Hon. William Pole

Tyney Long Wellesley.

Weald-hall, Christopher Towers.

Witham-grove, Miss Ducane.

Whitley, Thomas Walford, esq.

Members

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Colchester, 2; Harwich, 2; Malden, 2: total 8.

Produce. Calves, Butter, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, Turnips, Ryegrass, Trefoil, Horticultural Plants, Hops, Mustard, Coriander, Carraway and Teasel. (Colchester and Pycfleet) Oysters.

Manufactures. Gunpowder, Baize.

POPULATION.

14 Hundreds, 5 Half-hundreds, and 1 Liberty. Parishes, 403; Market-towns, 24; Houses, 43,841.

Inhabitants. Males, 124,839; Females, 127,634: total 252,473.

Families employed in Agriculture, 28,517; in Trade, 14,182; in neither, 8,914: total, 51,633.

Baptisms. Males 3,792; Females, 3,678. — **Marriages**, 1892. — **Burials**, Males, 2,807; Females, 2531.

Towns having not less than 1000 Inhabitants; viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Colchester (Capital)	2168	12,544	Waltham Abbey	421	2,257
Chelmsford (Assize town)	867	4,619	Dunmow	446	2,270
Walthamstow	558	2,777	Thaxted	388	1,733
Harwich	578	3,732	Harlow	261	1,695
Saffron Walden	676	3,403	Epping	290	1,473
Halsted	741	3,279	Dedham	270	1,432
Romford	618	3,244	Billerica	157	1,289
Malden	515	2,679	Brentwood	229	1,238
Bocking	555	2,544	Rochford	186	1,214
Coggeshall	526	2,471	Manningtree	217	1,075
Barking	402	2,421	Burnham	201	1,056
Witham	466	2,352	Grey's Thurrock	213	1,055
Braintree	518	2,298			

Total, Towns, 25; Houses, 12,470; Inhabitants, 67,219.

HISTORY.

A. D. 61, Camalodunum, the residence of the Roman Proprator, and seat of Government, destroyed by Boadicea Queen of the Iceni.

921, Colchester taken by assault from the Danes by Edward the Elder.

1016, At Assingdon, through the treachery of Edric, Duke of Mercia, Edmund Ironside defeated, and the flower of the English nobility slain, by Canute.

1397, From Pleshy, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, decoyed by his nephew Richard II. to accompany him to London; on the road to which he was arrested and conveyed to Calais, where he was smothered September 8.

1588, At Tilbury, Elizabeth reviewed the army assembled to oppose the Spanish invaders.

1648, Colchester, after a noble resistance, surrendered to Sir William Fairfax and the Parliamentarians, and its brave defenders, Sir George Lucas and Sir Charles Lisle, murdered in cold blood, August 28.

1665, June 3, off Harwich, Dutch fleet defeated, 18 sail captured, and 14 destroyed, and their Admiral Opdam blown up, by the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

BIOGRAPHY.

Angier, John, nonconformist divine and author, Dedham, 1605.

Audley, Thomas, Lord Chancellor, founder of Magdalen Coll. Cambridge, Earls Colne, 1488.

Badew, Richard de, founder of University-hall, Cambridge, in 1326, Great Badew.

Barking, Adam of, learned writer, (died 1216)

Barking, Richard of, Abbot of Westminster, Lord Treasurer to Henry III. (died 1246.)

Barlowe, William, Bp. of Chichester, (died 1568.)

Bastwick, John, sufferer by Star Chamber, Writtle, 1593.

Bedall,

- Bedell, William, Bp. of Kilmore, Black Notley, 1570.
 Bendish, Sir Thomas, loyalist, ambassador to the Porte, Bower-hall, 1674.
 Berners, Juliana, author on Hunting and Hawking, Roding, 1410.
 Bouchier, Thomas, Cardinal Abp. of Canterbury, introducer of Printing, Hawsted, 1410.
 Bramstone, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice, Malden (died 1646.)
 BRANDON, CHARLES, first Duke of Suffolk, favourite of Henry VIII. South Okendon.
 Bright, Edward, weighed, at his death in 1750, 616lb., Malden, 1721.
 Cawton, Thomas, nonconformist divine and author, Colchester.
 Cecil, Robert, first Earl of Salisbury, statesman, 1560.
 Chesill, John of, Bp. of London, Lord Chancellor, (died 1279.)
 Cogshall, Ralph of, Abbot of Cogshall, chronicler, (died 1230.)
 Colinges, John, nonconformist divine and author, Boxted, 1623.
 Cooke, Sir Anthony, preceptor to Edward VI. Giddy-hall, 1506.
 Cooke, Thomas, miscellaneous writer, Braintree, 1707.
 Cults, John Lord, General, ridiculed by Swift, Arkesdon (died 1706.)
 Dawes, Sir William, Abp. of York, Lyons, 1670.
 Dyke, Daniel, baptist, Epping, 1617.
 Edwards, George, ornithologist, Stratford Langhorne, 1692.
 Fitzwalter, Sir Robert, warrior, Woodham Walters, (died 1234.)
 Gascoigne, George, poet, Walthamstow, (died 1578.)
 Gauden, John, Bp. of Worcester, publisher of Icon Basilike, Mayland, 1603.
 Gilbert, William, physician, author of "De Magnete," Colchester, 1540.
 Goff, Thomas, tragic writer, 1592.
 Grimston, Sir Harbottle, Speaker of the Commons, Bradfield-hall, 1594.
 Harsnet, Samuel, Abp. of York, Colchester, 1561.
 Hawkwood, Sir John, warrior, Sible Hedingham (flor. temp. Edw. III.)
 Holland, Philemon, translator, Chelmsford, 1531.
 Hopkins, Matthew, witch-finder general, Manningtree, 17th century.
 Howland, Richard, Bp. of Peterborough, Newport Ponds (died 1600.)
 Jebb, Sir Richard, physician, Stratford, 1729.
 Jegen, John, Bp. of Norwich, Coxhall (died 1678.)
 Killigrew, Catharine, scholar, Giddy-hall, 1530.
 Leake, John, naval commander, Harwich, 1657.
 Leake, Richard, master-gunner of England, Harwich, 1629.
 Linsell, Augustine, Bp. of Hereford, Bumstead (died 1634.)
 Lucas, Sir Charles, loyalist, Colchester (shot 1648.)
 Malden, Thomas, schoolman, Abbot of Malden, Malden (died 1404.)
 Marney, Henry Lord, keeper of the privy seal, Laver Marney (died 1524.)
 Mason, John, author of "Self Knowledge," digester, Dunmow, 1706.
 Mede, Joseph, commentator on the Apocalypse, Berden, 1586.
 Mildmay, Sir Walter, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Elizabeth, Moulsham (died 1589.)
 Morley, John, humourist and fortunate adventurer, Halsted, 1655.
 Netter, Thomas, Confessor to Henry V. who died in his arms, Walden, (died 1430.)
 Newcastle, Margaret, Duchess of, voluminous writer, St. John's, (died 1673.)
 Plume, Thomas, founder of Plumian Professorship, Cambridge, Malden, 1630.
 Powell, William Samuel, divine, Colchester, 1717.
 Purchas, Samuel, compiler of Voyages, Thaxstead, 1577.
 Quarles, Francis, poet, author of "Emblems," Stewards, 1599.
 Ratcliff, Thomas, Earl of Sussex, Chamberlain to Elizabeth, New-hall, (died 1583.)
 RAY, JOHN, naturalist, Black Notley, 1628.
 Roe, Sir Thomas, ambassador, Low Layton, about 1580.
 Smith, Sir Thomas, Secretary of State to Elizabeth, Saffron Walden, 1512.
 Sackling, Sir John, poet and dramatic writer, Witham, 1613.
 THURLOW, JOHN, Secretary to Cromwell, Abbot's Roding, 1616.
 Tilbury, Gervase of, chronicler, (flourished 1210.)
 Vere, Aubrey de, writer on the Eucharist, Great Bentley (flourished 1250.)

Vere, Sir Francis, defender of Ostend, Heddingham Castle, 1549.

Vere, Sir Horace, Baron of Tilbury, General, Kirby-hall, 1565.

Walden, Roger, Bp. of London, Walden, (died 1404.)

Waltham, John of, Bp. of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer to Richard II. (died 1395.)

Waltham, Roger of, schoolman, (flourished temp. Henry III.)

White, Thomas, philosopher, friend of Hobbes, Hutton, 1582.

Winstanley, Henry, architect, (destroyed with his light-house at Edystone, 1703.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Harwich is the station for packets to Holland and Germany, and was the place of landing and departure of William III. George I. and George II. on their Continental journeys. Her present Majesty landed here.

By the manorial custom of Little Dunmow, a fitch of bacon is given to any couple that have been married a year and a day without once repenting: the earliest delivery on record was in 1444, and the latest in 1751.

Matthew Hopkins, of Manningtree, caused no less than 60 reputed witches in the county of Essex to be hanged within one year, after which he himself, having been submitted to one of his own tests, was condemned and executed for witchcraft. This is alluded to by Butler:

"Who after proved himself a witch,
And made a rod for his own back."

Aldersbrook was the residence, and Little Ilford church the burial-place, of the antiquary Smart Lethellier. Bishop's-hall was the seat of Henry Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, who suppressed Ket's rebellion. Copford-hall was the residence of the persecuting Bp. Bonner. Dedham was the living of Matthew Newcomen, and Fenchingfield of Stephen Marshall, two of the authors of "Smeectymnus." Sandon was the rectory and residence of Dr. Walton, editor of the Polyglot; and Upminster, of Dr. Derham, author of "Physico-Theology."

Black Notley was the burial-place of the naturalist John Ray; Chigwell, of Abp. Harsnet; Colchester, of Dr. Gilbert, who discovered the properties of the loadstone, in Trinity church; and of the murdered loyalists, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, in St. Giles'; Dedham, of its rector William Burkitt, commentator on the Testament; East Ham, of the antiquary Dr. Stukeley; Hempstead, of Dr. Hervey, who discovered the circulation of the blood; Low Layton, of John Strype the antiquary, and William Bowyer the learned printer; Oates, of the philosopher John Locke; Saffron Walden, of Lord Chancellor Audley; and West Ham of the ornithologist George Edwards.

BYRO.

MR. URBAN, *March 20.*

I AM very anxious to discover what constitutes our true rights as to the electing our Members of Parliament, and how the meetings and continuance of that body were antiently regulated. It is grievous to be constantly told, that our rights are withheld from us, and that this is the cause of our national calamities. It would be a great public service if Mr. Brougham, who seems to treat every subject he touches with great knowledge and penetration, would undeceive the people in this matter, if they are really deceived by those who pretend to be the friends of the people and the nation.

Your Correspondent A. B. in your Magazine for February last, endeav-

ours to throw some light on this subject; but he does not distinguish sufficiently between different ages. From the times when the antient view of Frankpledge was in use, he passes at once to a period many centuries distant from it, namely, the year 1429, when the law of 8th Henry VI. c. 7. (not 14) was enacted, and gives a very small extract from the preamble of that Statute. The whole of the preamble is curious, and shows what was considered at that time the defects in elections. It is as follows:

"Item, Whereas the Elections of knights of shires to come to the Parliaments of our Lord the King, in many counties of the realm of England, have now of late been made by very great, outrageous, and excessive number of people

people dwelling within the same counties of the realm of England, and of which the most part was of people of small substance, and of no value, whereof every of them pretended a voice equivalent as to such elections to be made, with the most worthy knights and esquires, dwelling within the same counties, wherety manslaughterers, riots, batteries, and divisions among the gentlemen, and other people of the same counties, shall very likely rise and be, unless convenient and due remedy be provided in this behalf."

This shews, Mr. Urban, how things went then: this is the preamble to the Act which restricts the qualification for a county vote to the possession of 40s. a year clear freehold. But this is only as to county members. The members for boroughs being more numerous, it would be desirable to have information whether any change for the worse has been introduced in these elections, no matter through what means. If prejudicial innovations could be pointed out, they should be respectfully and specifically stated in petitions to the Legislature, and such petitions would, no doubt, meet with due consideration.

In perusing your Miscellany, I some time ago found a book reviewed (in June 1812) intitled "Historical Reflections on the Constitution and representation of England, by J. Jopp," which I think your Correspondent A. B. should consult. The Author seems very animated against some of the Reformers; but, if A. B. would add the information delivered there, to his own stock of research elsewhere, he might give the publick an useful insight into the true state of this important matter. A. B. gives extracts from different copies of Magna Charta, but he does not say which is the true one. He speaks indeed of the original Great Charter in French, but I think the original copy was in Latin, and translations should not be used when originals can be found.

This Correspondent leaves a great desideratum on this subject unexplained: it is, the meaning of the word *commonalty*, which so frequently occurs in reading upon this subject; and he uses a treatise, entitled "*Modus tenendi Parliamentum*," &c. which is not what it is pretended to be, and is said to have deceived Sir Ed-

ward Coke. From such references as A. B. seems occasionally to use, he might alledge that Parliaments sat as often as three times in the year; for he may find the great Court Festivals held, long after the Conquest, at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, described as Parliaments, although they can hardly be properly so called.

If A. B. and gentlemen who have talent and leisure for the subject, would favour the publick with short impartial accounts of these interesting and disputed points, it might operate as a great general benefit in these eventful times, when delusion and misguided zeal are very dangerous.

A FREEHOLDER.

MR. URBAN,

UPON looking at your volume LVII. pp. 209, 480, I find some Remarks upon the use of the articles A and AN, in which however the writers do not come to any conclusion on the subject.

The following rules will, I think, set this question at rest, being founded entirely upon the *sounds* of words, and not upon the mode in which they are *spelled*; for it is well known that the articles are wholly selected for the sake of *euphony*.

The article A is prefixed,

1st. To words beginning with a consonant, as a *day*, a *week*, a *month*, a *year*.

2dly. To words pronounced as if they began with a consonant. Thus we say, a *cunuch*, a *universe*, such a *one*, pronounced *yunuch*, *yuniverse*, *won*.

3dly. To words beginning with H, when the accent is on the first syllable, as a *horse*, a *hábit*, a *hundred*.

The article AN is prefixed,

1. To words beginning with a vowel, as an *arm*, an *underling*, an *upshot*.

2. To words beginning with H, when the accent is not on the first syllable, as an *habitual motion*, an *hypóthesis*.

Lastly. In words beginning with H, in which it is not at all pronounced, or is mute, we use A or AN according to the former rules, as if the H did not exist. Thus we say, a *humour* (pronounced *humour*) by the first set of rules; and by the last rules we say, an *hour*, an *herb*, an *heir*, an *honest man*, an *humble man*.

F.
Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March 29.*
YOUR pages having been for many years the vehicle which the late benevolent James Neild employed for conveying to the publick his *Remarks on Prisons*, let me request that you would also insert, as a proper and interesting sequel, the *Memoir of his Life*, written by himself, lately published by Mr. T. J. Pettigrew in the "*Memoirs of Dr. Lettsum*," &c. The *Silhouette of Mr. Neild* (*See Pl. II.*) is copied from one first published among a series of modern Characters distinguished by patriotism and benevolence, in Dr. Lettsum's "*Hunts for promoting Beneficence*," &c. B. N.

"I was born May 24, 1744 (old style), at Knutsford in Cheshire, in the neighbourhood of which my family possessed some good estates. My father died when I was too young to retain the slightest remembrance of him, leaving myself, three brothers, and one sister, to the care of our mother, who carried on the business of a linen-drapeer. She was a woman of merit and piety, and devoted herself to the bringing up, and virtuously educating, her children. I passed through the ordinary course of education at the town where I was born, with tolerable success, but quitted it before I was thirteen. A skilful perceptor would, about this time, have discovered the true bent of my temper or disposition, from the manner in which I was struck, at seeing a print of Miss Blandy, in prison, fast bound in misery and iron, for poisoning her father; and another of Miss Jefferys and John Swan, whom she procured to shoot her uncle; and my frequent visits to the shop where they were exhibited for sale. The real principles of action, and a character impressed by nature, are in this way most likely to be found; for the efforts of nature * will very rarely, if ever, deceive.

"After quitting school, I went to live with my uncle, who farmed one of his own estates; with him I continued about two years, but not liking the farming business, I solicited my mother to put me apprentice to some trade or profession. An opportunity presented itself, and Doctor Leal, of Prescot, near Liverpool, (all surgeons and apothecaries in the country are called *Doctors*) was desirous of having me; but in the conclusion of his letter he says, 'After Mr. Neild's five years are expired, he needs

only take a trip or two to Guinea, and he will be qualified to practise any where.' This excited my curiosity and inquiry, and final rejection of the offer.

"An advertisement about this time appeared in the Newspapers, from a person styling himself a jeweller; and of this business I had formed some idea, from the good-nature of a Jew, who, being a kind of itinerant jeweller, passed through Knutsford every year, and seemed pleased at the effect and inquiries which the shewing me his box of stone buckles, buttons, &c. produced, a treaty was set on foot, and soon concluded.

"I accordingly set out for London without either friend or recommendation there, and arrived the latter end of the year 1760. In a very short time (about a month) I found my situation very different to what I had expected, and that the preservation of my character required my immediate removal. Without a single acquaintance, and not much money in my pocket, I knew not what to do. I wrote a particular account of my situation to my mother; and my aunt, who was a woman of singular merit and abilities, wrote to a gentleman, who had been an officer of high rank in the Army: he interested himself so far as to get me released from my then situation, and placed me with Mr. Hemming, the King's goldsmith. After a short trial, I disliked the business; but in this connexion I was enabled to choose for myself, and soon agreed with a jeweller. Having a mechanical turn, I had here ample scope to indulge it; and in the latter part of my apprenticeship made many very curious articles †, with which I waited upon several of the Nobility ‡ and Gentry, who patronized genius; and, among others, one of the Vice-presidents of the Society of Arts. Here I had frequent opportunities of meeting men of genius and learning, and of cultivating acquaintance, which was of the greatest service to me afterwards. We had an old German in our shop, a good Chemist, and he took great pleasure in communicating knowledge to me; till, in one of my experiments, I had nearly destroyed myself, and blown up the workshop. This put an end to my chemistry, in which the injudicious use of quick-silver had likewise done my nerves some injury. To the stated hours of work I generally

† & One of which was a man of war in full sail, with guns on board, which I set in the head of a ring."

‡ "Duke of Marlborough, Countess Welden, Ladies Gage, Gidgen, and Banks." added

* "Ulysses adopted this mode to discover Achilles."

added one or two daily; sometimes learning to engrave; sometimes to model, sometimes to draw. I was extremely assiduous in whatever I began, but wanted patience to make myself perfect, before a fresh pursuit engaged my attention. I learned to fence tolerably well, and was very expert with the *single stick*. In 1762 the young man (W. Pickert) who had been my elder apprentice, got embarrassed, and thrown into the King's Bench for debt. As soon as I was acquainted with his situation, I visited him. There appeared nothing of what I conceived to be a prison: except the door of admission, and high walls. There was a coffee-room and a tap-room, both filled with persons drinking, though it was Sunday, and I had never before seen such a number of profligates and prostitutes, unabashed, without fears, without blushes. I thought, to be sure, all the wicked people in London had got together there. With this impression I hastened to his mother's, who lived in Denmark-street, and told her to get him out directly, or he would be lost—he would be ruined for ever. I visited him several times during his confinement, which was not of long duration, nor did it seem any punishment: he felt much less for himself than I felt for him. What became of him after he was liberated I know not: I believe he went to sea: I never saw him afterwards. My ideas of a prison not being at all answered in the King's Bench, I procured admission into Newgate, as far as the press-yard and the room extending over the street, which had a windmill ventilator. In this room all the prisoners were in irons, and amongst them, one, a very stout man, seemingly at the point of death. The tap-room was lighted by lamps, though it was noon day, and struck me with horror: the shocking imprecations, and the rattling of the chains, the miserable wretches ragged and drunk, frightened me so, that it was some time before I durst venture into another prison. I had gone alone into the tap, without knowing any person for whom I could inquire, and was glad to leave a shilling for a gallon of beer to secure my person from insult.

"About six months afterwards, going down Wood-street when a felon was being taken to gaol, I went and peeped through the apertures of the wooden-gated door, and the turnkey said I might go in; yes, but, says I, will you let me out again? he said he would; so in I went, and looking down a very long flight of steps, a cellar seemed full of people in irons, drinking; this was called the tap-room, but I had been so

frightened in Newgate that I durst not venture down. So, putting threepence into the turnkey's hand, for a pot of beer, was glad when I got into the street again. I concluded that all the gaols in which felons were confined were the same, and my curiosity would bring me to some mischief, therefore dropt the pursuit. In 1766, being then in my 22d year, I had a desire to see my friends in Cheshire; but I took the stage only to Derby, intending to pass one day there, to see if the gaol was like those in town. This gaol had not been long built, and the situation was both airy and healthy; there was a large dungeon in it down a few steps, but in every respect it was so much better than Newgate or Wood-street, that it gave me courage to visit others before my return. The conveyance by the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal to Warrington cost me but sixpence; and for about half a crown more I reached Liverpool, and from thence to Chester for a few shillings. As I had never seen either of these places, I carefully concealed the motives of my visits, particularly from my uncle, who doated upon me, and made his will during my stay, in which he left me almost the whole of his property. At Liverpool there was the same promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, the same drunkenness, going forward, which I had observed in London; but the dungeons were worse, and so very offensive I did not stay to examine into them. In the Bridewell I saw a ducking-stool complete, the first I had ever seen; we had two at Knutsford: one in a pond near the Higher Town, and another in a pond near the Lower Town, where the school-boys were accustomed to bathe: in these, scolding and brawling women were ducked, but the standard in each, was all that remained in my memory. I never remembered them used, but this at Liverpool enables me to describe it. A standard was fixed for a long pole, at the extremity of which was fastened a chair, on this the woman was placed, and soured three times under water till almost suffocated. At Liverpool, the standard was fixed in the court, and a bath made on purpose for ducking; but why in a prison this *wanton* and *dangerous* severity was exercised on *women*, and not on *men*, I could no where learn. This mode of punishment seems formerly to have been general, for it is in the memory of persons now (1806) living, when a machine of this kind was in the Green Park. This, however, was not the only cruel punishment used at this Bridewell, for the women were flogged weekly at the whipping-post. In the polite

polite city of Chester I expected to find better prisons; a better police I certainly did. The keeper appeared to me to be a civil humane man; but, as I went down steps, near seven yards below the court, to visit the dungeons, I almost now feel the horror with which I was then struck. There were six of them, very small, and as dark as pitch; three felious slept in each every night; not a breath of air but what was admitted through a small hole in the door. The same drinking and intercourse of the sexes as in Liverpool and London. The dungeon of the North-gate was yet worse than those of the Castle; it was nearly as deep, and had 14 inches deep of water in it. These subterraneous places, which are totally dark, are beyond imagination horrid and dreadful. On my return to London I do not recollect visiting any prisons: till, in 1768, I re-visited my native county, calling at Derby as before. My uncle died soon after I came down, having quitted the farming business in a short time after I left him in 1760. I was now out of my apprenticeship, and had taken up my freedom of the city. This year I employed myself in embanking some meadow land to protect my tenant from again suffering the great loss which the floods of a preceding year had occasioned. The large sum of money requisite to set up as a jeweller, made me hesitate whether I should go into business or not. The first thing I did was to pay off the legacies and incumbrances on my father's estate, which I did by selling some detached property. My rental then was not sufficient to support me as a gentleman, and I returned to London to consult my friends. They were unanimously in favour of trade, and their opinion was decisive. In 1770 I settled in St. James's-street, and immediately made it known to those ladies and Gentlemen who, when I was an apprentice, had promised me their support. At this time French fashions were prevalent, and I thought a trip to Paris would give me a sanction and advantage. My house was under the care of my excellent aunt, and I left my shop to the care of a jeweller with whom I had been long acquainted, and set out, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Evans, bookseller, of King-street, Covent-Garden. This gentleman could speak French fluently, and had several Correspondents at Paris. On our arrival at Calais we went to see the prison, and likewise at St. Omer's and Dunkirk, and the city prison at Lille; there were, I think, no prisoners in any of them. Some years afterwards, I visited Sir

William Burnaby, bart. who resided there, but he was not willing to accompany me to the prison in the Citadel, and I could not gain admittance. When we arrived at Paris, I got, through the interest of a bookseller, admission into a prison called Fon l'Eveque, and Petit Chatelet. The dungeons were dreadful, and, I then thought, worse than any I had seen in England. There were several prisoners in both, but I think not in irons. My recollection of them is, however, very imperfect. Col. (afterwards Sir Eyre) Coote lodged in the same hotel with us, and I made application to see the Bastille, but was unsuccessful. Mr. Evans said he believed I was prison-mad, and that my impertinent curiosity would perhaps send us both to prison: after this reproach I was silent on the subject. He however accompanied me to many of the hospitals, which appeared to be affectionately attended by some female religious order: and this I observed in the provincial gaols, which in my several visits to France I visited. On my return home I found I had lost a diamond ring, in the place of which some sharpers had substituted one of paste.

"Fresh imported from Paris, from whence I had brought many curious articles, my shop soon became visited by carriages, and I found my business increase beyond my capital; but I found no difficulty in borrowing 500*l.*; which, with the frugal management of my aunt in my household concerns, soon opened flattering prospects. In 1772 a sermon was preached, on behalf of persons imprisoned for small debts, at which I was present. A general approbation of the idea was declared, and a few of us formed ourselves into a committee, and visited the prisons to search out proper objects. The distress, and extreme wretchedness to which we were eye-witnesses, determined us to lay an account before the publick, who instantly caught the flame, and enabled us to reach out the hand of pity to a very large number of miserable sufferers in confinement.

"In May 1773, the Society for the Relief and Discharge of persons imprisoned for Small Debts, was instituted or formed; and, in 1774, I was unanimously elected the Treasurer. At this time I visited some of the prisons in and about the metropolis, and reported upon them every week. The finances of our Society increased, and my visits and inquiries extended; so that in a few years I had travelled over a very considerable part of the kingdom.

"In 1778 I married the eldest daughter of John Camden, of Battersea, esq. by whom I had two sons and a daughter.

"In

"In 1779 I went through Flanders into Germany, and getting acquainted with Col. (afterwards Gen.) Dalton, I was, through his interest, permitted to visit La Maison de Force, at Ghent. This was, without exception, the best planned and the best regulated prison I had seen before, or, I think, since. It is situated near a canal; the plan octagon; separate courts for men vagrants and men criminals: one side is for women, and in the middle of their court is a basin of water for washing the linen of the house; and a large wooden horse, to ride by way of punishment; their bed-rooms uniform, and in a range, something like Chelsea Hospital; every range opens into a gallery or lobby, which is open to the air of the court: the prisoner has an uniform clothing, with the number of his room. The work-rooms are on the ground floor, and there were more than 100 prisoners, with only one person to superintend them; he was at one end of the room, with a desk before him, and a large book, in which were entered the names of the prisoners, the crimes for which they were committed, the time of imprisonment, from one to twenty years, according to their crimes; the day the work was begun, the day it was finished, the measure of the piece, the task due per day, observations, such as sick, lame, &c. &c. and deficiency of task, punishment, &c. &c. &c. Though this room was so crowded, not a word was spoken by any of the prisoners during the time we inspected it; no noise or confusion, all were silent and attentive to their work; in short, it appeared a most noble institution. A few years after, being at Ghent, I think in 1784, having no acquaintance there, I could not gain admission; but was told the manufactory was destroyed, and the whole in a very bad state. At Bruges the prison is on a much smaller scale; some were employed in making cloaths, and others in making saddles, bridles, &c. &c. for the army. In 1780 I had the honour of the King's commission in a corps of volunteer infantry, in which I was actively employed, till there was no further occasion for our services. In 1781 I visited Warwick Gaol, and in the dungeons caught the gaol fever or distemper. Mr. Roe, the keeper, was too ill to accompany me, and sent his turnkey. Roe's death was, I believe, accelerated by drinking. When I found myself sick, which was almost immediately, I took a post chaise to Stratford, where I arrived just as the coach was setting out to London. I got into it, and soon reached St. James's-street.

I did not, however, recover for some time. This sickness, and my young family, made me more cautious of entering dungeons, which had now become less necessary, from the labours of the immortal Howard, whose visits and inquiries comprehended every class of prisoners, whilst mine were particularly directed to the debtors.

"I did not wholly abstain from making remarks on felons, particularly in the dungeons of the two prisons at Chester and Liverpool.

"The acts which passed in consequence of the benevolent Howard's Reports, produced an immediate and general reform in prison police, by the abolition of taps. Several new gaols were built, in which solitary cells supplied the place of dungeons; and, in many prisons, women were not loaded with irons. From this period to 1791 my visits were less frequent, and extended to the country, as business would permit.

"This year I lost a most amiable wife, my own health was rapidly on the decline, and my business increased beyond my abilities or power to manage. In 1792, having only two sons to provide for, I retired from business with a very ample fortune; and, as my health became restored, recommenced my prison visits and inquiries, reports of which (as far as related to debtors) I made regularly, at the meetings of the committee, in Craven-street. In 1800, when the excessive dearth of provisions, and the difficulties of the poorer classes of the people required an extraordinary relief, the necessity of a general visit and inquiry into the state of all the gaols struck me very forcibly.

"I set about it immediately, and in 1801* published my first Account of Debtors, by which it appeared there were 39 prisons in England and Wales which did not furnish the *'debtor'* with any allowance whatever; and in these there were, in the month of April 1800, 427 persons confined to this wretched state of captivity. Lord Romney, as President of our Society, did me the honour of presenting this book to the King, and his Majesty was pleased most graciously to receive it. The approbation with which it was honoured by the publick, together with the very considerable benefactions to the Society for Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts in consequence of it, induced me

* "The two-penny loaf in London, August 1783, weighed 21 ounces. In March 1801, the two-penny loaf in London weighed only six ounces."

to publish a new and more copious edition, in 1802, and likewise extend my visits to Scotland and Wales.

"As I kept a diary, so I wrote to my benevolent friend Dr. Lettson, an account of the most striking occurrences; and to his suggestions alone the publishing my prison remarks owe their origin. It had been my constant practice, in my various prison excursions during a period of 30 years, to wait upon the magistrates, particularly of cities and boroughs, and respectfully to represent what I saw amiss in their gaols. I was always received with cordiality and kindness; and, as they were struck with compassion at the recital, reform was determined upon, and resolutions entered into; but, after a lapse of eight or ten years, guess my surprize, when I found nothing done! So total and general a neglect must be produced by some cause. I inquired into it, and found many who were magistrates, from local situations, and before they were acquainted with its duties, were out of the commission; others, whose active situations in commerce denied them time; some, who had large families, were afraid to venture *inside* of the prison; and many were numbered with the dead. Under these discouraging circumstances I had almost despaired, when Providence raised up a man, by whose labour the cloud was dispelled; and that life, hitherto spent uselessly, became fruitful. If Howard owed any thing to Fothergill, I am in a ten-fold degree indebted to Dr. John Coakley Lettson. He first suggested, nay, requested permission to publish some of those crude remarks, which I had sent for his perusal, and by which communication I had found a sensible relief: they were begun and continued without design; written in the hours of fatigue, lassitude, sickness, and the bustle of inns; little calculated to appear before the publick, except in matters of fact.

"These remarks on prisons were introduced with a preface, which caused a general sensation, and brought a degree of celebrity on the Visitor of Prisons he neither desired or deserved; whilst it enriched his funds as Treasurer to the Society for Small Debts, in the sum of *£300l. 2s. 9d.* evidently occasioned by the reading the Gentleman's Magazine, in which they were inserted.

"The benevolence of my friend did not rest here; for, as he was no stranger to the *inside* of the prison-house, so did he frequently accompany me to those abodes of guilt and misery, and suggest what his professional skill so well enabled him to do, to my great ad-

vantage, and the prisoners' comforts. Many new gaols are now (1806) building; and, from the alterations and improvements which have been making these four years, and are now daily making, the particulars of which my 'State of Prisons' will notice, my visits will become less necessary. As soon as this Work is published, and I can provide for my necessary absence, I propose visiting Ireland; and happy will the short remaining period of my life be spent, if I can suggest to a brave and generous people, any improvements in their prison police, and of which I am informed there is much need."

[The Memoir here terminates, but not so the benevolent labours of Mr. Neild. His health did not, however, allow him to visit Ireland as he intended; but he continued to inspect the various prisons of England, Scotland, and Wales, and to suggest numerous improvements, both in regard to the construction of the wards, and the internal management of these establishments. In 1812 he published the "State of Prisons," above alluded to, in a large and very elegant 4to volume, with a portrait of the author. It is a Work teeming with valuable information.

He continued his exertions, as Treasurer of the Society for Small Debts, until the time of his death, which took place Feb. 16, in the year 1814.

T. J. PETTIGREW.]

ON JAMES NEILD, ESQ. LL.D.

By Miss PORTER.

Hence the true Christian, Lord of Appetite, [ments
The conqueror of low but fierce resentment
Which in a painful fever keep the soul,
Free from impediments, pursues with ardour

All that adorns and meliorates the man;
That polishes our life, or soothes its ills.
Where'er Compassion with her glist'ning eye

Points to the squalid cottage of Affliction,
Jews, Moors, and Infidels, are all his Brethren. [land,

Could he, in some remote and barbarous
By powerful gold, or salutary arts,
Make pale Distress give way to blooming Joy, [court

He'd traverse wilds or swelling seas to
The god-like office; his expanded heart
In every climate feels himself at home.

Mr. URBAN, *March 20.*

AS an appendix to Gothic Architecture, commonly so called and understood, I offer you a few slight observations upon the history of Stained

Stained Glass, confining my investigation to its origin and progress, in this kingdom, to the present time.

My object will be, to ascertain the date of its introduction, and to oppose facts to certain erroneous statements concerning it, particularly as to its practice having entirely ceased; or, what has gained a more general belief, that the artists of the modern school have been, or now are, unable to produce so much brilliancy of colour as those of the ancient.

No specimen probably remains in any sacred building of a date antecedent to the reign of Henry the Third. Leaving the disputed fact as it stands, as to whether we implicitly copied our Church Architecture from France, or invented it for ourselves, it appears beyond a doubt that stained glass was in almost general usage in that country for nearly two centuries before it was in any degree of frequency among us*.

The examples in proof which I shall adduce in the course of this little discussion, will be those only which may be inspected by the curious investigator, without enumerating those of which authentic descriptions are given, but which have been sacrilegiously broken in pieces, or have been gradually decayed by the effect of the external air during the lapse of several centuries.

In point of chronology, I believe one of the first of well-authenticated specimens is at Chetwood in Buckinghamshire†. The design has great elegance. Small whole-length figures of kings and saints are inclosed within ovals; there are likewise escocheons, flowers in various patterns, and inscriptions in the Longo-bardic character. Little doubt can be entertained but that these were manufactured in France. Date 1240, if coeval with the church.

The Thirteenth Century.

The murder of Thomas à Becket is the earliest attempt at historical representation which I have seen. The original still remains in Canterbury Cathedral, and another in the Cathedral Church at Oxford. The penance of Henry II. once in the Church of Rollright, in Oxfordshire, is now in the Bodleian Library. These are all of them upon a small scale.

The Fourteenth Century

was the æra of the introduction of large windows, and a consequent enlargement of the subjects represented in them. The windows were divided by mullions, and finished in the heads by segments of circles and rosettes or compartments formed by many, combined in one outline. Usually, the first contained a niche, canopy and pedestal, resembling tabernacle work, in stone or wood, but composed of an infinite variation of the common colours. Inclosed was an upright figure of a prophet, a king, or an ecclesiastic of the higher degrees. In the second were placed escocheons and mosaics. Such were certainly the most frequent subjects, some of which are yet unremoved in the ant-chapel of New College, Oxford. Scripture histories, from both the Old and New Testament, are in York Cathedral, which are attributable to this age.

Towards the close of it, this art was applied to portraits, which, if they bore no great resemblance to the life, were marked by the armour peculiar to the age, and identified by their surcoats and escocheons. They stood under most splendid canopies‡.

At Tewkesbury Abbey, Gloucestershire, is the only remaining series to which I can refer, as having escaped the demolition in which so many of our Conventual buildings are lost.

* The Abbot Sugerius placed Stained Glass in the Church of Nôtre Dame, at Paris, in 1150.

† Lysons's Magn. Brit. Buckinghamshire, p. 540.

‡ Carter's Ancient Painting and Sculpture, vol. II. where they are etched and coloured. The founders were readily admitted in the principal window. But there was no object for which the Dominicans in particular solicited money so much as for Stained Glass for their chapels. Pierce Plowman, the satirist of the fourteenth century, describes their church

"With gay glittering, glowing as the sunne;
And mightest thou amend us with money of thine own
Thou shouldest knely before Christ in compas of golde
In the wide window westward wel nigh in the midstest."

The Fifteenth Century.

As Church Architecture was now admitting such a variety and enrichment in all its ornamental particles, a corresponding improvement took place, not only in the designs for large windows, but in the more striking arrangement of heraldic tints.

It is conjectured, as we know from agreements still extant, that, as the mechanical part of soldering together the almost infinite number of pieces was effected by ingenious glaziers, a design, or pattern, exactly coloured, and probably the work of some ecclesiastic, was provided, from which a window might be composed. Still it may be presumed, that histories, taken from any single subject, recorded in Scripture, were by no means common*. All the cathedral, conventual, or larger parish churches, built, or added to, in this century, had many spacious windows of stained glass; but, from remaining fragments, it is evident that the figures were individually placed, sometimes accompanied by angels clothed in peacock's feathers, who held the escutcheons†. Windows‡ at

Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, judiciously re-composed from the fragments of many others, exhibit

"Shapes, that with one broad glare the gazer strike,
Kings, Bishops, Nuns, Apostles, all alike"
T. WARTON §.

During this century Stained Glass was more generally admitted into castles and private houses of the nobility, in the chapels or oratories, halls, or large apartments||. The exquisitely finished sacell or sepulchral shrines were embellished with it, more delicately and minutely designed than that which was put up in the larger windows. They are universally destroyed. So likewise are the portraits of noble individuals, once at Warwick and Arundel &c.

The Sixteenth Century.

may be considered as the third æra of Stained Glass in England. In the reign of Henry VII. our intercourse with Flanders was greatly increased by commercial relations. The chief school of Glass-staining was established in that country, and as the arts of design began to revive under Van Leyden, Albert Durer, and their

* The very curious series of twenty-eight windows at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, and those in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, are the best remaining instances of historic subjects.

† These are usually habited in a close dress, made of peacock's feathers, full of eyes, symbolical of their perpetual guardian-ship.

"The Peacock with his angel's feathers bright." CHAUCER.

‡ Lysons's Gloucestershire Etchings, in which they are coloured.

§ Milton's "dim religious light" has been admired as the happiest description of the effect of Stained Glass. But T. Warton exceeds him in variety.

— "The illumin'd pane

Sheds the dim blaze of radiance richly clear."

— "The sun

Streams through the storied window's holy hue."

"The rich reflection of the storied glass"

"In mellow glooms the speaking pane arrayed"

"Twixt light and shade the transitory strife"

"Her dark illumination wide she flung

With new solemnity."

He may indeed be considered as the true Poet of Stained Glass.

|| In the "Squier of Low Degre" the Princess is described

"In her oryall—where she was

Closyd well with roial glas

Fulfilled it was with ymagery"

¶ The exact period when Stained Glass was first introduced into the houses of kings and nobles cannot be ascertained. Chaucer, in his "Drime," describes the story of the siege of Troy, as painted on the windows of his own house, and it may be inferred that such embellishments were sometimes seen in the structures of the fourteenth century, which were not merely ecclesiastical. See v. 312. Charles V. of France, Chaucer's contemporary, ornamented not only his chapels, but apartments in his castles, with Stained Glass. *Le Noir*. At Aston Hall, near Birmingham, is a series of armed portraits with tabards, and the armour of the age of Edward III. There are nine figures, to represent two Earls of Mercia and seven of Chester. They were first set up in the great hall at Brereton, Cheshire. They have been well engraved and coloured by Mr. Fowler.

very numerous copyists, they were more especially applied to Glass, as a vehicle. The first attempts were made in *chiaro-scuro* only, called by the French "*Grisaille*." Soon, however, they applied colours, in the composition of which their skill in chemistry mainly assisted them, and they produced an extraordinary richness or brilliancy, as the picture might demand them. The professors of this art were established at Ghent, and at Gouda in Holland. There is evidence that Henry VII. employed English artists for his Chapel at Westminster, who afterwards furnished those of King's College. The designs, which are excellent, were procured from the Continent, and were painted as cartoons for tapestry. For his palace at New Hall, Essex, he received from the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, a window, the subject of which is the Crucifixion, with the portraits of Henry and his Queen, on either side of it. This very beautiful piece is now preserved in the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster. Portraits* usually described as kneeling, and habited in tabards, were not in the first instance seen in this century. Those of John of Gaunt, and Archbishop Chicheley, remain perfect at All Souls College, Oxford. Henry VI. is still in King's College Chapel, at Cambridge. Edward IV. his queen and daughters, are seen at Canterbury, and in the Church of Little Malvern, Worcestershire, but in a mutilated state. These are enumerated merely on account of their date. But now the art had gained

such improvement from its application to historical subjects, that the portraits conveyed a certain idea of likeness to the originals. At Great Malvern are preserved the portraits of Prince Arthur, Sir Reginald Bray (the architect of that church, and of the Nave at Windsor), and others, which are the best examples I could cite†. A very finely finished window, exhibiting the portraits of some of the family of Fettiplace, was set up at Childrey in Berks, dated 1511. It is still in their possession, and is, without doubt, of Flemish workmanship. In the earliest part of this century, the subjects from Scripture in the large windows of Balliol College, Oxford, and of Peterhouse, Cambridge, were severally placed, and, I am inclined to believe, brought from the Continent. It is certain that our native artists were few, and incompetent to great works, and that several foreigners were encouraged in England in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII.

The Seventeenth Century.

There was, in consequence of the Reformation, not only a want of encouragement of the art of Glass-staining, but from the intemperance of zeal in the reformers, a very wide destruction of its best specimens. Queen Elizabeth issued an ordinance that plain glass should be, as far as possible, substituted for coloured, if *superstitious*, a circumstance left to the decision of those who were thus authorized to break them in pieces‡. Fortunately several of the large Scripture histories escaped.

* In the sepulchral chapels of Wykeham and Waynesflete, at Winchester, and of Isabella Countess of Warwick, at Tewksbury.

Of the expence of Stained Glass in the fifteenth century, this document occurs in Dugdale's Warw. and Gough's Sep. Mon. v. II. p. 125. John Prudde, of Westminster, covenants with the executors of Richard Beapeclump, Earl of Warwick, for his sepulchral Chapel for 910 feet of Stained Glass, at two shillings a square foot, 91l. 1s. 10d. "of the finest colours of blue, red, purple, sanguine, violet, &c."—"he shall put in as little as shall be needful for the shewing and setting forth of the stories, images, and materes." Dated 1456.—At the suppression of Monasteries, the windows were sold previously to the demolition of the buildings. At how little even Stained Glass was estimated, may be seen in the book of Survey of Kirkby Elster, in Leicestershire, in the Augmentation-office: "For two windows glasyd containing 160 fote of glas, 1l. 6s. 2d." "To two ditto with olde glasse in the Quayre, 120 fote, 1l."—John Thornton, of Coventry, supplied the glass for the great windows at York in the reign of Henry IV. at one shilling a square superficial foot, before it was formed into figures, and put up.

† Engraved and coloured in Carter's Ancient Painting and Sculpture.

‡ There is an anecdote that one who was employed by the Puritans to break the windows set up at Croydon by Archbishop Abbot, was paid half a crown a day for his work of destruction.

But the art, thus excluded from the embellishment of sacred buildings, found another direction, which originated in the pride of ancestry*. In the halls and large apartments of the nobility and gentry, of what is now termed the Architecture of the Elizabethan age, the bay-windows were filled with ample escocheons, including very numerous quarterings of arms, and extended to every alliance. Considerable ingenuity was required to delineate the heraldic figures with sufficient accuracy and neatness. Small heads, in circles, were likewise common, finished, in certain instances with the delicacy of enamel in miniature†. Among the artists most celebrated for delicacy of execution, was J. Oliver, probably a relative of those exquisite limners, Peter and Isaac Oliver.

Doubtless, the introduction of escocheons into windows was of much higher antiquity.

The Archbishops* Abbot, Land, and Williams of York, were very desirous of introducing Stained Glass *once more* within the pale of the church, in the reigns of James and Charles the First. They were liberal patrons of such artists as survived of the former much neglected school; and invited from Flanders Bernard and Abraham Van Linge, and Baptista Sutton, whose works are still numerous, which are discriminated by their names and dates. Their colours were peculiarly rich and mellow.

During the civil war, the military puritans were most inveterate against Stained Glass; and as they were usually quartered in churches, the de-

struction of the windows formed a chief relaxation from the toils of warfare. We may well wonder that so much has survived this second and more severe visitation.

The reign of Charles the Second gave us an English artist of great merit, Henry Giles, of York. Whether he had been instructed by the Van Linge's (who left England upon the breaking out of the troubles) is not certainly known. He finished a window at University College, Oxford, dated in 1687. William Price, with his brother Joshua, and his son William, were no less eminent, and frequently employed‡.

Such was the state of the art at the close of this æra.

The Eighteenth Century.

The last mentioned had about this time arrived at their zenith, and their best works are dated from 1700 to 1730.

Their successor, but, as I have understood, not their pupil, was William Peckitt, who assumed the merit of exceeding them in the brilliancy of his colours, and who declared that he possessed the secret of the early practitioners, and that he could equal them in their finest hues, particularly crimson, in all its gradations. Favourable specimens may be seen in New College Chapel, Oxford, and in the Cathedral at York. He was considered as the most able artist of his day; and first attempted an historical composition, upon a large scale, in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge§.

In order to a clearer view of this subject, it must be considered,

* This custom, which was prevalent in Shakespeare's days, is by him attributed to a much earlier æra:

"From mine own windows torne my household coat

Ras'd out my impress"

RICHARD II.

† There are small circular portraits of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta (1633) at Magdalene and Wadham Colleges; and those of the founders at Braze-nose and St. John's, in Oxford. Such were by no means unfrequent in private houses. A window with arms at North I. in Bedfordshire, "J. Oliver f. 1664."

‡ The principal works of the Prices are. The Nativity, after Thornhill, at Christ Church, Oxford, 1696. The Life of Christ, in six compartments, at Merton College, 1702. Restoration of the windows at Queen's College (originally by Van-Linge in 1631) in 1715. Chiaro scuro figures of Apostles and Prophets at Magdalene. The windows in St. Margaret's, Westminster; at Willey Church in Worcestershire, in 1729; and the Resurrection for the Bishop's Chapel at Gloucester, &c.

§ The design of this window, which contains 500 square feet of glass, was by Cipriani; the subject is the British Minerva presenting Bacon and Newton to King George III.—each in proper costume!!!

GENT. MAG. April, 1817.

I. The most ancient Glass-stainers could copy only from the painters of the age in which they lived; and at first the illuminations were imitated on a larger scale. When the imaginary portraits of saints and prophets were painted in fresco, they were as soon transferred to glass; and when Scripture histories were attempted upon pannel, after the introduction of oil painting, they served as a pattern for the exact imitation of the Glass-stainers.

II. These last-mentioned artists were entirely ignorant of light and shade, and supplied the effect by colour only; the excellence therefore of the Glass-stainer consisted chiefly in the richness or brilliancy of his tints; for the arrangement of them was anticipated in the picture he was employed to copy, and nothing more was attempted by him.

The memorable improvement in the art of Glass-staining is to be referred to that of Painting, after the perfect knowledge and application of the principles of Chiaro-scuro had generally obtained in the modern schools of every nation of Europe.

The old Glass-stainers excelled each other merely in dexterity of placing distinct pieces of a single colour, so as to produce the effect of light and shade, but in an imperfect degree, from the harshness of the outline; and those of the second æra (from 1460 to 1520) used, as the painters did, gradations of tint, by which a considerable improvement was gained, as well as by throwing the junctures made by lead, in every possible instance, into the shades.

But the attempt of an exact imitation of painting on canvas, as if the subject were merely transfused

from one substance or superficies to another, was reserved to the present age; and the first specimen, in point of merit, if not of date, was the Nativity, at New College, Oxford. The idea is due to Sir Joshua Reynolds; and * Jervais pledged his art for the execution of it, and succeeded to admiration. A description of the subjects of this magnificent window is unnecessary here, being so generally known, and having been so frequently described †.

When this window was first exposed to public view, the late Lord Orford withheld his suffrage from the praise, which an attempt at once new and successful had universally received from men of taste. He speaks with disparagement, in one of his published Letters ‡, of Sir Joshua's "washy virtues," at New College. The pleasure conveyed to the mind by the deep tone of colouring unperturbed by the old Stained Glass, adds doubtless to the magic effect on the first view of one of our most perfect Cathedrals; for that effect is instantaneous, and we feel the combination before we examine the composition, or the subject.

Mr. T. Warton, who was a genuine admirer of the art, acknowledges, in his Verses addressed to Sir Joshua Reynolds on the window at New College, the force of this early impression.

"Where Superstition, with capricious
hand, [plann'd]
In many a maze the wreathed window
With hues romantic ting'd the gorgeous
pane
To fill with holy light the wondrous
fane."

But, with much ingenuousness, he soon acknowledges the classic merit

* Thomas Jervais, who died in 1801, was first noticed for his beautiful finishing of small subjects, such as interiors of churches, with a single ray of light, moon-light, &c. The best collection is at the villa of Lord Cremorne, at Chelsea.

† Of the Cartoons, which were retained by Sir Joshua, the principal, of the Nativity, was sold to the late Duke of Rutland for 800*l*. and was burned at Belvoir Castle in 1816. The Duke of Portland has some of the accompaniments, and the Marquis of Thomond has the others, with the seven upright figures of the Christian Graces and Virtues. The whole have been finely engraved by G. Facius.

‡ Works, vol. V. p. 236; 4to. Lord Orford had closely associated, in his own mind, the idea of Stained Glass and the Gothic of the middle centuries after the Conquest, as occupying the ample and very numerous windows, peculiar to the style then prevalent, and which, by their excessive richness of colours, spread an air of inspiration over the whole place. It was this abstract notion, which made him blind to other points of perfection, which, as a man of taste, he could not but have discovered.

of the new school, and its nearer alliance to the design and colouring of the great masters of Italy.

"For when again I view the chaste design, [line,

The just proportion, and the genuine
Those native portraitures of Attic Art,
That from the lucid surface seem to
start; [cham,

Thy powerful hand has broke the Gothic
And brought my bosom back to truth
again;

To truth, by no peculiar taste confin'd,
Whose universal pattern strikes mankind."

Sir Joshua painted no other picture for a similar purpose. From the pencil of West, Jervais finished, in the Royal Chapel at Windsor, the subject of the "Resurrection," in three compartments, between the years 1785 and 1788. He was assisted by his most successful pupil Forest in the "Crucifixion," upon which both of these eminent artists had worked before 1802 (when Jervais died), and which remained incomplete upon the death of the last-mentioned, in 1807. Forest had finished three subjects from West; 1. The Angels appearing to Christ. 2. The Nativity. 3. The Adoration of the Magi, as if in competition with Sir Joshua. The scholar had taken up the art at first as an amateur, and these performances are evidently inferior in point of distinctness and harmony to the works of Jervais.

Previously to this time, Pearson and his wife had distinguished themselves by several very beautiful works stained upon a single pane of glass of extraordinary dimensions*.

Of larger works which have been placed in ecclesiastical edifices, those most noticed and approved, in his day, were by Francis Eginton, who established a school of Glass-staining at Handsworth, near Birmingham.

ham. He died in 1805. With considerable merit of colouring, there is a certain deficiency in drawing, and the carnations are not clear, in several of his larger pieces†. Another ingenious artist, H. Hand, a native of Ireland, has shewn much taste in ornamental design, and great brilliancy in the execution. He has been much employed by the Marquis of Hastings, at Donnington.

We may now consider Glass-staining as having nearly reached its zenith in this kingdom, for on the Continent the art is said to have literally expired‡. It may be therefore considered as of British growth, and, in its present state, improved in a degree to which the professors of painting and their critics would never allow that it could have possibly attained; it therefore deserves the best patronage of public bodies and of individuals of opulence and taste.

Among the present existing artists,—and there are several of great merit,—where superiority is so generally allowed, it can be scarcely thought invidious to select the name of Joseph Backler, who in the few years he has practised it, has, by his talent and genius, extended the powers of the art of Glass-staining almost beyond hope of its eventual perfection, and whose industry and unassuming manners promise a continued excellence, and deserve a correspondent encouragement. A view of his exhibition in Newman street, now open to the publick, will supply a proof, that friendship has not overrated his praise§. E. M. S.

Topographical Account of the Parish of GIRSTON in NORFOLK.

GRISTON, or, as it is commonly called, Gerston, is a small scattered village in the hun-

* The most remarkable, in point of beauty and size, are the Cartoons of Raffaele, which have been repeated, and the Aurora of Guido. They have been much employed for bordures and mosaics at Fonthill Abbey for Mr. Beckford, and have usually selected subjects from the best Italian masters.

† These are numerous. The most remarkable are the restored great window, and others at Magdalene College, Oxford, one at Arundel Castle, &c. &c. He was assisted by his son.

‡ Millin, Mommens.

§ His principal work is the signing of Magna Charta by King John, for the Barons' Hall in Arundel Castle, from a picture by J. Lonsdale.

dred of Wayland, and deanery of Breccles, and subject to the Archdeacon of Norwich. It is situated about 2 miles South-east of Watton, 12 miles North of Thetford, 11 miles South-east of Swaffham, and 21 miles South-west of Norwich.

It appears by the returns made under the act of parliament for ascertaining the population of this kingdom in 1801, that there were in Griston 29 houses, 42 families, and 180 persons. According to the returns in 1811, there were 28 houses, 39 families, and 171 persons; and, according to the census which I made in February 1817, there were 39 houses, 39 families, and 191 persons.

The parish of Griston is bounded on the North by Carbrook and Scoulton, on the East by Scoulton and Caston, by Caston and Thompson on the South, and on the West by Thompson, Merton, and Watton.

GRISTON HALL MANOR *.

This town was a berewic to Sporle in the Confessor's and Conqueror's time, and the chief part of it which constituted this manor belonged to a free woman in the Confessor's time, who held it as part of Sporle Manor: it was seized by the Conqueror, and let to farm to Godric, and was after held by a family surnamed from the town†. Another part was held by Roger Bigot, of whom Ralf Fitz-Walter held it; and both these parts made up this manor, which was afterwards held of the Fitz-Walters‡.

In 1227 Richard de Rupella settled 120 acres and diverse rents on Henry de Greston and his heirs. In 1256, William, son of John, Bozun, and Henry son of Henry de Grestun, paid 6d. a year to the Prior of Alvebourn. In 1272, Dionisia de Montchensy had some concern in it. In 1274 John de Griston was lord, and had the assize of bread and beer, weyf and trebuchet, and held it of the honour of Clare at half a fee, in 1314. In 1315 Robert Fitz-Walter

and Richard Copsey were returned as Lords here. In 1345 John de Griston held a quarter of a fee of the honour of Clare, which formerly belonged to Roger de Griston; and in 1398 John de Griston was Lord, and in 1401 held it of the honour of Clare, which was held by the heirs of the Earls of March. In 1341 it was in the Bishop of Ely's liberty, whose bailiff appointed the constable. It afterwards was in the Clifton's, and passed, with Buckenham, to the Knevels; and in 1541 Edm. Knevet sold it to Edm. Grey and his heirs. In 1558 John Grey, of Methwold, esq. gave it to William Grey, his son, who sold it to Mr. Thomas Dunthorn, who was lord in 1572, and William Dunthorn was his son and heir. It afterwards belonged to Sir Thomas Barney, of Parkhall in Redham, and came to Henry Barney, his second son, who died 23 Nov. 1638, possessed of it, and held it of the honour of Clare, with 36 acres, held of Saham-Tony manor, by fealty, and 34 acres, held of Carbrook, by fealty; and Henry Barney, of Griston, was his son and heir." When Mr. Blomefield wrote his History of this county, Griston Hall manor belonged to Leonard Batchelor, esq. of Norwich. Thomas-John Batchelor, esq. of Horstead, nephew of Sir Horatio Pettus, bart. was afterwards lord, and sold it to Benjamin Barker, esq. of Carbrook, whose son, John Barker, esq. of Carbrook, is the present Lord.

"THE RECTORY MANOR always belonged to the Rectory, which was never appendant to the other manor; for at the survey William Earl Warren had the advowson, and 10 acres of land, which Earl Ralf had laid to his manor of Stow; and so it belonged to that manor, and soon after was joined to Caston manor, and the Caston family, as lords of Caston, presented §." In 1328 Sir John de Caston, knt. held a knight's fee in Caston, Rockland, Tofts, Tom-

* Blomefield's Norfolk, ed. 1739, vol. I. p. 573.

† "Terra Regis, quam Godricus servat. Wanelunt. hund'. In Grestuna, lxxx aer' terre. tenuit i libera Femina T. R. E. semp. i vill. tunc v bord. semper i serv. xi aer' prati, semp i car. in dno. Silv. xxiii porc. semp. xii porc. & xi Ov. & hoc Berewita est appretiatum in Esparle." Domesday, folio 32.

‡ "Terra Rogeri Bigoti. §. Wanelunt. In Grestuna, i liber homo xxvii aer' terre dim. car. & iii aer. prati, & val. x sol." fol. 127.

§ "Terre Willi. de Warennia. §. de Wanelund. In Grestuna i Ecclesia, & x aer' terre, hoc calumpniatur Godric jacere tempore Radulfi Comitis in Stou, & x homines

son, Shipdam, Rudham, and *Griston*, of the Lord Bardolf, as of his manor of Wirmgeye, which belonged to Reginald de Warren, a younger son of the second Earl William.

In or before 1330 it belonged to the family of Cokefield, and continued a rectory until 1349, when the Church, Rectory Manor, chief part of the glebes, and the great tithes, which were let at 15*l.* were appropriated by William Bateman, Bp. of Norwich, to the Prior and Convent of Buckenham, on condition that the Bishop should always nominate to the Prior, who should present the Vicar, and pay to the Bishop a yearly pension of 16*s. 8d.** At the dissolution the manor, great tithes, and advowson of the Vicarage came to the Crown, where they continued until Queen Elizabeth settled them in exchange on the Bishoprick of Ely, to which they now belong.

In Mr. Blomefield's time it was held by lease, of the See, by Mr. Patrick, fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, grandson of Dr. Patrick, Bp. of Ely. The Rev. Fairfax Francklin, Rector of Attleburgh, and Vicar of Watton, is the present lessee.

The parish of Griston having been inclosed pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in 1806, it was enacted, that fifty acres of the commons should be allotted unto, and vested in, the Lords of the Manors of Farthings, in Griston, and Griston-Hall, in Griston, and Griston Rectory, and the lessee of the same manor of Griston Rectory, respectively, and to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the said parish of Griston, for the time being, as trustees for the poor of the said parish for ever; and the rents and profits arising from the said allotment or allotments, shall, from time to time, be laid out and applied by the said trustees in purchasing fuel, and such fuel shall be distributed among such of the poor

inhabitants of the said parish of Griston who shall be legally settled therein, and shall not occupy lands or tenements exceeding the yearly value of 10*l.* in such proportion and quantities, and at such times in every year, and according to such rules and orders, as the said trustees for the time being, or the major part of them, shall appoint and prescribe for that purpose; and not otherwise."

The Vicarage House, which is situated on the South side of the churchyard, is what Leland would call a "meane dwelling;" that is, not contemptible, but moderate.

Duty is performed once every Sunday, alternately morning and afternoon.

A Sunday School has been lately established in this village by the Rev. R. Grenside, A. B. curate, and M. D. Duffield, esq. F. S. A.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *March 12.*

IN reply to the three inquiries of *A Constant Reader* on the subject of Parish Registers, I must express a decided opinion, that regard ought to be paid to the regular days and hours when the Churches are open, and the Clergyman is in attendance, for occasional duty, and for affording access to the Registers. If in every other department of business appropriate times are appointed for business, it is surely highly improper and unreasonable, especially in the Gentlemen of the Law, who have their *terms* and other seasons for practice, to expect that Clergymen should dispense with all order, and give up their time to the uncertain calls which may be thus made upon them. I am here assuming, what the Law will in every instance support, that the Clerk is not the person to be invested with such a trust as the custody of the Parish Register. The Incumbent and Churchwardens are

homines de hundredo eam testantur ad Feudum Willi: de Warennā, & quidam Regis homo vult ferre iudicium, quod jacuit in Stou quando forisfecit se Radulfus & uno anno prius & uno anno postea." Domesday, fol. 93.

* In 1550 Bp. Thirlby released to the King the pension due out of this rectory.

† 1358, May 6 Tho. Percy, Bp. of Norwich, assigned the Vicar his Vicarage-house, which was to be the South part of the Rectory-house, and the Vicarage was endowed with 12 acres of arable land, a foldage, and many days work in autumn, the whole altarage, tithes of wool, hay, flax, milk, wood, whether *Silve rectue*, aut *Arborum decumabitum*, turf, hemp, mortuaries, and all small tithes. Blomefield.

the

the persons legally appointed for that purpose; and, considering the great importance of those documents to the Nation at large, the greatest care should be taken in their preservation.

The complaint of your Correspondent is founded upon the inconvenience he professes to have experienced from the refusal he received to inspect a particular Register at two o'clock. That is an hour at which no Churches are usually open. From ten to twelve is more customary, particularly on Wednesday and Friday. Much about the time the circumstance just now alluded to occurred, an application was made to me soon after my return home from Church for a Register search. I naturally objected to it, on the ground that I had already spent two hours, from ten till twelve, in the Vestry, in attendance for that among other objects, and that I had then many things which required my attention. I cannot but think it highly improper that any reflections or aspersions should be cast on the Clergy on this ground, as, in large parishes particularly, it would be impossible for the duty to be performed, without regularly appointed hours for its respective departments. I will, however, now give a direct answer, to the best of my judgment, to the questions which your Correspondent has proposed, after remarking that, as in many instances the Parish plate, writings, and documents, are kept in the same place as the Registers, it is not compatible with the safety of the property in general to give such an unguarded and indiscriminate access to their repository. It is asked first, whether the Register of every Parish Church is or is not bound, upon application, to be produced, for the purpose of making any extracts therefrom, or taking copies of any marriage, birth, or burial. Let the words of *Burn* (Eccles. Law. vol. III. p. 293, 7th Ed.) be observed, *The Register Book belongs to the Parish*. If it is not, therefore, the property of the publick at large, both the access to it, and the extracting from it, by persons not belonging to the Parish, must be subject to such regulations as are founded on propriety and usage. He also gives the case of *Dormer* and *Ekyne*, in which a refusal of a certificate had given rise to great difficulty.

The Court there stated, that though a right existed to inspect the public books of the Parish, yet that such right could only be enforced by an affidavit; and that, in such affidavit it must be sworn, that the copies of them are necessary to be produced in evidence at a trial of a cause depending. It cannot, therefore, be difficult to decide this inquiry. The application must certainly be made subject to established rules and usages, the only remedy for a refusal being the interposition of a Court of Law, and that obtainable only in particular circumstances.—The second inquiry, whether on any such application the party can legally insist on its production, has been explicitly answered in what I have already stated — And as to the last question, on the subject of punishment to the party refusing, I can only observe, that I am not aware that any provision is made to that effect. I would recommend to the attentive perusal of your Correspondent the whole article of *Register Books* in *Burn's Ecclesiastical Law*, and what relates to the subject in the Act of Parliament recently passed. I will only add, that due liberality of conduct on the part of those who apply, accommodating themselves as far as they conveniently can to the commonly appointed seasons, will almost invariably receive from the Clergy (for I must again say, the Clerks ought to have nothing to do in the business) a liberal and ready attention. It will but rarely occur that any cause of dissatisfaction will be found to exist.

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, April 4.

AN absence of several months has prevented my paying due attention to your Correspondents (see vol. LXXXV. ii. pp. 12, 104, 504). To begin with the descendant from the Laurences at Colchester: his family has been so long settled in that town, that it could neither descend from the grandfather nor great-grandfather of the President; and if it branched off from any of his ancestors, it must have been at an earlier period. When Henry Lawrence, of St. Ives, was in 1656 chosen to represent Colchester in Parliament, which honour he declined, as he preferred sitting for the County of Carnarvon,

narvon, he, no doubt, was acquainted with all the leading families in the Corporation; and if your Correspondent possesses any document relative to him, I request the favour of a sight of it. I happen to have, among other papers, extracts made from the wills of Thomas Laurence, 1591, and Wm. Laurence, 1604, of Colchester; if these should interest your Correspondent, they are much at his service.

As to Richard Laurence, Author of "The Interest of Iceland in its trade and wealth," a writer equally estimable for his political information and the liberality of his sentiments, he being (as we are informed in the *Genl. Mag.* for 1811) of an Essex family, would have been misplaced among the Laurences of Saint Ives.

With regard to your other Correspondents, I shall be happy to communicate or receive any information from them; but as the like subjects, however interesting to the parties concerned, are not always calculated to interest the publick, such queries should in general be accompanied by their real names and places of abode.

Yours, &c.

ST. IVES.

Mr. URBAN, *Enfield, Feb. 25.*

IN an elegant Work lately published by Ackermann, "The History of Cambridge," vol. II. p. 291, I find these words:

"St. Mary's Church. This building forms a third side of the great quadrangle of public buildings, of which two (namely, those constituted by the Public Library and Senate-house) have been already described, and the fourth exists only in contemplation, but is expected, according to the original design, to present hereafter a front resembling that of the Senate-house, which is opposite."

The same idea, though differently expressed, is given in most Histories of Cambridge, the Guides, and other publications, Plans, &c. respecting the University. I trust many of your Readers think with me, that any such edifice will greatly obstruct the beautiful North-east view of King's College Chapel. It was last Autumn hinted to me, that it was intended to pull down all the houses between Catherine Hall and King's College. I could wish to ascertain this point. Supposing it is so, may I not conjecture the

plan above mentioned will not take place; And possibly on some part of the site of the buildings to be taken down, the Consistory, Registrar's Office, &c. may be erected, so as not to interfere with the intended buildings of King's College, nor, of course, narrow the improving width of the street. I will not trespass much further on your hints, Mr. Urban, not wishing to be thought an aerial castle-builder; but beg leave to suggest, with all due deference to the superior opinion of learned Architects, that, if the new fabric could be terminated with a proportionate dome, it would produce a beautiful and singular appearance at Cambridge.

Yours, &c.

H. C. B.

PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT FOR A NAVAL BREVET.

THAT the following Regulations shall be published in the Royal Gazette, and added to the Naval Instructions, viz.

The first one hundred Post Captains upon the List shall henceforth be denominated Commodores, and shall enjoy the rank and pay of Brigadier-Generals. The remainder of the Post Captains, who rank with Colonels, shall be paid as Colonels, and be denominated Vice-Commodores. The Post-Captains, who rank with Lieutenant-Colonels, shall be paid as Lieut.-Colonels, and be denominated Rear-Commodores.

The Officers of the Navy now called by the indiscriminate title of Commanders, and who rank with Majors, shall be paid as Majors, and be denominated Sub-Commodores*.

As the Commodore advances by gradation to the rank of Rear-Admiral, so shall the Vice-Commodore become Commodore; the Rear-Commodore become Vice-Commodore; and the Sub-Commodore become Rear-Commodore, according to Seniority. When acting on service, the Chief Commodore shall wear a broad red pendant at the main; the Commodores a white at the same place; the Vice-Commodores a red at the fore; the Rear-Commodores a blue at the mizen; and the Sub-Commodores a common St. George's pendant.

* Perhaps a more appropriate title may present itself to others.

A Lieutenant in the Navy, who ranks as a Captain in the Army, shall be paid as a Captain in the Army; and as a Captain of the Army upon service, commands a body of men called a company, so shall the Lieutenant of the Navy command a body of men called a division; and he shall be denominated a Captain. And each division shall consist of 60 men, more or less, according to the size of the ship, and her complement. Each division shall be trained to serve on shore when necessary.

A Midshipman who has served six years, and passed examinations which stamp him as qualified for any station in the Navy, shall, as at present, if he can obtain it, be at once commissioned a Captain of Division (now called a Lieutenant); but if he should be unable to obtain this at once, he shall not remain, as he has hitherto remained, after a sacrifice of six years, without any hold whatever of his profession, but he shall receive a Commission, dated on the day that he shall have passed his final examination. He shall be denominated a Lieutenant, rank with a Lieutenant in the Army, and receive the same pay and half-pay. These Officers shall be divided between the divisions, commanded by the Captains of Divisions. The Captaincy of Division shall be open to him whenever he can procure it by brilliant exploit, good conduct, or the will of the Admiralty. But under *no circumstance*, except ill conduct, shall he fail to be appointed a Captain of Division, in eight years from the day he entered the Navy. Nor shall any Officer, but for ill conduct, remain as a Captain of Division (now called Lieutenant) for a period exceeding ten years; nor shall a Captain of Division by this rule be precluded from obtaining the rank of Sub-Commodore earlier, if circumstances admit of it, having, however, at least served two years as Captain of Division. The Lieutenant of Division (having of course passed) shall be next in command to the Captain of Division (now called Lieutenant), and the Master shall take command after him, continuing, however, as he *now is*, the Pilot, and conductor of the ship, to whom the Captaincy of Division shall be open to his choice, in cases of merit that demand reward.

A young gentleman on his entering into the Navy shall, as at present, be called a Volunteer; but after two years' service, if his conduct has been proper, he shall be commissioned with the rank, pay, and half-pay of an Ensign, and be denominated a Midshipman.

If some arrangement of this nature, I do not mean *implicitly* as described (which may abound with faults that I am unable to perceive) — but if *something* of this nature were adopted, then the Officers of the Navy would feel themselves to be on something like a footing with the Army. But until then, they *cannot* consider the Navy otherwise than as a *secondary* profession.

The titles of Commodore, Vice-Commodore, and Rear-Commodore, would soon become as familiar to the ear, as Brigadier-General, Colonel, and Lieut.-Colonel; and a fair promotion of Admirals to pave the way for this arrangement, would meet the reasonable expectation that a *permanent* peace would be crowned by some sign of regard to those of *both* professions which have *conquered* it. And if there must be a Retired List, let the retirement be from *choice*; and let the Officer disabled by wounds, services, or age, be provided for, as becomes the liberality of a great and generous Nation. Let those who *have* been passed over be either restored to the rank which they *ought* to have had, or placed, if they prefer it, upon the retired list; and this retirement thus becoming *voluntary*, would no longer be *felt* as a stigma.

Thus modified, all the gradations of the Navy would be actuated by a new spirit, every individual would feel the stimulus, the road would be open to the top of the profession to *all* ranks; and there would be no dread, as now, that, let an Officer's actions, zeal, perseverance, and merit, be what they may, a period might perhaps come, when, for want of "*interest*," his reward would be—neglect and scorn.

The Navy will be wanted again; let not disgust take *too deep a root* in its bosom; it is easier to prevent than to cure; let *grace* give justice to her sons, and not the *force of circumstances*. Better and brighter will burn that zeal, acting from a consciousness that it is given to gratitude, than that which results *only* from

from a sense of duty, clouded by a sense of wrong. It is not difficult to keep an established zeal alive; but systematic injustice *must*, in the end, prove an *extinguisher*; and when once extinguished we may blow it as long as we please, but we shall not easily rouse it again into flame!

THE SNAKE OF ALFRED!

MR. URBAN,

Walthamstow,
April 9.

I SHALL send for the Gentleman's Magazine, with your permission, some observations and recent experiments on the destructive tendency of Spiritous Liquors: the following are some preliminary observations on Health, for the next Number; the rest will follow in the two succeeding Numbers. Yours, &c. T. F.

On the Common Causes of Ill Health arising from Indigestion.

Previous to the Observations on the injurious influence of High Feeding and Spiritous Liquors on the Health, it seems proper to present the Reader with a familiar view of the process of nourishment, and of the healthy action of the digestive organs by which that essential function of the animal machine is effected. I shall consequently take a survey of the several processes which take place during the digestion of our food: of the causes by which those operations are improved or injured; and of the means of restoring the digestive viscera, when disordered, to a healthy performance of their functions.

Of the first Process, called Chymification.

The food which we swallow being chewed and received into the stomach, excites in that organ, when healthy, the effusion of a liquor from its coats, called the gastric juice; which juice from the coats of the stomach so acts on the food contained in its cavity as to convert it into a viscid and pasty matter, called chyme; and this conversion into chyme is the first process. In a healthy state this process occupies about two or three hours, or perhaps four, according to the quality and quantity of the food, and the degree of appetite which preceded. It is retarded and rendered imperfect by exercise after meals, or by any thing

which agitates the mind. Thus, to sit still in agreeable society after dinner is a pleasant custom; not wholly founded on conviviality, but on medicinal utility. And thus, exercise soon after eating is not only unpleasant and irksome, but is injurious, and defeats in some degree the end of eating, by retarding the nutritive functions, and causing the undigested food to irritate the stomach. This accounts for the sick head-aches which persons subject to them often get up with in the morning, from having taken exercise too soon after dinner the day before. It should be recollected that exercise before meals creates an appetite, and prepares the stomach for digestion; but after meals it injures the first process of nourishment, and irritates the digestive organs.

2. Of the Second Process, called Chylification.

When the food has been converted into chyme in the bag of the stomach, as described above, it passes into the duodenum, or first of the intestines, through the lower orifice of the stomach, called the pylorus, or the watchman, because it is said to watch, and not to let pass any unchymified food. This is generally, but not always true; for in certain imperfect and irritable actions of the stomach, the undigested food passes through into the intestines, and irritates them, producing great mischief.

When the food, properly converted into chyme, has passed into the duodenum, through the pylorus, it undergoes a change to a matter called chyle, a white milky fluid, which is drunk up by the absorbing vessels, carried into the heart, and converted into blood to nourish the body. And this change of the chyme into chyle is effected by the operation of three fluids poured upon it in the duodenum: 1. the bile, which is secreted by the liver; 2. the pancreatic juice from the pancreas; and 3. the succus intestinalis, from the coats of the duodenum and small intestines. These three juices separate the chyme into two parts; the chyle, afore-described, which is taken up into nourishment; and the fecal residue, which is precipitated down the intestines. Any thing which irritates the stomach, liver, pancreas, or intestines, im-

pedes

pedes these processes, and creates numerous diseases, by that general sympathy by which disorders of the digestive organs affect other parts of the body.

3. *Of the Times of taking Food and Exercise.*

As it is not what we eat, but what is properly digested, which nourishes the body; so the principal object is, to obtain a healthy appetite for the purpose of having a good digestion. Exercise in the open air is the best receipt for this purpose; but it should always be when the stomach is comparatively empty: rest after meals is as essential to good digestion as exercise before them; and many people who, forgetting this, take exercise immediately after dinner, complain they do not derive from it that benefit which physicians usually ascribe to it.

The same observation, that what is digested, and that alone, can nourish the body, should ever prevent people from eating when they are not hungry, as hunger is the criterion of the digestive power.

Mr. URBAN, *Berkshire, April 9.*
I FELT much gratified by observing Mr. Carlisle's very judicious proposal, suggested in p. 12, for an historical report of the various Endowed Schools in this kingdom; and I have only to regret that he does not appear to extend the object of his inquiries to another very important class of public institutions, so nearly connected with the object of his present investigations as to be often in fact blended in the same establishment; I mean the ENDOWED HOSPITALS.

It has often struck me that it would be a most useful undertaking, if any gentleman possessing the requisite sources of information could be induced to form a general survey of these important institutions—specifying the origin and nature of their respective foundations—the trustees in whom they are vested—the incomes, estates, or immunities, by which they are supported, and, finally, the names of the masters or wardens who have presided over them from their first foundation to the present time.

Very few persons have the least idea of the amazing extent of the Establishments of this nature now in existence, or of the immense mass of revenue appropriated to their support. And it may be mentioned as one important advantage likely to result from the publication of such a survey, that the introducing to public notice such benevolent asylums (the very existence of which in many cases is now scarcely known) would be the happy means of eventually counteracting the 'scandalous abuse of these endowments, and the frequent misapplication, not to say sometimes infamous perversion and alienation to other uses, of the revenues and incomes attached to them.

I particularly wish to enforce the publication of such a Survey, as a mere Provincial Registry of such institutions can answer little purpose in making them known. The partial benefit of any such measure is abundantly attested by the failure of Mr. Lockhart's well-designed bill for "the Registry of Charitable Donations;" which, having no provision for enforcing its enactments, may at any time with impunity be evaded where the conduct of the Trustees might be such as to require screening from public inquiry. SIMPLEX.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, March 3.*
IN your last Volume, Part ii. p. 409, you were so good as to insert a letter of mine, respecting the darkness at the Crucifixion of our Blessed Lord. The object of that Letter was, to notice a mistake into which the Rev. Mr. Fosbrooke, in his Abridgement of Whitby's Commentary, had inadvertently fallen. In your last Number [Feb. 1817], a Correspondent, who addresses you under the signature of *Euonymus*, has been pleased to honour with his notice that communication.

At the conclusion of my Letter, I had introduced a paragraph in which, on the authority of Suidas, I adverted to a recorded saying of Dionysius, respecting the supernatural darkness with which the earth was covered at the time, *i.e.* for the space of three hours, during which our Saviour was hanging and suffering on the Cross. Upon this your Correspondent remarks, that "Mr. Rudge ought to have known that the Works
of

of Dionysius the Areopagite (and it is to these that Suidas referred) are generally, if not universally, rejected by the learned as spurious," &c.

He then proceeds to mention his inducement in troubling you with his remarks; and it is the concern which, says he, "I always feel when I meet with any attempt to support the sacred cause of Revealed Religion by means which will not bear a strict investigation." And he then concludes with a Latin quotation: "Of Mr. Rudge's Dionysius, and others of the same class, we may justly say,

"Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis,
Tempus eget."—

Now, with every deference to your Correspondent, to whom I am obliged for the value of his information, and the politeness of his address, I cannot but consider, that much of that feeling of concern, and expression of regret, to which he has alluded, might, in this instance, have been spared. For what, I beg him to recollect, is the manner in which I have introduced the name of Dionysius? Speaking of the darkness with which the land of Judæa was overspread, I observed, "that it may be mentioned," do not let it escape you, good Mr. Euonymus! "rather as a matter of curiosity, than as a subject of importance, that Judæa does not appear to have been the only country to which it was confined; but that other places felt the influence of the supernatural darkness of three hours." I then advert to the authority of that great Lexicographer Suidas; and from him mention, that Dionysius,—[my Dionysius, if Euonymus pleases! though I have no particular veneration for him, even though he should have belonged, to any learned body, and might have been a shining ornament of the Areopagus!] "Dionysius, when he was at Heliopolis in Egypt, noticed the wonderful phenomenon, and at the time exclaimed, 'Either God himself is now suffering, or sympathising with him that does suffer!'"

Now, does Euonymus really think that the above was "an attempt to support the sacred cause of Revealed Religion; or that one, the major and more valuable part of whose life has been spent in explaining the doctrines, and in enforcing the duties of Revelation, should have had recourse to

it, in confirmation of a fact, the credibility of which no artifices can weaken, and no sophistry subvert? It might, perhaps, have been wrong to have introduced the saying of this heathenish Areopagite; and, considering the inference of your Correspondent, I rather regret it. In speaking in future on so serious a subject, it shall be omitted, *even as a matter of curiosity*; and I say, in perfect good humour, that I shall henceforth bear in mind the old but salutary apologue, that men first learned the art of pruning by observing that in those parts in which the branches of the vines were browzed off by an ass, the trees flourished the better for it!

JAMES RUDGE.

Remarks on Ecclesiastical History.
Letter I.

MR. URBAN,

IT seems to me that a closer examination into the facts connected with the History of the Christian Religion, particularly in the earlier and middle ages, would amply repay whatever pains it might cost, by the great benefit that would accrue from it to succeeding generations, to the extension of our knowledge, and the improvement of our conduct. Having, therefore, thrown loosely together the results of some reflections on that subject, I crave permission to occupy a few columns of your valuable Magazine as a proper channel for conveying them to the perusal of Readers more particularly conversant about such matters.

Ecclesiastical History has, indeed, already been compiled, and treated with considerable industry by several of the learned, and by some not without a practical view. Neither has there been any deficiency in point of erudition, accuracy of relation, chronology, and the like, in some of the larger publications in that interesting department of Literature. With all this, however, as far as relates to Church History in general, it may still be affirmed, that it might rather be called a chronicle of greater or smaller disturbances and divisions, a detailed narrative of the daring outrages or secret frauds and machinations of particular persons and their partizans, a catalogue of ecclesiastical statutes and regulations or canons, a relation of extraordinary occurrences

rences under the appellation of miracles, stories or legends of martyrs and saints; in short, a series of revolutions, chiefly regarding those who were denominated *Clerici*: than a profitable and subsequently useful history, acquainting us with the Christian Society, informing us how it actually distinguished itself as to principles and effects from other religions, so that even at present we might derive from it as much benefit as judicious readers obtain from other histories in general, respecting their conduct in life. History should not only narrate and amuse, but instruct.

Some of the early compilers tolerably well succeeded in attaining the ends and uses they had calculated upon during more than one of the succeeding centuries. And in a great part of the Romish Church, Ecclesiastical History still affords much the same utility which it formerly procured to the contemporaries of the authors of such historical productions. Protestants in general, however, have been too easily satisfied with the position, otherwise just in itself, that the early and middle history of the Church is, for the most part, made up of fables and fictions. And, to say the truth, it requires no very great effort or sagacity to enable us heartily to condemn, for instance, the numerous miracles in the Annals of Baronius; which he generally accompanies with his common-place exhortations, designed to recommend a return to the obedience of the holy old church.

It is an advantage which we possess above numbers of the Romish literati, independently, as it were, on any exertions of our own, it being the indefeasible Protestant birthright, and a consequence of the inestimable liberty which we certainly have, and certainly may use, under a Protestant Government, and for which we are not a little indebted to the honest and liberal among the learned, that Church History no longer perpetuates with us, as formerly, two Monarchies in one and the same society. But, great and important as this privilege is, it is not by far productive of all that utility which would be derived from the history of the Church in former ages, even for the more accurate knowledge and practice of the divine and immortal religion of Christ,

if we availed ourselves of it with greater industry, and in more enlightened views. The cultivation, the advancement and increase of Christian virtues and excellencies, and a sound judgment and conduct towards others, would then much more easily and extensively ensue than at present, owing to the common custom of representing Ecclesiastical History in its antiquated garb and figure, and in language no longer suited to the apprehension of mankind; in consequence whereof we really see not what would prove so highly useful to us, if it were in a manner undressed, stripped of its old-fashioned guise and tinsel trappings, and the real facts fairly exposed to view; which even then would not be seen in their proper light, if arranged beneath general heads and chapters, under the feigned pretext of multiplying our information. We certainly conceive far better and worthier matters on reading the titles: *Concerning the state and progress of the Christian Religion; Of its prosperous or adverse circumstances; Of persecutions; Of heresies; Of dogmas; and the like*—than we find the sections so entitled to contain. Mosheim has made a beginning, by introducing a few significant allusions and hints, which serve to check the too rapid course of the history, and afford some opportunity to the reader for farther reflexions of his own. But, in fact, it is only a beginning; and he has scarcely had one imitator in research, though all theologians, in some way or other, very different it must be owned, are interested in Ecclesiastical History. I cannot here, in a periodical work, extend this remark so far as I am would do; and shall therefore at present confine myself to one topic, *viz.* the miraculous agency, especially in cures and recoveries, so frequently recorded in the remoter periods of Ecclesiastical History. This one subject is, however, of great extent, and it will be necessary to premise a few particulars ere I venture upon some probably useful observations.

It is not my intention to enter into the history of the Primitive Church; since even in the Scriptures of the New Testament we have several accounts of miraculous cures and healings performed by Christ or his disciples

eiples and apostles; of which facts, and the relations of them, as no doubt is entertained, so they afford no cause or occasion for such observations as I have to offer. They will relate particularly to those cures, which posterior to the æra of the Apostles are narrated (evidently in imitation of those true and genuine accounts) almost every where, and at all times, in every quarter of the Christian world. They are not all of the same sort, since in some no mention whatever is made of any medicine being employed as a vehicle of the healing power; whereas in others certain applications are specified, through the use whereof that assistance followed to the restoration of the patient, which could not be effected by the physicians who had been employed; or, in other words, which happily supplied the defects of the art of medicine. The narratives of such healings are so numerous, so inexhaustible, so multifarious, that it would require more than one or two volumes to give only a brief register of the various cures, and the several remedies that proved so efficacious. It is true not a few of these narratives seem to coalesce, or are not very different; or at most only in what may be called the credulity, the confidence, or audacity of their authors; and we should not unfrequently, while compiling such a register, be obliged to stop awhile, for the sake of indulging in a harmless fit of laughter, that we might not absolutely deny ourselves all recompence for our labour. For my own part, at least, I cannot divine why it should be recorded among the miracles of St. Virgilius of Salzburg, that a monk, *scapulæ languore laborans*, was happily cured by causing himself to be scourged on the day when all the monks ordinarily received of the abbot *flagellum carnis*. He had the strokes first applied to the sound shoulder, afterwards to that which pained him, *in honore S. Virgiliti*; whereupon he immediately obtained *plenarium salutem*. Besides the like of this, many others might indeed be omitted from such a register, as apparently mere repetitions of one and the same experiment. Yet it should be remarked, that by such cures not always one and the same end was to be answered; at least the authors of such stories had not one object alone in view, but aimed at

once at some collateral ends. Though generally the main object is, to excite in the mind of the reader an unbounded esteem and confidence towards the persons who had formerly so copiously dispensed benefits of such prodigious magnitude as those which they relate; and who consequently might, perhaps, even now continue to perform similar cures. In process of time it was almost unavoidable that there should have been a vast number of such persons, who were commonly reported to be safe practitioners, even after their death; and such a quantity of recipes, that it must have been extremely difficult to determine which to have recourse to.

Although the Protestants at once adopted a quite different theory, and thereby undoubtedly gained the great advantage of no longer being under the necessity of providing silver hands and feet, golden eyes and ears, as grateful testimonies of the reality of such cures; a practice which, by the way, had previously been observed by the Heathens; yet in the Romish Church there is still no scarcity of the very same miraculous cures as those of old, because the antient faith is unalterably retained and embraced, without examining into the circumstances of the times. No longer ago than the year 1748, in November, a person mortally sick, who was actually (perhaps luckily) given over by the physicians, was happily cured by the application of some linen of the deceased (even though not yet canonized) consort of the Pretender, to the breast and the wrists of the patient. The miraculous cures which yet almost daily here or there occur among the Roman Catholics, because they form a characteristic of the Church, are no longer noticed in our newspapers; but we should not conclude from this silence that they have ceased, and that those of that communion were now content with physical remedies, and the ordinary methods of God's providence; neither should we have just grounds for inferring, that witchcraft and necromancy have lost all credit, and with it their existence also, among the Roman Catholic Christians; because since the Christian discourse of the Jesuit Gaar, delivered by him in 1749, at the ceremony of burning the subprioress, Maria Renata, before the town

town of Wurtzburg, no authentic report in *puncto malefactorum et magiæ* has been laid before the publick.

Nor has the Eastern Church been deficient in miracles, particularly likewise in extraordinary cures; but the labours of her Ecclesiastical Historians are not so generally known and conspicuous as in the Latin or Western Church. Though the original commencement of such miracles and cures is so far attributable to the East, that the hermits, stylites, and monks, together with the bishops, who had formerly been monks, migrated principally from Egypt into other countries, and were even surpassed by their disciples and successors, both in the magnitude and multiplicity of such miraculous cures; yet it is an ascertained fact, that the *Vita patrum* in Egypt and Syria contain by far not so many nor such surprising occurrences as the *Actu SS. ordinis Benedictinorum* alone. Notwithstanding we are repeatedly told by Mabillon that the insignificant, trifling, (silly, foolish) miracles are all omitted; which omission, however, the authors of such relations could not have approved. Had those times been prolonged till now, many of them would again appear, and punish the ingratitude of the present monks. To say nothing of whole collections that might be brought in as auxiliaries from other quarters.

The famous Gregory, bishop of Rome, for distinction sake surnamed the Great, has actually stated the precise tone and articulation wherein the miracles of the friars particularly excel, in those celebrated *Dialogues*, where he has so ably and highly trumpeted the exploits, surprising indeed, achieved by St. Benedict; that it was thenceforth very easy for the other monks to adopt the twang, and preserve the harmony. The fourth book of these *Dialogi* has especially provided psychology, as it is commonly admitted in the Latin faith, with tolerably comprehensible principles. Petrus Damiani had now an easier task of it; the coarsest part was done to his hands. There is really no disease, no casualty, affliction, or malady, to be imagined, that had not already been repeatedly cured and removed, as related from time to time in that Church History. And it certainly implies no peculiar skill

and address, that so many miracles and legendary adventures at once appear together in the *Francisci Conformitates*; since they had all been often before confirmed by such numerous reports and experiences. This book, therefore, was absolutely necessary for more convenient use, as a summary recapitulation of the former religious history, since executions and inquisitions against some instances of disbelief were then of almost daily occurrence; which, indeed, must have contributed more to the confirmation of the once settled and immutable truth, than the examples of infidels and apostates could pervert from it; that is to say, of the heretics, who would not bow submissively their private judgment to the everlasting yoke of the Church.

It was, however, the excessive number of these miraculous cures, together with some other propitious incidents, that proved the proximate cause of the memorable final recovery of our reason. After the human intellect, while the Christian body was in perfect health, or at least indulging the hopes of recovering from incidental bodily ailments, had so long lain mortally sick, it is entirely owing to the wise superintending grace of God over the race of man, that the sound doctrine of the true Saviour and Divine Physician of the Soul, which, amid the daily triumphs of these holy empirics, and the numerous dogmas of the Church, for extending the Christian faith, lay inert, or was even rejected as heretical, could be at length again examined and applied to the inward religion and recovery of the truly forsorn understanding.

BLOOMSBURIENSIS.

(To be continued).

Mr. URBAN,

April 9.

IN p. 253 of your Magazine for last month, D. M. Y. observes, that in Snelling's "View of the Silver Coin and Coinage of England," it is stated, that the money coined by Henry IV. before his 13th year, and those of Henry VI. after his 49th year, are, by the balance, placed to the right owners. D. M. Y. then observes, that Henry VI. reigned 38 years, six months, and four days, and was only in his 40th year when his successor, Edward IV. assumed the

the crown: he then requests some friend will state what the author intended to convey.

Henry VI. commenced his reign on the decease of his father, August 31, 1422; Edward IV. assumed the title and office of King after the battle of St. Alban, 1461; Henry VI. remained a prisoner in the Tower of London till the latter part of the year 1470, when he was released by the return of the Earl of Warwick (who had declared in his favour), and the flight of Edward IV. to Holland. Henry VI. was then declared King by the Parliament, and Edward an Usurper, and the statutes of the latter repealed. This resumption of the regal power continued to April 1471, when, by the defeat of the army of Henry VI. at Barnet, Edward IV. re-ascended the throne: the captivity, and soon after the decease, of Henry VI. left him (Edward IV.) in complete possession. Henry VI. having thus resumed the royal power for about six months, every act of his after such resumption, dates the year of his reign in continuation during the time the throne was occupied by Edward IV.; consequently public instruments and acts during this short interval of resumption, are stated as acts of his 49th year. This is not peculiar to that period; all acts of Charles II. after his Restoration take the date of the year of his reign from 1648, the year of the murder of Charles I.

That Henry VI. coined money during his resumption appears by the existence of an indenture with Richard Tunstable, Principal Master and Worker of Money in the Tower of London. By this indenture 112 groats and a half were coined out of a pound of silver (a pound of the Tower, which was equal to 5400 Troy grains); and is dated 7th of March, the 49th year from the inchoation of the reign of our Lord the King, and the first year of his redemption. This Coinage was from the 24th day of October then last past. See Folkes, edition 1763, p. 14, and note on plate IV. p. 21.

The Groats of Henry IV. before his 13th year, weigh 72 grains; between that and the 38th Henry VI. and during the three first years of Edward IV. the Groat weighs 60 grains, and those of 49 Henry VI. weigh 48 grains; which latter is the weight of those of

the reign of Edward IV. after the third year of his first ascending the throne.

I trust I have fully explained the meaning and truth of Snelling's statement.
R. B.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.

(Continued from page 227.)

Mr. URBAN,
Crosby-square,
April 11.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

THIS Protestant Cathedral was founded by Henry VIII. upon the ruins of a dissolved Monastery; and the King, in his Charter of Foundation, assigns his motives for this new Establishment in a strain of much apparent zeal for the promotion of piety, the reformation of morals, and the encouragement of Literature.

"We from our heart affecting nothing more, than that the true Religion may be wholly restored and reformed to the primitive rule of its own genuine purity, have endeavoured, so far as human infirmity can provide, that instructions out of the Holy Oracles may be purely administered, the discipline of good manners be sincerely kept, youth liberally instructed in learning." &c.

All his Charters of Foundation are to the same effect; he invariably provides for the *liberal instruction of youth*. In all the Cathedrals which he either founded or new-modelled, he established a Free Grammar School, and committed the patronage and superintendence to the Dean and Chapter. The original School-house connected with Bristol Cathedral is an ancient, small, and incommodious building; but has been improved by the addition of a large and airy school-room. This Foundation has not hitherto attained much celebrity, or produced Scholars of distinguished eminence. It was for a time so greatly neglected by the Masters, that the Chapter, some years since, conceived themselves justified in doing away the Royal Grammar School, and substituting one of more general utility for the inferior classes of society.

By the judicious arrangements of the present Dean, and with a due regard to the Founder's design, a course of greater liberality has been adopted, and the School has resumed a more respectable character.

The Choristers receive daily lessons
in

in Music, at such hours as least interfere with their general education: they are all taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and their classical instruction is entirely optional. The number of Choristers has lately been augmented from six to eight, as in the original Foundation. Their general conduct and proficiency are represented as meriting warm approbation. M. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Montague-place,*
April 14.

ABOUT the year 1808 I became a Subscriber to a series of Plates illustrative of the Paintings in Fresco, which were then recently discovered at Stratford upon Avon.—The Third part of this Work was published in December 1809;—to this, an advertisement was prefixed, stating the intention of the Editor, Mr. FISHER, to publish another Number, which, in addition to the Plates, was to contain copious letter-press descriptions. Year after year has rolled on; and, notwithstanding the most earnest inquiry, I have been unable to learn why the ingenious Editor has not completed the Work which he so ably and with so much correctness began, and thereby gratified those Subscribers who have been anxiously wishing to place his Book amongst the more valuable part of their antiquarian collections.

Yours, &c. M. B.

Mr. URBAN, *March 25.*

ALLOW me, as a friend to the education of the common people, to introduce to your notice a plan for the formation of Circulating Libraries, adapted to the wants of the lower orders of society. I have lately met with this plan in rather a singular and unexpected situation. It forms an appendix to two Sermons, entitled, "Reflections on Infidelity and Profaneness." It would have been much better if the author had thrown it into a *distinct* publication. However, the idea is so valuable in itself, that we must not fall out with it for trifles. If the poor are taught to read, it is surely but right and proper that we should afford them the best means of indulging their curiosity. This, as the Author truly remarks, can be done in the cheapest of all manners by a Circulating Library. This Library, he proposes, is to be formed under the direction and sanc-

tion of the National Society, who are to compile a general and comprehensive catalogue of all such publications as are fitted for the instruction and amusement of this class of the people.

I do not pretend, Mr. Urban, that I can entirely approve of the whole of this scheme, but I think that it is deserving of serious attention. If properly conducted, it might certainly do much to draw off the notice of the poor from seditious and criminal publications. But whether it be practicable or not, I will not determine. This is an age of wonders; and I account this not amongst the least interesting of those novelties by which the public attention may be at once awakened and gratified.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, *Enfield, Feb. 5.*

THE inscription on the Monument in Westminster Abbey recently erected to the memory of Dr. Vincent (vol. LXXXVII. p. 636), seems to be deficient in the following particular, *viz.* in not noticing, with the other information, that the Dean was also Dean of the most honourable Order of the Bath. Surely it does not follow that every Reader must know the Deanery of the Order of the Bath is annexed to that of Westminster; or else this information on all the monuments of the Deans of Westminster in the Abbey, since the revival of the Order in the year 1725, may be considered as redundant and useless. I forbear remarking on the omission of heraldic magna, and a representation of the badge of the Dean of the Order, as exhibited on the said monuments of the very Reverend Dean's predecessors.

H. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *April 16.*

IBEG leave to submit to the very serious consideration of the Magistrates, particularly of Middlesex and Surrey (many of whom I know are constant Readers of your Magazine), whether regular *Price-fighters*, and those who act as their seconds, are proper persons to receive *Public-house Licenses*; and whether the usual testimonials from parish officers respecting moral conduct, can with any propriety be granted to characters who are constantly setting the Laws of their Country at defiance.

AN OBSERVER.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

40. *Scriptural Essays, adapted to the Holyday, of the Church of England: with Meditations on the prescribed Services. By the Author of "Letters to a Young Man," &c. In Two Volumes, 12mo. Longman and Co.*

THOUGH the modesty of the Author has withheld her name from these volumes, yet few Readers will fail to recognize Mrs. West, under the description of "The Author of Letters to a Young Man." That Work, so remarkable for its sound piety, and judicious, though affectionate maternal admonition, obtained for the Author a species of reputation which the present will not fail to extend: while the recollection of it may serve to remove all feelings of surprise, that the Author of so many ingenious and interesting fictions should devote so much of her time to the investigation of Christian History and the Illustration of Sacred Truth.

Giving all due praise to the pious and judicious Nelson, whose Work on the *Fasts and Festivals* has so long been the manual of the soundest members of the Church, and disclaiming all idea of an attempt to supersede it; Mrs. West says, still "the usefulness of a new admonitor is evident, from the general neglect of the Church holydays, excepting a few of the more solemn ones, most intimately connected with our Redemption. For the rest, they are only recollected as interruptions to some species of public business, or as denoting the period in which some transactions should be performed."

Under such circumstances, the attempt to recall attention to these holy institutions, by a set of Essays, pleasingly written, and adorned with the varieties of biographical and other kinds of research, will doubtless be admitted to be laudable: and "the revival of a religious spirit among us from our late dangers, and signal deliverances," affords the Author a well-grounded hope of success.

The Author very justly claims for sacred biography a share of favour and estimation which has long been bestowed on the commoner subjects of that science: "Since biography," she says, "has become so popular

a study, it seems a proper reason to invite attention to the founders of our religion."—The pleasing manner in which this invitation is held out by Mrs. West may afford us a good hope of her success;—variety arises out of the very nature of the design; and with that advantage, a mind so fertile, and a pen so well exercised, can hardly fail to attract a multitude of Readers.

The design originally suggested, she tells us, was "to modernize Nelson's Festivals, &c. discarding the catechetical form, omitting the account of ancient theological controversies, and abridging the more abstruse arguments." But, for various reasons, this design has been relinquished, for that which appeared to the Author less difficult, "an original work, designed to be supplementary and popular, rather than elementary and profound," and adapted to the use of those who have previously read Nelson, and wish rather to vary the manner than to change the matter of their theological meditations.

Mrs. West speaks with a becoming modesty of her theological acquirements; but she is evidently conversant with our best English Divines; and whoever is so, must have much less talent of his own than belongs to this Author, if he make not a respectable and an edifying use of that knowledge.—We can say without hesitation, that sound theology has not often worn a more attractive form than it does in these "Scriptural Essays;" nor have we any doubt that they will attract many Readers whom the didactic form of Nelson's admirable work would rather appal than invite; who even could not be brought to read in question and answer the very facts which they will eagerly peruse when conveyed in a pleasing narrative. Nothing can be better calculated for social reading in families; for which purpose, as well as for that of familiar instruction, especially among females, we have no doubt that the Work will be largely demanded.

We must, in justice, give a specimen of the execution of the Work; which we shall take, without any

anxious

anxious selection, from the very first Essay—on the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.

"The Collect prays for a large influx of divine grace, to perfect us in the knowledge of those saving truths, which the message of the angel, as on this day, first unfolded to man; that, from belief in the incarnation of Christ, we may proceed to claim the benefits of his expiation, and finally partake the glories of his resurrection. It makes no mention of the Virgin Mother, as is usually the case in days appropriated to the commemoration of Saints, though she certainly affords as eminent an example of piety, humility, and resignation, as any in the sacred calendar. But it must be remembered, that our Liturgy was adopted when we had just escaped from Popery; and even a tempered and deserved eulogium might have alarmed many zealous Protestants, who had been accustomed to see the idolatrous worship of what was called, *the Queen of Heaven*, impugn the mediatorial supremacy of her Son; for this reason, in the two festivals where her name is combined with that of Christ in the title, no mention is made of her in the service. She is frequently introduced in Scripture, always in an amiable and interesting point of view; never as claiming or receiving any other distinction from her relation to the Messiah, but that of pre-eminence in sorrow: thus verifying the prophecy of Simeon; and evincing that acquiescence in the will of God, which she promised in her reply to Gabriel. On some occasions, when the fears and prejudices of the mortal parent interfered with the divine mission of the Son, the incarnate Deity answered by announcing the immutability of his purposes: thus recalling to her mind the declaration of the Angel, that *that holy thing, which was to be born of her, would be called the Son of God*: but generally Mary acted as a disciple of her child and Saviour, pondering in her heart the wonders which she saw, and urging others to do as he commanded."

The first volume, besides the Introduction, comprises 13 Essays, on the principal days of celebration founded on the life and acts of our Lord. The second volume has 19 Essays, on the days which are appointed for the commemoration of Saints, and of events relative to them: and in each Essay, the several parts of the appointed Service for the day are noticed and illustrated.

The Work, we confidently pronounce, is calculated to do much good.

41. *A Word for my Country; or, An Address to the Parishioners of Crosstone, and all whom it may concern.* By Melville Horne, Curate of Crosstone *. 8vo. pp. 16. 1807.

ADDRESSES from Magistrates†, or persons in official situation, claim attention from the dignity of the persons, as well as from the weight of the sentiments; but that of the Curate of Crosstone can have no recommendation (beyond the limits of his parish) but what is derived from its intrinsic value. Yet, on this single ground, will it stand distinguished, as an antidote, most judiciously prepared, against the poison of anti-constitutional demagogues.

The Curate addresses his parishioners as friends, whom Jacobins had invaded, for the purpose of diffusing their pernicious doctrines. With those who are already Jacobins he attempts not to reason, as being persons beyond the hope of cure; but to those who are honest men, of good consciences, who read their Bibles, and believe that they have souls to be saved, he here addresses a most energetic and able remonstrance.

He first warns his friends of the desperate tendency of the seductions by which they were assailed: "None," says he, "should engage with Jacobins, who are not prepared to brave all consequences; *to kill, or be killed.*"

On the subject of Parliamentary Reform, whether required or not, he ventures to remind his parishioners of their incapacity to undertake or direct it. "In his own art," he observes, "every man is respectable; but the moment he steps beyond it, he becomes the object of contempt and derision. If Coblers will be Physicians, they will kill more than they cure; and the fools who trust their lives in their hands deserve the death they find. If you are so absurd as to think you can reform and govern Parliament, are you so mad as to dream that the first deliberate assembly, of the first men, of the first of

* Crosstone is in the county of Lancaster.

† Such pre-eminently is the Speech of the Rev. Thomas Dunham Whitaker, at Blackburne, which is printed in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, p. 213; and well deserves preservation in letters of gold.

nations, will take the medicines, and submit to the surgery, of the *excellent* and *sapient* Freeholders who have called this meeting." (Feb. 23.)

Those who would throw the powers of Government into the hands of the people at large, he thus answers on their own principles:

"Government, say they, was ordained of God for the good of the people. Very true. What follows? *Then Sovereignty must be exercised by the People, who are the best judges of their own welfare.* This conclusion we utterly deny. Parental authority was ordained for the good of the children; but it must be exercised by parents who love their children, and understand best how to promote their welfare. It is obvious to common sense, that, if children attempt to govern themselves, they will ruin themselves. So is it with the lower orders of society. Their welfare is the object of Government; but Government must be exercised by those who understand their welfare better than they do themselves."

Mr. Horne then points out distinctly, to his parishioners, the extensive liberty which they and all Englishmen enjoy; and vindicates the justice of the laws, and the purity of the Judges; adding, "If a Noble Lord, the shameless demagogue of a Westminster mob, twice tried and twice condemned, will rebel against the justice of his country, and has felt the weight of its power, it only proves that the laws respect a Lord no more than they do a Peasant."

He proceeds, in due time, to vindicate the Country itself:

"For the last 24 years, Britain has been the wonder of the world; an unbroken column among ruined kingdoms. Throughout this dire debate, not a foot of her soil has been lost, at home or abroad; wisdom and patient fortitude have inspired her counsels, disciplined valour hath led her arms, and victory hath crowned them with a safe and honourable peace. Under the divine blessing, she hath not only preserved her own independence, laws, liberty, and religion, but also restored those inestimable blessings to the Continent. For her own welfare, and the general welfare of man, her treasure and blood have been poured forth: and Europe, beaten to the earth, hath been sheltered, revived, and again stands erect, under the cover of Britannia's shield. Other nations have conquered to enslave the world: Britons alone have conquered

with no such design. To whom shall we give the glory? This hath God wrought!

"But the demagogues ask; 'Do not our present distresses prove that we are weakly and tyrannically governed?' I answer, No; no more than a severe sickness will prove a feeble constitution, and a bad state of general health; no more than present distress for money will prove that a man is not possessed of a valuable estate."

On the subject of the outcry against placemen and pensioners, among many sound remarks, he says,

"Nor should the lower orders, who are *pensioned* to the amount of from three to five millions (by the Poor Laws), murmur at the merited reward of a few faithful servants of the publick."

As it is impossible to go through every topic, ably handled, in this most vigorous address, we shall only add the conclusion of it; and recommend the rest to be read in the Tract itself, in its due place and connection; where its force is greater than can be estimated from detached specimens:

"Englishmen, of all ranks and names, rouse you, stir you; be bold, resolute, united, active, indefatigable, yet calm and temperate; and move heaven and earth to save a Country, which far exceeds all that Greece or Rome ever were in their meridian splendour. With all her faults acknowledged, unvindicated, unpalliated, she is the Queen of Nations. O love this incomparable mother, and let her welfare be dearer to your hearts than fortune, fame, or life. In life and death be it your prayer, and that of your children, ESTO PERPETUA: LIVE FOR EVER, THOU GLORY OF ALL LANDS."

42. *The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster: illustrated by Fifty Engravings.* By J. P. Neale. *The Literary Department* by E. W. Brayley. 4to. Longman and Co.

THIS beautiful Work is intended to be comprised in Ten Parts, each containing Forty Pages of Letterpress, and Five Engravings, of which three will be Finished Plates in the Line Manner, and two Etchings. The Plates are to consist of Ground Plans of the Building, comprehending, as far as is practicable, those shewing its antient limits and state;—Views, exhibiting the general effects of the Edifice, both exterior and internal, and such of its parts as are marked by peculiarity

culiarity of architecture, or beauty of feature;—enlarged Details of such detached portions as display, with the greatest force and interest, the variations of architectural style;—and Representations of such of the Monuments as demand particular notice, from connexion with history, or from excellence of execution.

When we add that all the Drawings will be executed by J. P. Neale; and that he has engaged Messrs. J. Pye, J. Le Keux, W. Woolnoth, R. Sands, J. Byrne, J. Lewis, W. R. Smith, J. Roffe, C. Pye, W. Radclyffe, H. Hobson, W. D. Taylor, and the Misses Byrne, to execute the Engravings; it may fairly be presumed that full confidence will be placed in his intention to render this Work worthy to be classed with the best contemporary Topographical Publications.

The two Parts which have already appeared afford a pleasing specimen of what may be expected from those which are to follow.

Mr. Brayley observes,

“The Abbey Church of Westminster may be safely pronounced the most interesting Ecclesiastical Structure in this kingdom. Considered as a Building, its architecture, rich in the varieties of successive ages, and marked by some of the most prominent beauties and peculiarities of the Pointed style, affords an extensive field of gratification to the Artist and the Antiquary. Rising in solemn magnificence amidst the Palaces and dignified structures connected with the seat of Imperial Government, it forms a distinguishing feature in the Metropolis of England. Its History, as connected with a great Monastic Establishment, immediately under the notice of our antient Monarchs, and much favoured by their patronage, abounds in important and curious particulars. But this Edifice has still a stronger claim to notice—it has been adopted as a National Structure, and held forward as an object of National Pride. Whilst contemplating these venerable walls, or exploring the long aisles and enriched Chapels, the interest is not confined to the customary recollections of sacerdotal pomp: ceremonies of more impressive interest, and of the greatest public importance, claim a priority of attention. The grandeur of architectural display in this building is viewed with additional reverence, when we remember that the same magnificence of effect has imparted increased solemnity to the Coronation of our Kings, from the era of the

Norman Conquest.—At a very early period this Abbey Church was selected as a place of burial for the English Monarchs; and the Antiquary, and the Student of History, view their Monuments as melancholy, but most estimable, sources of intelligence and delight. In the vicinity of the Ashes of Royalty, a grateful and judicious Nation has placed the remains of such of her sons as have been most eminent for Patriotic Worth, for Valour, or for Talent. Sculptors, almost from the earliest period in which their art was exercised by Natives of England, down to the present time, have here exerted their best efforts, in commemoration of those thus celebrated for Virtue, for Energy, or for Intellectual Power. In Antient Architectural Feature:—in Interest arising from Appropriation;—in Importance from Historical Relation; and in regard to splendid monumental embellishments;—it is evident that Westminster Abbey presents a truly desirable object of illustration in the highest style of the present advanced state of the Arts. It may be added, that the munificent attention lately bestowed by the Legislature on the renovation of decaying parts of this venerable pile, renders particularly desirable an accurate notice of its present state; whilst such public efforts towards its perpetuation assuredly demand the correspondent labours of the artist and topographical writer. That such a Work is yet a desideratum in the Arts and Literature of an Age honourably eminent for its patronage of Topographical and Antiquarian pursuits, must be admitted by all: for though two attempts, the one by Dart in the early part of the last century, the other by a more recent, yet nameless Editor, have been made to illustrate the Abbey Church, yet the design here laid down is so very different, that with respect to those works this undertaking may be considered as essentially distinct. The want of such a Publication is the more especially to be regretted, as the Cathedral Antiquities of England are in the process of Illustration, in a manner satisfactory to the Connoisseur, and worthy of the existing state of the Graphic Art.”

43. *Cursory Remarks on Corpulence; or Obesity considered as a Disease: with a Critical Examination of Antient and Modern Opinions, relative to its Causes and Cure. Third Edition, containing a reference to the most remarkable Cases that have occurred in this Country. By William Wadd, Surgeon. 8vo. pp. 129. Callow.*

THE good opinion which we expressed of this pleasant but scientific

fic Treatise when anonymous (vol. LXXX. p. 153), is not lessened by the respectable professional name under which it is now published.

"These Remarks first appeared," Mr. Wadd observes, "with a confession that they had never been prepared for the public eye. For that reason they were published without a name.—In this imperfect state they passed through two impressions; and as no pains were taken to conceal the Author, he soon became generally known. It was therefore his wish to render the work more systematic; but professional duties, and publications, have prevented his attempting more than to arrange such facts as have occurred in his practice or reading. They have gradually accumulated; and judging of the importance of the subject, by the reception with which such a trifle has been honoured, he is induced to submit them again to the corpulent good-humoured part of the community, in their present shape."

Though Mr. Wadd has occasionally treated the subject with much pleasantry, it is nowhere mixed with levity.

"The English nation," he tells us, "has at all times been as famous for beef, as her sons have been celebrated for bravery. That they understood good living, even in the earliest ages, we may learn from Cæsar, who, speaking of the diet of the Britons, says, '*Lacte et carne vivunt.*' Nor have the '*eibi crassi ac sæculentæ turbidæque potiones*' of our ancestors, been a subject of less admiration with all succeeding historians, down to the days of the good Sir Lionel Duckett, who, anno 1573, restrained the 'great housekeeping in the City, that had caused such great consumption of venison, as to give offence to the Queen and Court.' It has been conjectured by some, that for one fat person in France or Spain, there are a hundred in England. I shall leave others to determine the fairness of such a calculation.... It is not a little singular, that a disease which had been thought characteristic of the inhabitants of this island, should have been so little attended to. Dr. Thomas Short's discourse on Corpulency, published in 1727, with a small pamphlet by Dr. Flemming, and some occasional remarks in a few systematic works, will, I believe, be found to comprise all that has been said in this country, on what Dr. Fothergill termed 'a most singular disease.'"

After noticing the principal articles that have been resorted to in the

treatment of this disease, we are informed, that "the person who depends solely on the benefit to be derived from the use of any of them will find himself grievously disappointed."

"How can a magic box of pills,

Syrup, or vegetable juice,
Eradicate at once those ills

Which years of luxury produce?"

"Abstinence from animal food was considered a moral duty, by the learned Ritson, ten years ago; and we have very lately had an erudite exhortation, to 'return to Nature,' and vegetable diet, by a gentleman whose whole family live according to the following bill of fare: 'Our breakfast,' he observes, 'is composed of dried fruits, whether raisins, figs, or plums, with toasted bread, or biscuits, and weak tea, always made of distilled water, with a moderate portion of milk in it. The children, who do not seem to like the flavour of tea, use milk and water instead of it. When butter is added to the toast, it is in very small quantity. The dinner consists of potatoes, with some other vegetables, according as they happen to be in season; macaroni, a tart, or a pudding, with as few eggs as possible: to this is sometimes added a dessert. Onions, especially those from Portugal, may be stewed with a little walnut pickle, and some other vegetable ingredients, for which no cook will be at a loss, so as to constitute an excellent sauce for all other vegetables. As to drinking, we are scarcely inclined, on this cooling regimen, to drink at all; but when it so happens, we take distilled water, having a still expressly for this purpose in our back kitchen.'—The article of drink requires the utmost attention. Corpulent persons generally indulge to excess; if this be allowed, every endeavour to reduce them will be vain.—Newmarket affords abundant proofs, how much may be done by exercise. Jockies sometimes reduce themselves a stone and a half in weight in a week."

"The Author of the Pursuits of Literature remarks, that Philosophy is a very pleasant thing, and has various uses; one (by no means the least important) is, that it makes us laugh, a well-known recipe for making us fat. The Royal Society of London, after neglecting this laughter-making property of Philosophy for some years, seems, in one instance, inclined to revive it.—Lest it should be suspected that I have mis-

represented the important paper thus alluded to, and its accompanying specimen, I shall offer a slight analysis of the first. The latter has been analyzed by a chemist, not less celebrated for his accuracy than his modesty, of whom it need only be said that he is the very able Successor of Davy at the Royal Institution."

For this analysis it may be sufficient to refer to the Tract before us; as we have no intention to examine more closely into the oily substance "which; procured under circumstances which precluded all possibility of deception, was laid on the table of the Royal Society."

Many scientific observations are added to the present edition, and several remarkable cases; among which is the following anecdote, related by Sir N. Wrexall, of our venerable Monarch.

"He (George III.) seemed to have a tendency to become corpulent, if he had not suppressed it by systematic and unrelenting temperance. On this subject I shall relate a fact, which was communicated to me by a friend, Sir John Macpherson, who received it from the great Earl of Mansfield, to whom the King himself mentioned it; forcibly demonstrating that strength of mind, renunciation of all excess, and dominion over his appetite, which have characterized George III. at every period of his life. Conversing with William Duke of Cumberland, his uncle, not long before that Prince's death in 1764, His Majesty observed, that it was with concern he remarked the Duke's augmenting corpulency. 'I lament it not less, Sir,' replied he; 'but it is constitutional; and I am much mistaken if your Majesty will not become as large as myself, before you attain to my age.' 'It arises from your not using sufficient exercise,' answered the King. 'I use, nevertheless,' said the Duke, 'constant and severe exercise of every kind.—But there is another effort requisite, in order to repress this tendency, which is much more difficult to practise, and without which, no exercise, however violent, will suffice. I mean, great renunciation and temperance. Nothing else can prevent your Majesty from growing to my size.' The King made no reply; but the Duke's words sunk deep, and produced a lasting impression on his mind. From that day he formed the resolution, as he assured Lord Mansfield, of checking his constitutional inclination to corpulency, by unrelenting restraint upon his appetite:—a deter-

mination which he carried into complete effect, in defiance of every temptation."

Many of the cases of "Preternatural Obesity," which form the Appendix, are curious and entertaining, particularly those furnished from theatrical history. The last of these Cases is of a very serious nature, a fatal accumulation of fat about the heart. The subject was Dr. Higgins of the Navy; but for this we have no room.

"Here," says the ingenious Author, "I shall close this motley collection, formed from much and varied reading, medical correspondence, and personal observation. The statement of many of the cases is given in the language of the parties. In some, no more is said than is sufficient to identify the fact. In others, where the public journals or private authority warranted it, the history is more explicit."

From the specimens given in a recent professional publication, we should have been glad to have seen a few of Mr. Wadd's very admirable Etchings in the present Treatise.

44. *Three Familiar Lectures on Craniological Physiology, delivered before the City Philosophical Society. By a Member. Embellished with Engravings.* 8vo. pp. 114. Wilson.

THESE serio-comic Lectures are thus introduced:

"In an age like the present, distinguished at once for learning, licentiousness, and wit, some apology may justly be expected for presenting to the publick a literary production which lays claim to neither of those recommendatory qualities. In this volume will be found no description of the manners, customs, and habits, of the Antediluvians; no eulogiums on the strength and ingenuity of the men, or the beauty and artless simplicity of the women; nor any attempt to furnish a satisfactory solution of the extraordinary length of their lives, or their beards. Here are no innuendoes against religion—no sarcasms against the clergy—no demands for political reformation: and the reader will in vain look for a single passage that may remind him of Scarron, Voltaire, Piron, Chesterfield, Sterne, or Porson. Conscious as he is of these capital defects in his book (which are much easier acknowledged than remedied), the author most sincerely laments his utter inability to furnish the proper and expected apology for them; but will endeavour to console himself by the consideration that

that such qualities were by no means necessary to the present undertaking. Craniology, in the hands of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, is such an *intelligible* subject, that a plain man may readily comprehend and state it; and, as its doctrines lead to fatalism and materialism, no uncommon portion of logic or eloquence is required to refute them. The design of these lectures is to give a correct outline of this new system of physiognomy; to explain, in a familiar manner, its leading principles; and to illustrate them in a way somewhat more *amusing* than the discoverers (*i.e.* the inventor-) have themselves attempted, or, perhaps, will feel inclined to approve in any other person; to expose its absurdities with innocent railery, and to invalidate its positions with popular arguments. Should any of the remarks be considered too severely satirical, let it be remembered what a *solid* recompense the satirized individuals have received from the princely liberality (alias thoughtless extravagance) of our munificent countrymen, renowned throughout the world for their generous patronage of foreign singers, foreign dancers, foreign puppets, charlatans, and doctors; and that no man can be considered ill-treated in a nation, who obtains, in exchange for gratuitous assertions, inconclusive arguments, and incredible relations, a sufficient quantity of the 'precious metals' to retire into his own country, and there openly laugh at the unsuspecting credulity of the people whom his impudence and cunning have enabled him to dupe."

In the First Lecture we are told with great truth—

"It is a well-known fact, that hypocrites in religion, and empirics in medicine and science, are perpetually appealing to the Scriptures, to justify their crimes, or to countenance their quackeries; as if those sacred writings were given to serve as a cloak for licentiousness, and to instruct us in the principles of philosophy and the arts of life, instead of being intended to teach us the most pure and refined morality, to assure us of the reality of a future state, and to direct us in what manner we should conduct ourselves, so as to ensure the greatest possible portion of happiness in this life, and complete felicity beyond the grave. If a man wishes to advocate the old Ptolemaic system of the universe from sinister motives, or from a spirit of opposition; instead of offering a mathematical demonstration of its truth, he refers to the Mosaic account of the creation of the world; and, with professions of reverence for the sacredness

of revealed truth, endeavours to render it subservient to the propagation of what, if he is a man of common understanding, and has paid the slightest attention to the subject, he must know to be a falsehood. Another, desirous to establish a particular theory of the principle of animal vitality, informs us from the same authority, that 'the blood is the life thereof,' thus impiously compelling the legislator of Israel to sanction the falsehoods of mere nostrum venders. By these, and a thousand similar artifices, the weak and the ignorant are imposed upon, the Bible is rendered accessory to the dissemination of error, and Moses and the prophets are made responsible for the pernicious absurdities of Drs. Sibby and Solomon."

The Lecturer thus archly concludes:

"Drs. Gall and Spurzheim assert, what few persons will be inclined to dispute, that the skull is formed upon the brain, and that it takes its peculiar (internal) shape and size from the shape and size of that organ: so far, so good; these are the premises; now for the conclusion; *consequently*, its external surface must be the exact counterpart of the surface of the brain; and for every concavity in the inner plate of the skull, there must be, and there is, a corresponding convexity on the outer plate of it. These learned doctors are, however, much more quick-sighted than Nature; and the fact, which to them is so extremely obvious, has, unfortunately, been by her quite overlooked. That there are a variety of indentations, or concavities, within the skull, and those formed by the convolutions of the brain, will be most readily granted, because, on inspection, they plainly appear; but that there are any corresponding protuberances on the outside of the cranium, will be as promptly denied, because, on inspection, no such protuberances can be seen. It was well known to anatomists, long before the inventors of this theory were born, that the inner plate of the skull bears an exact impression of the surface of the brain; and that the various convolutions of that organ mark it with the most evident indentations; it was, moreover, equally well known (what even Gall and Spurzheim cannot possibly be ignorant of), that those indentations, instead of causing prominences on the outer plate of the skull, serve no other purpose than to vary the thickness of those parts of the bone immediately above them; so as to render the skull, in some instances, where the convolutions are large and the concavities deep, semi-trans-

transparent: and nothing is more common than to find a skull with numerous deep and varying sinuosities on the inside, while the outside is as smooth and as free from any kind of elevation as a billiard ball. Although these important facts may not be considered sufficient to show that this new theory has no foundation in truth, yet they most clearly prove (what will perhaps be thought equally fatal to it) the utter impossibility of ever reducing it to any practical utility; for, unless the mind is composed of numerous faculties, and those faculties do reside each in a distinct cerebral organ; unless those organs do make indentations in the skull, which are constantly accompanied by corresponding protuberances on the outside of it; it becomes perfectly clear, that, though we shave a man's head ever so close, and examine it with ever so much care and exactness, we shall learn no more of his propensities, sentiments, and faculties, than by measuring and examining his fingers and toes. Upon the whole, then, we may conclude, that if the inventors of this new system of physiognomy propose it as an ingenious and entertaining theory, which gentlemen may have engraved on their snuff-boxes, and ladies painted on their fans for their amusement, it may, without any serious scruple, be accepted of them; and, considered in such a light, I have no doubt but that many of the gentlemen belonging to this Society would cheerfully undertake to add thirty-three additional faculties to the present valuable collection of Dr. Spurzheim, and to distinguish them by as many names, as whimsically characteristic as those which the learned doctor has coined. But if Dr. Spurzheim seriously believes that this system is true,—and supposes that he is able to make one sensible disinterested person believe the same; if he imagines that a revolution must take place in the science of human nature in consequence of his discoveries; that the treatment of the sick and the insane is to be regulated according to his rules; and that children may be educated on craniological principles;—if he really be not in jest, but is honestly serious in proposing all this; then I have only one remark to make:—the English people have sometimes been charged with enjoying a kind of unnatural pleasure in gazing upon maniacs of every description; and the great anxiety which most persons, acquainted with this new science, have evinced to obtain a sight of its most strenuous advocate, generates a strong suspicion that such a charge is, indeed, but too well-founded."

45. *Village Counsel to the Poor. Edited by the Author of Family Sermons. 12mo, pp. 66. Rivingtons.*

"THE following sheets were found among some old MSS., once belonging to an aged exemplary Christian; he might have been termed the father of his parish, and, like Sir Roger de Coverley, was anxious not only for their temporal but eternal welfare. It appeared to have been his custom to give, every Sunday morning, a short paper of advice to one or other of his poor neighbours, as he thought admonition was required. He termed it 'VILLAGE COUNSEL,' and had frequently the satisfaction to see it wisely applied and gratefully received. The first paper was entitled, *Religion*; and the Editor, by endeavouring to arrange the subjects in some degree of order, trusts they will be understood by every capacity."

Thus humbly and anonymously, without dedication or eulogy or patron, are thrown before the publick (in a cheap form) eleven admirable little tracts; tracts, we hesitate not to assert, which would confer a wreath of amaranth on the brow of the proudest Nobleman in our land, and which ought to be given away among their tenantry with both hands by all the landholders of this mighty Empire. It is no quack medicine; no nostrum, fabricated from dangerous and discordant drugs: it is a plain, wholesome, and truly generous cordial, with care and skill compounded *ex τῶν ψυχῆς ἰατρῶν, τῶν ἀγίων εὐαγγελίων.*

The subjects of the eleven tracts are:

1. Religion. 2. The Sabbath Day. 3. The Sacrament. 4. The vice of Drunkenness. 5. Honesty. 6. Truth. 7. Swearing. 8. Charity. 9. Pride. 10. Vanity. 11. General Instructions.

Such are the ingredients, wonderfully well-timed, of this CHRISTIAN physician's chalice: its general use among the labouring classes now, under the blessing of Providence, would prove a sovereign antidote and certain remedy against those innumerable vile and baleful *Reform-philters* and *Atheist potions*, "drugged with double death," with which the health of Britain's Constitution, both civil and ecclesiastical, is insidiously assailed by headstrong, sciolist mountebanks, and desperate empirics: to each of whom, whilst boastful of their forged diplomas, gladly would we whisper, *Ἰατρὲ ψευδῆς, θεαπύσιον σεαυτὸν.*

W. B. Chelsea.

46. *A Vindication of the Magistrates acting in and for the Tower Division, from the Charges contained in a printed Work entitled, "The Report of the Committee on the State of the Police of the Metropolis; together with the Minutes of Evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons."* By Thomas Thirlwall, M. A. Rector of Bowers Gifford, Essex, and Magistrate for the Counties of Middlesex and Essex; &c. pp. 348. J. M. Richardson.

MR. THIRLWALL is fully aware that, in thus boldly stepping forward as the Vindicator of his Brother Magistrates, he is on tender ground; yet to "the perusal of a candid and impartial publick he presents a work, which he undertook under great disadvantages and inconveniences."

"My residence," he says, "in a sequestered part of the Country, and the late period in which I had the opportunity of giving the 'Report' an attentive perusal, must plead my apology for the imperfect execution, and leave me to lament, with the materials I possess, it had not devolved on men of more leisure and greater ability. I had waited also in the hope this painful but necessary task would have engaged the pen of one Gentleman, who could and would have done full justice to it had his health and infirmities allowed him, till I found myself reduced to the alternative either of permitting my former Colleagues, together with myself, to sink under a load of Calumny, or stepping forward, unequal as I find myself, to advocate their cause. However convinced I might feel of their purity, honour, and integrity, yet I know enough of mankind, to be aware of the possibility of being mistaken, and the existence of venality and corruption. And had the Evidence supported such a charge, it is no affectation in me to say I should be the last man to ward off the sword of Justice. With this impression I applied my mind to the perusal of the 'Minutes of Evidence,' in which, to my concern and astonishment, I found facts and circumstances which fell within my personal knowledge, discoloured, distorted, and utterly perverted. I must not indulge the emotions I feel at the misrepresentations. I beg it to be understood, that I have not made one assertion for which I have not either a *voucher*, or an *authority*, which I am ready, when called upon, to produce. The subject is of vital importance, affecting not merely the honour and reputation of a single class of men, but compromising the dearest and

invaluable privileges of Englishmen. I think it due to the Honourable Chairman to acknowledge the politeness of his reception, and the liberality of sentiments with which he invited a free and unrestrained discussion: protected therefore as I feel myself by his candid declaration, entertaining as I do every personal respect for him, and a profound reverence for the Authority with which he is clothed, I enter with less apprehension upon the exercise of those rights and privileges which God and the Constitution allow to every man, of *self-defence*. And here I declare, that, since my interview with the Honourable Chairman, I adhere the more strongly to every principle and sentiment I have expressed.

"I am not unread in the History of my Country, and the theory and practice of the British Constitution. I admit to its full extent the power and right of Parliament, and yield to no man in submission to its paramount Authority; but, I draw a marked line of distinction between its rights and its duties, between what it *may* do and what it *ought* to do. Its own will is the measure of the one, the advantage of the people is the measure of the other. It may delegate a part of its body to inquire into matters affecting the life, liberty, and property of an individual; it may collect materials and Evidence against him; it may take the Minutes secretly or openly, receive some and reject others, with or without the privacy or knowledge of the accused, and with or without allowing him the means of rebuttal, either by cross examination or the production of justificatory Evidence. It may shape and model the Evidence as it thinks fit, and it may print and give it circulation and publicity through the four Quarters of the Globe, without the possibility of applying an Antidote, and thus place the Accused in a degraded, prostrate, and helpless situation.

"This Power Parliament possesses, and in former times has exercised, in utter subversion of the first principles of justice, and in direct violation of Magna Charta, which claims for every man the invaluable right of a trial by his Peers. The sound principle which governs the conduct of modern Parliaments is, in no case to interpose their authority, except where it is not cognizable by the ordinary Courts of Law, before whose tribunal an innocent man may boldly stand, relying on the administration of full and impartial justice. Here he confronts his Accuser. He is placed under the protection of a learned, enlightened,

and

and impartial Judge, who will not allow the strict rules of Evidence to be infringed to his disadvantage. Here the merits of the question are probed to the bottom; and, after the fullest and fairest investigation, are submitted to the Verdict of twelve unbiassed peers, or equals, who are sworn to give it according to Evidence.

"Trial by Jury is the Palladium of our Liberty, and the guardian of life, property, and character. It is the boast, the pride, the birthright, of every man and body of men in this Country. To this tribunal we appeal, and there stand upon our defence. At the same time, whatever course may be pursued; no man has a fuller reliance on the wisdom, justice, and impartiality of Parliament than myself; and that its decisions will accord with the first principles of a Constitution, which, with all its imperfections, is constructed beyond all other systems in the world for the civil happiness of man."

Audi alteram partem is a good old maxim; and we trust that Mr. Thulwall's Vindication will fall under the perusal of those whom it more materially concerns to judge of the validity of the facts it adduces.

47. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Chester, at a General Ordination, holden by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on Sunday Dec 22, 1816. By the Rev. William Anger, A. M. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Perpetual Curate of St. Bees, in Cumberland, and Superintendent of the Clerical Institution at that Place. 8vo. pp. 23. Rivingtons.*

THIS Discourse is dedicated to the Bishop of Chester; and every well-wisher to our Church Establishment will feel an additional motive for the respect already justly due to the character of that exemplary Prelate, in the gratifying intelligence of the formation of an Institution under his Lordship's auspices, the utility and advantages of which are obvious.

"The superintendence of an Institution designed to afford direction and assistance, in their preparation for Holy Orders, to those young men in the Northern districts of the Kingdom, who have it not in their power to seek the advantages of a regular academical education, is, indeed, an appointment accompanied with no ordinary weight of responsibility. Though, however, this consideration must raise my apprehensions lest I be found inadequate to a

charge so serious and important, the excellence, and the expediency, of the undertaking itself, can admit of no dispute:—nor will it be denied, that the plan and promotion of such an Establishment constitute an object well worthy of your Lordship's known zeal for the good of the Church in general, and for the well-ordering of your own Diocese in particular."

The text is 2 Tim. i. 6, 7.

"Wherefore I put thee in remembrance that thou stir up the gift of God, which is in thee by the putting on of my hands. For God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind."

And the following brief heads may afford some notion of the manner in which the subject is treated.

After having briefly commented on the observations which precede the admonition in the text, Mr. Anger proceeds to consider more particularly the manner in which, according to the Apostle's direction, a proper sense of duty on Timothy's part ought to manifest itself—by causing him to *stir up*—"to rouse as a flame"—the gift of God which had been communicated to him—the application of which words, Mr. Anger satisfactorily argues, may with no less propriety and strictness be extended to every man who shall be, in any succeeding age, by delegated apostolical authority, duly admitted to execute the functions of a Christian Minister.—The remark which follows relative to the nature of 'that good thing' which was committed unto Timothy, was, no doubt, partly at least, suggested by the immediate pressure of personal trials—not merely against persecution from *without*, but also against apostasy and corruption, against defection and rebellion *within* the Church.

Though the present days assuredly are not the days of persecution, yet there are not wanting assailants, against whose efforts the constancy of Ministers is likely to be called to the test. The governing principle of conduct in such cases may sufficiently appear from the charge that Timothy received—a charge conveyed in a reference to the character and temper befitting his high commission. "Fear belongeth not to it:—fear belongs not to ours. In fact, a worthy sense of the nature of the office

office confided to us will ever be found the most efficacious security for our worthy discharge of it."

"As a description, then, that may teach us thus to know and feel what it is that the commission we bear really requires of us,—a description accurate and comprehensive, yet brief enough to fasten on the memory,—the concluding words of the text are invaluable. Those words comprise a complete and most striking definition of 'the spirit which God hath given us' of our proper, professional, spirit: and they declare it to be the spirit 'of power, and of love, and of a sound mind.'"

Upon these several heads, Mr. Ainger enlarges with great propriety and elegance. Under the first head he remarks, that though the supernatural endowments in the first state of the Church, being no longer needed, are no longer afforded, yet that which in the present age can supply their place is still retained: "For 'the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword;' and this 'sword of the spirit' it is ours to wield. To become, like Apollon, 'mighty in the Scriptures', is, however, a qualification of no easy attainment." The importance of comprehensive and accurate learning is therefore urged, and the necessity of study in order to attain it.

From the third head we extract the following passage:

"All the power which solid learning can confer, and all the zeal which is prompted by an ardent love for those for whose sake Christ died, will be apt, though united, to fail of accomplishing their best designs, unless accompanied by that handmaid of the virtues—*discretion*. 'A sound mind' is, therefore, well added, by St. Paul, to finish his description of that spirit which should reside in the breast of the accomplished Christian teacher. A sound mind will lead him to consult the proprieties of times and circumstances,—the peculiarities of tempers, and habits, and opinions;—will enable him to know both *how* to act, and *when* to act, and when and how to *forbear*, without compromising, or appearing to compromise, the great interests he is commissioned to maintain. It will teach him to become 'all things to all men,'—not, indeed, in that perverted sense in which the children of this world understand and profit by the precept; but after the holy and dignified example which the

Apostle himself afforded of its application. Where this inestimable quality is absent, studious habits may grow into seclusion; meekness may approach to the abandonment of duty; earnestness may come to be despised as noisy folly, or possibly suspected as whining hypocrisy; vigilance and assiduity may wear the appearance of impertinence and rudeness; and even Charity herself may be seduced to adopt, first the name of Liberality, and eventually the character of Indifference!"

Mr. Ainger concludes by recalling the consideration of his brethren to the general precept delivered in the former portion of the text; and reminding the people of their own most momentous reciprocal obligations.

48 *The House of Mourning, a Poem; with some smaller Pieces.* By John Scott. 8vo. pp 75 Taylor & Hessey.

MR. Scott stands high in the estimation of the Literary World by his faithful and unvarnished description of Paris; and we regret that he should so soon have had occasion to vent his grief in the pathetic lines which form the far greater part of the present publication.

"The Child, whose unexpected fate has given rise to the following Poem, lately died at Paris. He was accompanying his parents to Italy, when, after a fortnight's duration of sudden illness, they lost the faithful companion of their travels. The expression of their sorrow would probably have been kept private, if this event had happened in their native land; but, under the circumstance of absence from England, they have felt inclined to venture the present publication, as a monument of the dead, sufficient to preserve them from experiencing the cold and wounding idea of total estrangement. Their son is buried in the cemetery of the *Père la Chaise* near Paris:—his grave is at the very back of the ground, on the top of the hill; and a stone pillar, erected over his body, bears the following Inscription:

PAUL SCOTT,

• AN ENGLISH CHILD,
AGED EIGHT YEARS AND A HALF,
THE SON OF JOHN AND CAROLINE SCOTT,
DIED AT PARIS, NOV. 2TH, 1816.

HE WAS BURIED HERE BY
HIS SORROWFUL PARENTS.

Not without heavy grief of heart did we,
Sojourning homeless in this foreign land,
Deposit in the hollow of the tomb
Our gentle child, most tenderly beloved.
Around his early grave let flowers rise,

In memory of that fragrance which was
once
From his mild manners quietly exhaled.

"The above lines are an adaptation from Mr. Wordsworth's fifth translated epitaph from Chiabrera. The allusion to the 'flowers,' which would appear in England almost too fanciful for the reality of grief, is, in Paris, strictly appropriate: a general custom exists there of railing-in the graves, and planting around them mourning shrubs, and other suitably-selected plants. There is surely a comfort to be derived from all such marks of attention to those whom we have lost; and flowers seem to speak peculiarly to the heart, when below them lie the withered remains of youthful beauty and promise."

It would be unjust to select any particular lines, when all are so happily adapted to express the feelings of an afflicted parent, lamenting the early loss of a child of so promising a disposition. But a short sketch of the infant's character shall be given.

"We had no need to avoid his prudent ears,

Love and simplicity had made him sage;
He sung our gladness, mutely mark'd
our tears, [age.

But ne'er inquired, or sought to pass his
When our looks darken'd, and he saw us
tried,

Closer than usual to his mother's side
He quietly would creep, and there would
wait; [the while

Watching with meek and patient looks
When he might break the cloud with
sunny smile, [came late;

Nor e'er was tir'd, although the time
Nor e'er attempted be the change too
soon, [like noon!

But, at the very moment, out he burst
And when, not oft, our plans had won
success, [swim;

He was a reveller,—in delight he'd
Asking no questions, he would laugh and
bless,— [him.

We were rejoic'd, that was enough for
Dear child!—with grief secrets will find
their way,—

In overflow of soul, then, let me say,
That ever since this precious charge we
had, [thér bad;

The ways have all been rough, the wea-
Much has escap'd me,—more I have con-
ceal'd,— [ly prest,

I've stood midst those I lov'd, and close-
Although the pain hath work'd to be re-
veal'd, [breast.

The hidden thing that gnaw'd me to my
Though hard the storm, better it still
should lower, [the flower:

Than the sky clear, since we have lost

'Twould give a taint of rancour to regret,
If life were now to rise, since he hath
set. [crown

He was the spring of every wish,—the
That honour'd profit, and that capp'd
renown!"

Four smaller Poems are annexed;
two of a philosophical nature; a third,
"England just before the victories
gained in June 1815;" and the fourth,
a most animated Poem of "England;
written in October, 1815," which we
are tempted to transcribe*.

49. *Transmigration; A Poem: contain-
ing an Outline of the Pythagorean Phi-
losophy, and of the Opinions of the An-
tients on many Subjects. To which are
added, Miscellaneous Pieces. Principi-
ally from the Pen of the late W. B.
Esq. sm. 8vo. pp. 92. Sherwood and Co*

THE principal Poem in this little
volume begins with the following
character:

"Pythagoras, a mild, religious man,
Pur-sued of life the old and simple plan:
Of sixty years he seem'd; and well
might last [pass'd:

Till sixty more in Temperance were
His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,
And charity itself was in his face;
Still of his little he had some to spare,
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the
bare;

Nothing seem'd his but as a public store,
Entrusted riches, to relieve the poor

He bore his great commission in his look,
With native kindness temp'ring all he
spoke: [aim'd,

With eloquence innate his tongue was
Not harsh the precept, so the preacher
charm'd; [high,

For, letting down the golden chain from
He drew his audience upwards to the sky.
Terror appals the mind; but Love, like
heat,

Exalts the soul to seek her native seat.
Threats often make the sinner's heart
more hard, [prepar'd;

Wrapt in his crimes, against the storm
But, when the milder beams of Mercy
play, [away.

He melts, and throws his cumbrous cloak
The proud he tam'd, the penitent he
cheer'd,

Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd;
His doctrine much, but more his prac-
tice, wrought

A living sermon of the truths he taught:
For this by rules severe his life he
squar'd, [they heard."

That all might see the doctrine which

* See our Poetical Department, p. 352.

An outline is next given of the Pythagorean Philosophy—the origin of the sacrifice and slaughter of Animals—the doctrine of transmigration—the fluctuation and change observable in Nature. Pythagoras then discourses on changes in the Elements, in the surface of the Earth, in Cities.—An account of the Phœnix—Pythagoras treats of the rise and fall of States and Empires; foretells the future splendour of Rome; and again dissuades from the cruel slaughter of Animals.

The Miscellaneous Pieces are in general neat and amusing. We shall copy a description of the Months:

“ See January first appear,
Best kept at home with plenteous cheer.
In February’s faint essay,
We gladly mark the lengthen’d day.
Bleak March’s keener winds succeed,
Rough as the newly-mounted steed.
April a flattering face will wear,
Resembling a coquettish fair.
E’en May is often prov’d a bite,
Warns in the day, but chills at night.
Bright June, in givest liv’ry dress’d,
Of Flora’s glory is the test:
July presides in Phœbus’ smiles,
Whose evening human care beguils.
Brown August sober pleasure brings,
Maturing heat upon his wings.
September offers to our reach
The cluster’d grape and blushing peach.
October’s waning influence yields
The sportsman pleasure in the fields.
November’s soaking showers require
The changed coat and blazing fire:
And dark December, in the end,
Commends a book and cheerful friend.”

The lines on St. Augustine’s Monastery, Canterbury, have a considerable degree of merit.

“ The massy walls spread widely here
and there, [of Time;
In grand disorder, mark the lapse
Art’s noblest works how transient, all
declare, [time!

The well-turn’d arch and pinnacle sub-
Resistless Nature claims the long-lost
spot,

And yearly gains upon declining Art;
Above, below, she spreads the verdant
plot, [tarn dart.

And joins with Time to urge the cer-
Oft at this Shrine did Piety prepare

Its latent gift to smooth the path to
Grace; [Pray’r,
Here copious Bounty paid the price of
And far-brought riches overflow’d the
place.

Mourn not the change! Hard by an Altar stands,

Where modern bounty better is apply’d;
The Kentish Hospital your aid demands,
Oh! thither turn the Charitable Tide.”

50 *A Treatise on the Nature, Economy, and practical Management of Bees; in which the various Systems of the British and Foreign Apianians are examined, and the most improved Methods laid down for effectually preserving the Lives of the Bees. Containing also, an accurate Description, illustrated by Plates of the Hives, invented by Lombard, Ducoudré, Huber, Vicat, L’Abbé Della Rocca, and other Foreign Apianians, and of a newly invented Hive, for the purpose of depriving the Bees of their Honey, with Safety and Expedition: forming the most complete Guide to the Study and Management of those valuable Insects.* By Robert Huish. 8vo. pp. 414. Baldwin & Co.

THIS ingenious Experimental Philosopher is already known to the publick as Author of “The Peruvians, a Poem,” and other Works. He is a Fellow of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Gottingen, and a Member of several other learned Societies; and has entered deeply into the subject on which he writes; observing, that,

“Notwithstanding the numerous Works which have appeared in this Country, and in France and Germany in particular, relative to the Management of Bees, still the foundation-stone only may be said to be laid towards an accurate and distinct knowledge of the internal economy of those surprising Insects.

“My aim,” he says, “has been to simplify the mechanical operations of the Apiary, to stimulate those who are already engaged in the culture of the Bee to greater exertions, and to induce others to undertake it, from a full exposure of the great advantages to be derived from it, not only in an individual but national point of view; and finally, to render this Country independent of all foreign supply of the produce of the Bee.”

“The Bee observe,
She too an artist is, and laughs at man,
Who calls on rules the slightly hexagon
With truth to form; a cunning archi-
tect, [work,

That at the roof begins her golden
And builds without foundation. How
she toils! [flow’r,

And still from bud to bud, from flow’r to
Travels the live-long day. Ye idle drones,
That rather pillar, than your bread obtain
By

By honest means, like these, look here
and learn

How good, how fair, how honourable 'tis
To live by industry! The busy tribes
Of Bees so emulous are daily fed
With Heaven's peculiar manna. 'Tis
for them, [world

Unwearied alchemists, the blooming
Nectarous gold distils; and bounteous
Heaven

Still to the diligent and active good
Their very labour makes the certain
cause

Of future wealth."

Mr. Huish has divided his Work
into XXXII distinct Sections; and
the Reader will have a tolerable idea
of what he may expect, by perusing
the following bill of fare:

"On Bees in general—Description of
the Queen Bee—On the Drones—On the
common Bees—On Hives in general—
On the Position of the Apiary—On the
Enemies of Bees—On the Maladies of
the Bees—On the Brood—On the Combs
of the Bees—On the different Substances
which are found in a Hive—On Pollen
or Farina—On Wax—On Honey—On
Swarms in general—On the Method of
preparing Honey and Wax for the Mar-
kets—On the Causes of the Mortality of
Bees—On the Life of the Bee, and the
Period of Duration of a Hive—On the
deprivation of the Hives, and whether it
be better to suffocate them, or to de-
prive them of a Part of their Honey and
Wax—On the Manner of feeding Bees—
On the re-establishment of Hives, the
Bees of which have perished by Accident
or Want—On the Custom of transport-
ing Hives from Place to Place, for the
purpose of fresh Pasturage, according
to the practice of the Antients and the
Moderns—On the Robberies of Bees,
and the Method of preventing them—
On the Advantages which accrue to the
State, and to Individuals, from the Cul-
ture of the Bee—Directions for the pur-
chase of Hives—On the Countries most
beneficially situated for the Culture of
the Bee, and the number of Hives which
each Country can support—On the Dis-
tance which Bees fly for Food—On the
different Species of Bees in various Parts
of the World—and the Method of in-
creasing the Culture of the Bee, by the
formation of an Apianian Society."

Each of these Sections will be
found instructive and entertaining;
but that on the purchase of Hives
should more particularly be con-
sulted.

Of Mead, we are informed,

"There are three different sorts; the
simple, the compound, and the vinous.

Simple mead is made of water and
honey, which does not undergo ferment-
ation. The compound mead is mixed
with fruits, essences, &c. in order to
give it a different flavour. The vinous
is made of honey and water, which is
subject to fermentation.

"Medicinal qualities may be given to
mead, by mixing with it the juice of dif-
ferent plants. The Grecians put into
their wine the flour of *Sesame* kneaded
with the honey of Mount Hymettus. By
this method they made their wines deli-
cious. The Moderns^{*} by means of mead
imitate the choicest wines, and in Paris
the consumption is very considerable.
The wines of Malaga, Rota, Muscat,
Constantia, and others, are all imitated
by mead, and it is fortunate that the
beverage is not rendered unwholesome
by the imposition. It is discovered very
easily by the following process. Take a
small glass decanter, and pour into it
the wine which you wish to consume,
stop the entrance of the bottle with
your thumb, and turning the bottle
topsy-turvy, dip it into water, then
draw away your thumb; if the wine be
genuine it will remain in the bottle, be-
ing lighter than water; if spurious, the
honey will precipitate visibly into the
water, which will become immediately
cloudy; that which remains in the bot-
tle will be a water, insipid and disagree-
able to the taste."

Six illustrative Plates are given;
and an Index to the whole.

51. *An Historical, Philosophical, and
Practical Essay on the Human Hair,
combining a full and copious De-
scription of its Growth—Analysis of
its various Properties—the Causes of
its varied Colours—Elucidation of the
different Disorders to which it is sub-
ject, and the best Means of eradicating
those Diseases. Interspersed with nu-
merous interesting Anecdotes.* By Alex-
ander Rowland, Jun. Inscribed to her
Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte
of Wales and Cobourg. 2vo, pp. 120.
Sherwood & Co.

IT is but justice to say that Mr.
Rowland has given a very entertain-
ing book, on a subject which he seems
thoroughly to understand; and he
has enlivened it by several apt quota-
tions from writers of sterling merit—
from Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Dr.
Young, Dr. Darwin, Walter Scott, Dr.
Edward Daniel Clarke, &c. &c.

* "*Sesame*. A species of corn, ac-
cording to Pliny; but, according to Co-
lumella, a species of pulse."

[†] The

"The importance of the subject," he observes, "not only in a philosophical and ornamental, but also in a *medical* point of view, must be obvious to every person of common reflection. It is a matter of just inquiry—Why, amidst the innumerable works published on medical science, so little has been written on the subject of the Human Hair?—Disappointed in his researches on this point, even in writers of approved excellence and just celebrity, the Author of this present Essay resolved to apply *zealously* to a branch of study which was intimately connected with his former professional avocation, to acquire a deep *practical* judgment of the nature and properties of the Human Hair; and having studied anatomy under a Gentleman of eminent and distinguished talents*, he flatters himself he has acquired some degree of knowledge on this important subject, the fruits of which he has endeavoured to develop in the ensuing Essay. The curious structure and delicate formation of the Human Hair—the causes of the diseases to which it is subject—the means of preventing or eradicating them—and the method of preserving and beautifying it, were the primary objects of the Author's investigation, and of his anatomical and physiological studies. His object also has been to make a subject, in some degree uninteresting to general readers, interesting to all;—he therefore has relieved the philosophic part of this work by a copious selection of numerous anecdotes, and appropriate passages from the most eminent British Poets."

The following remark may, perhaps, be interesting.

"Violent nervous head-aches will cause the hair to fall off, and if not attended to, will frequently become bald. I have found the hair in this instance, on observing it with the glass, to contain a matter just sufficient to squeeze out of the tube of the hair. This, I believe, seldom happens in England; but in foreign countries it appears to be more general, more particularly in Poland and the Northern parts of Germany, where the inhabitants are frequently afflicted with the disorder denominated the *Plica Polonica*."

A few of Mr. Rowland's Anecdotes may be of use to our Readers.

"The celebrated Dr. E. D. Clarke, in his Travels, thus describes a *Lady of Athens*: 'At her cheek is a lock of Hair made to curl towards the face, and

down her back falls a profusion of Tresses, spreading over her shoulders. Much time is consumed in combing and braiding the Hair after bathing, and at the greater festivals in enriching and powdering it with small bits of silver gilded, resembling a violin in shape, and woven at regular distance."

"The beauty of the Hair did not escape the notice of that elegant and Royal Poet, James the First of Scotland. While a prisoner in England, he wrote a Poem in honour of Lady Jane, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury. Speaking of the native charms of that Lady, the Royal Poet says,

'Of bir array the form gif I sal write,
Toward her *golden Haire*, and rich atyre.'
This Monarch afterwards describes the manner in which the Hair was then adorned, with emeralds, and sapphires, and precious stones of the most brilliant lustre. Upon the head was worn a chaplet formed of feathers of white, red, and blue."

"Sir Henry Halford, who attended His Royal Highness the Prince Regent into the Royal vault at Windsor, upon examining the head of King Charles the First, found his pointed beard in a state of high preservation."

"The ladies in the reign of Charles the Second, and succeeding Monarchs, took uncommon pains in arranging the Hair. The portrait of the Duchess of Cleveland, and other ladies of the Court, evidence the taste used in this arrangement."

"Lord Orford relates the following anecdote of the Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Hero of Blenheim:—'One of her Grace's principal charms was a prodigious abundance of fine fair Hair. One day at her toilet, having some words with the Duke, she cut off those commanding tresses, and flung them in his face.' Lady Sunderland, her daughter, (whose beauty captivated even Dr. Watts, who wrote some elegant verses upon her) was possessed, like her mother, of a most beautiful head of Hair; and she used, while combing it, to receive visits from persons whose votes or interest she wished to influence."

"The Hon. Mrs Howard, afterwards Countess of Suffolk, Mistress of George the Second, at an early period of her life, was eminently conspicuous for her beautiful Hair. Lord Orford relates an anecdote of this Lady: 'That her husband having given a grand entertainment to the Hanoverian Ambassador, and the expences not being paid, she cut off her beautiful tresses, which at that time procured an immense profit, to defray the expences.'"

* "Joshua Brooks, Esq. Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. Blenheim-street."

52. P. Virgillii Maronis *Bucolica, Georgica, Æneis. Accedunt, in Gratiam Juventutis, Notæ quædam Anglicæ scriptæ. Editio Secunda. In Ædibus Valpianis. 12mo. pp. 640. Law & Whitaker.*

A very neat and accurate impression of the Prince of Roman Poets; which we are glad to see thus introduced:

"The favourable reception given by the publick to a previous Edition of Virgil in the present form, has induced the Printer to proceed to another impression, accompanying it, for the use of Schools, with some brief English Notes.

Mr. Valpy thus proceeds:

"In preparing these, as the design, in some respects, differs from that of other annotators of school editions, a few prelatory words in explanation appear necessary. On general subjects of history or of mythology, of chronology or of geography, these Notes are not designed to give information, or to abridge the labour of the youthful student in consulting such a dictionary as that of Dr. Lempriere. They are meant to be confined strictly to the elucidation of the text. On every occasion, without exception, where any difficulty, either of construction, or in the sense, or in the metre, seemed likely to arise, the best information has been diligently sought and applied; with a few grammatical or etymological remarks interspersed, which may lead the youthful student to inquire and think for himself, and may facilitate his future progress in the Latin tongue. Heyne has observed, that it is easy to say much about Virgil, but difficult to say a little well. If the difficulty were felt by this great man in the range of four or five octavo volumes, how much more sensibly must it press his humble follower, within these narrow bounds? Among the various excellencies of our poet, it has been remarked that clearness is not to be reckoned. In elucidating his text, many renowned critics have, in successive generations, applied great acuteness and unwearied industry: and what has been the result? Not simply discordance of opinion, complete, frequent, and warmly expressed, but in several instances, the suggestions of three or four widely differing solutions, too often all doubtful. Among these the Annotator's duty has been to select that which in his judgment seemed the most probable, the want of space precluding him from doing justice to the different arguments. On this head, therefore, it is incumbent on him to bespeak the favour of better-informed men, should,

by chance, these Notes attract for a moment their attention. We have all our favourite opinions and hypotheses, on disputed points; in Virgil in particular, we have many of us formed conclusions early, and not to be shaken. Even where we privately retain some doubts, it is perhaps in human nature, on these points, even to resent any attack on opinions which we favour, and believe to be well founded.

"The authorities whence the Notes are derived are frequently stated. The letters D. H. and M. show that these have been borrowed, respectively, from the Delphin, from Professor Martyn, and Heyne. The valuable body of notes on the Eclogues and Georgics, by J. H. Voss, was not procured without considerable delay and difficulty: but for the exertions of a learned friend, probably it might not have been obtained. As well on account of its scarcity, in this country at least, as because this work is still confined to its Author's native language, the Annotator has considered it as a point of honour, to avow in what instances his Notes have been benefited by the labours of this Veteran in Classical Literature, who has conferred on its lovers such various and important obligations."

53. *The Literary Bazaar. or, Poet's Council a Grand, Historic, Heroic, Serio-comic, Hudibrastic Poem, in Two Cantos With a Pic-Nic Elegy on Richard Bunsley Sheridan, Esq. By Peter Pepperpod, Esq. 8vo. pp. 63. Harper & Co.*

THERE is somewhat of originality in this application of the name of *Bazaar*; where a Conclave of Poets are supposed to be assembled for the purpose thus expressed:

"Record, O Muse! with pathos all thine own,

The valiant deeds of thy heroic sons;
Record the noble courage they have shown;

In quelling Booksellers,—and routing How, in full Conclave, they, with wisdom fraught,

Argued on means their hapless state
Spake of their wrongs with mighty depth of thought,

And pray'd Apollo Genius to befriend."

An attempt is then made (on the plan of "The Rejected Addresses") to imitate the manner and language of several of our modern Bards, some of them not unsuccessfully; and on the whole, the parodies are amusing, though to select any one of them

them might appear invidious. We would whisper, however, to this and other Authors, that, when they thus rail at Booksellers, they are censuring their best friends and steadiest patrons.

54. *A Description of the correct Method of Waltzing, the truly fashionable Species of Dancing, that, from the graceful and pleasing Beauty of its Movements, has obtained an Ascendancy over every other Department of that polite Branch of Education. Part I containing a correct explanatory Description of the several Movements and Attitudes in German and French Waltzing. By Tho. Wilson, Dancing-Master, (from the King's Theatre, Opera House) Author of "The Analysis of Country Dancing," "The Treasures of Terpsichore," and a Variety of other Works on Music and Dancing. Illustrated by Engravings, from Original Designs and Drawings, by J. H. A. Randall. 12mo. pp. 113. Sherwood & Co.*

HAVING in our last Volume paid proper consideration to Mr. Wilson's "Country Dances," we shall content ourselves with now giving only the ample title of the present work; observing merely, that it is dedicated

"To the Ladies and Gentlemen, of the King's Theatre, Opera House, of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, and of the other Theatres, and to the Teachers of Dancing, and the others who have honoured the Treatise on the correct Method of Waltzing with their patronage and support, as subscribers and otherwise.

"No work on Dancing ever having been so highly patronised as the present, I can only say, that my sense of gratitude, excited by your goodness, is so strong, as to be altogether inexpressible, and such as never can be destroyed, but must be ever held in my remembrance, and cherished with enthusiasm."

The volume is splendidly printed; and will be a curious morsel for some Bibliomaniac of the next Century.

Disapproving in toto of the art of *Waltzing*, we cannot say more of the mode of teaching it.

55. *The celebrated and fashionable Dance La Batteuse, with the various Figures correctly explained, as danced at Paris, and at all the fashionable Balls and Assemblies of the Nobility and Gentry, and also at the Author's Balls and Assemblies: clearly illustrated by Diagrams, shewing the various Movements of which it is composed. Arranged for the Pianoforte, or Violin, by Thomas Wilson, Dancing-Master. folio, pp. 11.*

THE skilful and indefatigable Mr. Wilson thus introduces *La Batteuse* :

"The great celebrity which this Dance has so generally acquired in the first circles of Fashion, and the required frequency of its introduction in all fashionable Balls and Assemblies, has rendered it necessary that every Teacher of Fashionable Dancing should become properly acquainted with it. It has however, since the introduction of it as a fashionable dance, suffered many alterations which have tended to pervert the true nature of its composition as it correctly stands. To obviate as much as possible any further innovation on this pleasing Dance, is the Author's object in laying down the correct method of its performance, by giving the proper music, pointing out where the steps and the beating should be introduced, the quantity of music required for each, and shewing by diagrams the form of the dance, and the correct manner of performing all the various movements of which it is composed."

56. *The Poor Laws England's Ruin. By a Country Overseer. 8vo. pp. 16. Sherwood and Co.*

"TO the Poor Laws," says this well-intentioned Writer, "which are generally supposed to be founded in humanity, and which have been regarded by many as the boast of the Country, must be attributed no small proportion of its present distress. Among the evils to be enumerated as proceeding from these laws must first be mentioned the Poor Rate; this Tax, unknown, I believe, to any Country except England, has gradually increased, from a very small sum, to a most enormous amount; its oppressive nature is universally acknowledged, almost all the land and houses in the Country are subject to it; it every where bears a considerable proportion to the rent, and sometimes greatly exceeds it. Large tracts of land in different parts of the country are left uncultivated in consequence of it, houses are every where wanting tenants, many of their former occupiers having removed to other countries, where this grievous tax is unknown."

After expatiating on the insufficiency of the present Laws for effecting the much-desired purposes, the benevolent Writer adds,

"The

"The greatest facility should be given to the lower orders to deposit Savings, which they might be certain of receiving again with an accumulation of interest.—Benefit Societies afford very partial advantage, and are objectionable, as they frequently fail, and always promote excess of drinking.—Banks instituted for Savings in various parts of the country, encouraged by gentlemen of the neighbourhood, have already been productive of considerable benefit, and would certainly be attended with the greatest national good, if the lower orders were conscious that they must depend on themselves in cases of emergency. The plan which would probably be the most generally beneficial is, that in every parish there should be a weekly meeting of the Clergyman, Churchwardens and Overseers, or a part of them, to receive savings to be repaid with interest.—These sums to be used for parochial purposes, until the savings of any individual may amount to a sum sufficient to be vested in Government security—when the Government, and not the Parish, would become responsible.—This plan would operate universally, and give facility to all to accumulate Savings."

57. *A Remedy for the late Bad Harvest.* 12mo. pp. 24. J. M. Richardson.

IF this Sixpenny Pamphlet in any degree answers its Title, it will be worth its weight in gold. It is certainly well intentioned; contains many sensible remarks; and gives very wholesome advice, not only to the Distributors of Public Bounty, but to the madding ranks of Society, and also to the poorer classes.

"It has pleased Providence, in the present year, to alleviate the calamity of a bad harvest by an abundance of animal food, which (except when made wastefully fat) is now unusually cheap. Here, then, a substitute may be found of the most nutritious kind, to enable the poor to reduce their consumption of bread; and it behoves the higher classes to assist them in availing themselves of this substitute, in the cheapest and most commodious form."

Seven different Receipts for the making of Soup are given—

"—the result of some experiments made in the year 1795, by James Johnston, M.D. Physician to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, and reported by him to the Hon. Adm. Waldegrave, now the Rt. Hon. Adm. Lord Radstock; a Nobleman who is ever among the foremost in judicious attempts to promote the happiness of his fellow creatures. The pre-

sent prices of the articles do not, upon the whole, differ materially from those here specified."

Three of these we shall copy.

	s.	d.
Gravy beef, 1 lb.....	0	3½
Scotch barley, 1-3d lb.	0	1
Potatoes, 2 lb.....	0	1
Onion, 1-3d lb.....	0	0½
Pepper and salt	0	0½
Bacon, 3 oz.....	0	2½

Produce four quarts 0 9

Sheep's head	0	5
Barley, ½ lb.....	0	1½
Potatoes, 3 lb.....	0	1½
Onions, ½ lb.	0	0½
Pepper and salt	0	0½
Cabbage, turnips, and carrots ...	0	1
Water, 11 pints.....	0	0

Produce six quarts 0 10

"This was superior to the other, in richness of flavour and taste, owing to the bones in the head, which were broken in pieces previous to their being put into the stew-pan.

	s.	d.
Bacon, ½ lb.....	0	4½
Barley, ½ lb.	0	1½
Onions, pepper, and salt	0	1

Produce 2 lb. 8. oz. 0 7

58. *The Young Man's Book of Knowledge containing a familiar View of the Importance of Religion, the Works of Nature, Logic, Eloquence, the Passions, Matter and Motion, Magnetism, Mechanical Powers, Hydrostatics, Barometrus, Optics, Acoustics, Electricity, Galvanism, Geometry, Geography, Astronomy, History, Chronology, &c.* By Thomas Tegg, Editor of the "Chronology, or Historian's Companion." The 4th Edition, enlarged, with an Index. 12mo. Sherwood & Co.

We have already given our opinion of this Work in Vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 250, and are glad to see that the industrious Editor continues to improve it in its progressive impressions.

"As this publication," he says, "was originally compiled with the view of dividing the profits among seven of the Editor's children, partly as a reward of their past exemplary conduct, and partly as a stimulus to future exertions; he has much reason to be grateful for the reception it has met with from the public in the rapid sale of the former Editions, as well as in the demand there has been for the present."

LITERARY

Nearly ready for Publication :

The First Part of the Polyglott Bible (announced some time since by Mr. BAGSTER, and intended to be comprised in one quarto volume), containing the *Pentateuch*, is nearly ready for delivery.

The Third Part of NEALE'S Illustrated History of Westminster Abbey is announced for publication in July.

A New Edition of "Four Letters on the English Constitution," with Additions. By Mr. G. DYER, Author of the History of the University of Cambridge.

Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's Bay, in H. M. S. Rosamond, containing some Account of the North-Eastern Coast of America, and of the Tribes inhabiting that remote region. Illustrated with Plates. By Lieut. EDWARD CHAPPEL, R. N.

Public Education ; consisting of Three Tracts, reprinted from the Edinburgh Review, The Classical Journal, and The Pamphleteer ; together with the Defence of Public Schools. By the late Dean of Westminster.

A Reply to certain Observations on the Bampton Lectures for 1815, contained in the British Critic for December 1816, and January 1817. In a Letter to the Head of a College, by REGINALD HEBER, A. M.

Owenana ; or, a Selection from the Works of Dr. OWEN. By ARTHUR YOUNG, Esq.

A Treatise, touching the Liberties of a Christian Man, written in Latin, by Doctor MARYNE LUTHER, and translated by JAMES BILL. Imprinted by R. Newbery and H. Bynnenman, 1579. Dedicated "To Lady Anne, Countesse of Warwick." With the celebrated Epistle from M. Luther to Pope Leo X. Edited by WILLIAM BENGO COLLIER, D.D. F.A.S.

Letters on some of the Events of the Revolutionary War.

Lalla Rookh ; an Oriental Romance. By Mr. T. MOORE. Accompanied with Illustrations from Paintings by Westall.

Odin, a Poem ; by the Right Hon. Sir WM. DRUMMOND. This Poem, which is connected with the most interesting era of Northern Mythology, refers principally to the Origin of the Gothic Empire.

Catalogus Avium in Insulis Britannicis habitantium ; being a Catalogue of all the British Species of Birds, with the Provincial Synonyms. By Mr. EDW. FORSTER, jun.

Eight Familiar Lectures on Astronomy, delivered at Tottenham last winter to a numerous audience of young persons. By Mr. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Author of the "Outlines of Mineralogy and Geology," &c.

The Second Volume of an Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects. By the Rev. W. KERBY, M.A. F.L.S. and W. SPENCE, Esq. F.L.S.

A Descriptive Catalogue of Recent Shells ; arranged according to the Linnean method, with particular attention to the Synonymy. By LEWIS WESTON DILLWYN, F.R.S.

Decerpta ex P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon libri ; ad optimorum exemplarum fidem recensita, Notulis sermone Auguicano exaratis illustrata, et Indice Nominum Propriorum uberrimo instructa. In usum Scholæ Glasguensis. Studio JOANNIS DYMCK. Editio altera.

Preparing for Publication :

An entirely new Translation of the New Testament into Latin. By Mr. LUDOVICO SEBASTIANI. This Translation has been made from the celebrated Alexandrian Code, consulting at the same time all the various published readings, and a great number of manuscripts, all the sacred Greek Writers, sacred Critics, Glossaries and Biblical Dictionaries. The author has also traversed the whole of Greece, and has consulted the most learned Ecclesiastics of that nation, in order to know their ancient traditions with regard to the sense of many passages.

A Key to the Old Testament, or a Summary View of its several Books, pointing out the Persons, Events, and Ordinances that were figurative of Christ and his Church ; with a more minute Detail of the Psalms and the Prophetic Writings. By the Rev. HENRY RUTHER.

A Six Weeks' Course of Prayers for the Use of Families. By the Rev. WM. SMITH, Author of "A System of Prayer."

Shakespeare and his Times ; including the Biography of the Poet ; Criticisms on his Genius and Writings ; a Disquisition on the Object of his Sonnets ; a New Chronology of his Plays ; and a History of the Manners, Customs and Amusements, Superstitions, Poetry, and Elegant Literature of his Age. By Dr. BRAKE, Author of "Literary Hours."

A fragment of the Consular Annals was found at Rome on the 29th of March, in the ruins of the Temple of Castor. It corresponds with the Tables that were found some time before, and deposited in the Capitol. They contain the names of eight of the Decemvirs, who were the authors of the Law of the Twelve Tables. — A stone is said to have been lately found in a Temple at Pompeii, on which are engraved the linear measures of the Romans.

A. N. asks, who was the person designated under the character of *Lorenzo* in Dr. Young's "Night Thoughts"? It is evident that the Booksellers have fallen into a mistake in the Preface to the last Edition, in supposing that character to be intended for his Son. Whoever he was, it is the same personage exhibited in his dying scene, in the Poem entitled "*The Centaur Restored*."

CLERICUS has lately met with an excellent Book, called "The Sum of the Christian Religion." As the Title-page is unfortunately wanting, he wishes to be informed who was the Author; and solicits a transcript of the Title-page.

R. E. R. in answer to a Correspondent E. LXXXVI. ii. 606 (under the article of the Rev. *Joseph Townsend*), inquiring whether the Lady Clarke, whom that gentleman married, was the widow of Sir Joseph Clarke, bart. acquaints him, that she was the widow of Sir John Clarke, a Captain in the Navy, who made a conspicuous figure in a transaction which took place in France many years ago, which occasioned the confinement of Lord Massareen in prison for a considerable time.

A CORRESPONDENT asks for some information respecting that remarkable Hill at Beaudesert, near Henley in Arden, in Warwickshire, which, from the Valleys which surround it, appears to him to have been principally the work of Art.

The Editor of "Annals of the Fine Arts" will excuse our not inserting his Complaint against another Periodical Work. Mr. Asperne, the Publisher of that Work, is a man of honour, and open to any fair remonstrance.

A CORRESPONDENT has observed an accident in the public papers of a glazier, falling from a window in Gray's Inn-lane, whilst seated on the horse, or instrument used in cleaning windows. He begs to ask whether this instrument could not be made more secure and safe; it is made the basis of a *Fire-escape* invented by Capt. Manby (see Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXVI. ii. 271.) S. P.

Insolvent Debtors — The recent alteration in the law respecting Insolvent Debtors, under which many persons have been remanded on grounds of fraud and gross injustice to their creditors, creates a class of permanent prisoners of most dangerous consequence to the morals of the prison. It is most earnestly suggested, if we wish to preserve honest and unfortunate debtors from contamination, that a new prison be built, or proper buildings applied, for the purpose of confining the old debtors, and some effort made to reform them. S. P.

Poor Laws. — Would it not be the safest and best step, first to equalize all the Poor-rates in a County? It seems also practicable to increase the quantity of ground round Workhouses for the inmates to cultivate; and to take on lease one-fifth part of Waste-Lands, under the Act relating to Commons. S. P.

G. H. W. Cassan observes, that "in our page 26, Saltram is stated to be the seat of *Earl Borington*; for which read *Earl of Morley*, (the title now borne by *Lord Boringdon*, since his promotion to an Earldom) — In page 82, Lieut. Powell is stated to have married *Lady Eleanor Dumbarton*, or *Dumbarton Castle*; query whether any such *Lady* exists? — The writer in page 85, strangely states that 'The supporters, the proper badges of Nobility, gave the honour of the *Peccage*, without the rank;' your readers probably were not heretofore aware of the *ennobling* effects of Supporters! — In page 90, Sir Stephen Fox is erroneously called the *founder* of the Digby family."

A. T. (in reference to our Magazine for December last, p. 495) says. "I cannot help communicating a very simple remedy for Insanity, which was given me by a very respectable Clergyman of the Establishment, with which he had recently cured a young man who was in a high state of derangement; and I had the gratification of seeing a good effect on a young lady in my own neighbourhood, who received immediate benefit from it. Though it may not perform a radical cure, yet if taken as soon as the complaint appears to be coming on, I am persuaded it will have a good effect. So inoffensive a remedy is certainly worth a trial. In great nervous irritability I doubt not but it would have its use.—An Aloe pill taken every night, and three table-spoon-full of the expressed juice of Ground-ivy in the morning fasting."

Errata in the List of H. P. LEWIS'S Subscribers (on our last Wrapper). — For Mrs. Barson, read *Mrs. Barrow*; for *his* children, read *her* children — In the Letter, p. 204, l. 28, for *them* read *then*. — A CONSTANT READER will find his question on this subject answered by looking at our last Wrapper.

The Letter of ACADEMICUS is well worth attention; but we must decline inserting it, not only on account of its length, but as it would involve us in controversy.

Miss PECKITT'S Letter came too late for this month; but shall appear in our next; — with A FRIEND TO ACCURACY; A TRUE CHURCHMAN; &c. &c. &c.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

LINES *written in April 1816.*

TAKE, dearest MARTHA, to the Realms
above

The last fond tribute of a Father's Love.

MARTHA, farewell! By Heaven's decree
we part — [heart!]

No longer throbs thy pure, thy gentle
Clos'd are those eyes where radiant lustre
glow'd; [flow'd]

Mute are the lips whence sounds seraphic
Yet not for ever mute. In kindred skies,
Thy meek Hosannahs more refin'd shall
rise. [raise]

There, with a *Seraph-ANGEL**, wilt thou
Eternal Hymns of Gratitude and Praise.

J. N.

A MONODY

To the Memory of SAMUEL WEBBE, Esq.
written for the Catch-Club, by Mrs.
ELIZA SMITH.

INVOCATION.

GENIUS of Music, hail!

Sweetest of fabled deities, descend,

Mourn o'er thy Pot'ry's tomb;

With plaintive strains of elegiac woe

Inspire thy Sons of vocal Harmony;

In sable guise array'd, within these
walls, [spring Glees,

Where oft his Catch, and mirth-in-
Have charin'd, and wrapt the soul in
extasy, [Patron dead,

With requiems sad, mourn ye your

The pious Christian and the friend
sincere!

† "Thy voice, O Harmony," attune my
lays, [praise;

My Muse, to sing in dulcet notes his
Lament his loss, tell of his matchless
fame,

Emblem his virtues, consecrate his name.

† "Glorious Apollo, from on high" look
down,

Smile on this tribute to thy fav'rite Son;

† "Bright star of genius," late in life tho'
fl'd, [the dead,

Yet, ah! too soon thou'rt number'd with
He was the glory of the ~~musical~~ train,

Who swept the lyre, with glee-delighting
strain, [high,

Or swell'd the deep-ton'd organ's notes on
In lofty anthems pealing to the sky;

Whilst o'er the keys his hallow'd fingers
flew,

His touch, his energy, 'woke raptures new.

No more on earth those fingers now will
move

Our souls to harmony, our souls to love;

* See Vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 477; Vol.
LXXXVI. i. p. 582.

† From Webbe's Glees.

Enthron'd on high he now aspires to raise
His voice, to sing his great Redeemer's
praise:

With skill divine he strikes the silver string

Of golden harp, whilst angels echoing sing,

And with loud Hallelujahs rend the skies,

Whilst tears on earth embalm the sacrifice.

Ye † "winds breathe soft," sweep gently
o'er his tomb,

And whilst ye sons of sorrow weep his doom,

May emulation fire each youthful mind

To be like him wise, learned, good, and
kind; [high;

And may your notes of praise ascend on

On cherub's wings, and soar above the sky.

Westmorland-street, Feb. 28.

FAREWELL ADDRESS

Spoken by Mr. KEMBLE at the Edinburgh
Theatre. Written by WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

AS the worn War-horse, at the trumpet's
sound, [ground—

Erects his mane, and neighs, and paws the

Disdains the ease his generous Lord assigns,

And longs to rush on the embattled lines—

So I, your plaudits ringing on mine ear,

Can scarce sustain to think our parting
near;

To think my scene's hour for ever past,

And that those valued plaudits are my last.

But years steal on; — and higher duties
crave [grave;

Some space between the theatre and the

That, like the Roman in the Capitol,

I may adjust my mantle ere I fall:

My life's brief act in public service flown,

The last, the closing scene, must be my own.

Here, then, Adieu! while yet some
well-graced parts

May fix an anchor fast in your hearts,

Not quite to be forgotten, even when

You look on better Actors, younger Men;

And if your bosoms own the kindly debt

Of old remembrance, how shall mine
forget?

Oh, how forget,—how oft I hither came

In anxious hope, how oft return'd with
fame!

How oft around your circle this weak hand
Has wav'd immortal SHAKESPEARE's magic

wand,

Till the full burst of inspiration came,

And I have felt and you have fann'd the
flame!

By memory treasur'd, while her reign
endures, [charms are your's.

These hours must live—and all their

O favour'd land! renown'd for arts and
arms,

For manly talent and for female charms,

Could this full bosom prompt the sinking
line,

What fervent benedictions now were thine!

But

But my last part is play'd, my knell is rung,
 [my tongue ;
 When e'en your praise falls faltering from
 And all that you can hear, or I can tell,
 Is—Friends and Patrons, Hail, and FARE
 YOU WELL !

SPRING.

A GAIN chill Winter's blasts are o'er,
 And Spring renews her genial reign,
 Inviting ev'ry Muse to pour
 Her praises forth in cheerful strain.

Whilst Winter's powers of late controul'd,
 And bound in ice the aged Year,
 Then Death o'er all the herbage prow'd,
 And stript the shiv'ring forest bare.

How chang'd the scene, most glorious
 change !

Renewing life Spring's influence breaths,
 As o'er the fields she's wont to range ;
 And bloom and foliage deck the trees.

Untied are Winter's icy bands,
 Again the streamlets merrily flow
 Thro' verdant meads and fertile lands,
 Where flow'rets wild are wont to grow.

The pallid primrose, violet sweet,
 Bloom with the lily of the vale,
 And all the wanderer's senses greet
 With fragrance in each passing gale.

The warbling songsters in the grove
 With cheerful notes their Maker praise ;
 And chosen pairs in mutual love
 Their mossy nests industrious raise.

Whilst Sol bedecks the meadows gay,
 The new-born lambs first try their feet,
 And soon with merry faces play,
 And answer the maternal bleat.

Now Fancy thro' the Summer roves,
 And sees it stor'd with fruitage fair,
 And rests where Autumn proudly proves
 That plenty crowns the jocund year.

Poor Atheist ! canst thou be so blind
 Not to see a hand Divine ?
 In ev'ry thing on earth we find
 'Almighty Pow'r and Wisdom shine !
 Can Chance form man, the earth, the
 seas ?

Bid tempests rise, and thunders roll ?
 And cause the ground to smile or freeze ?
 And seasons give from pole to pole ?

Vain, idle thought ! Can man believe
 In Chance there is such mighty pow'r ?
 Ah ! no ! himself he would deceive
 Sinful—he fears the judgement-hour !

C. H.

MR. URBAN,

March 31.

I TAKE the liberty of requesting you to
 insert this little Poem in your Miscel-
 lany. It is, as it is called, a real Dream,
 merely ornamented with a few trifling
 sketches of fancy. I actually dreamt that

I saw the event which I describe, repre-
 sented in a beautiful painting on a fire-
 screen. ELIZA.

The MARRIAGE of NIGHT and DAY :
A real Dream.

HIS ebon car stern Night ascended,
 And universal Nature slept—
 Save where the wretch whom grief attended,
 Mns'd o'er his bitter fate and wept !
 These eyes were clos'd in peaceful slumber,
 Forgotten ev'ry pensive care ;
 And fairy visions without number
 Floated in the shadowy fair !
 But far above them all stood tow'ring
 A figure wrapt in sable robe,
 Upon whose dusky brow sat low'ring
 Dominion over half the Globe !
 Beside him stood a lovely Maiden,
 In vestime bright of Tyrian dye ;
 Yet seem'd her heart with sorrow laden,
 'Twas dimm'd the lustre of her eye !
 Around a leanteous group assembled
 Of light-wing'd Zephyrs, passing fair—
 Full spread their glitt'ring pinions trem-
 bl'd,

And scatter'd wide the fragrant air.
 The tall gum figwe seem'd attended
 By Mutes, a vast and sombre train—
 And thus his hollow voice resounded,
 In deep-ton'd echoes o'er the plain.
 ' Fair sov'reign Queen of peerless beauty,
 Avert not thus thy looks from me !
 Lead not our subjects from their duty—
 Thou knowest well the Gods decree
 Between our fates a close alliance,
 To Night is giv'n the hand of Day !
 Then, charmer, why in bold defiance
 Would'st thou Jove's mandate disobey ?
 He ceas'd, and Hymen's torch was lighted,
 The lovely Victim was—a Bride !
 To Age and Gloom her faith was plighted,
 I mark'd her hapless lot, and sigh'd. [tion
 But oh ! ye Pow'rs, what strange dissen-
 sion from this ill-omen'd union rose !
 The friends of each in fierce contention
 strove all alliance to oppose.
 The drooping Queen's meens'd adherents
 Contemn'd their new stern-visag'd Lord,
 And with unceasing perseverance
 Their lovely Monarch's fate deplor'd.
 Resentment took the lead of Reason,—
 How shall the Muse such folly tell ?—
 Calm Night's serene oblivious season
 'Twas all their study to dispel !
 Ere the last sun-beam had departed,
 A thousand flambeaux glitter'd round ;
 And that same hour which once imparted
 To mortals weary rest profound,
 In dissipation pass'd unheeded,
 While Health and Peace for ever fled ;
 To Mirth, to sportive Grace, succeeded
 The languid pulse, the aching head.
 The subjects of the sable nation
 Indignant spurn'd this saucy train,
 And strove by bold retaliation
 Their Monarch's glory to sustain.

The

The morning sun's divine effulgence
Which decks creation's charms anew !
They now esteem'd too great indulgence,
And clos'd completely from their view.
No cheering beam of light admitted,
Play'd careless round the darken'd room ;
Nor was the taper's ray permitted
To mitigate the irksome gloom.
Their couches spread repell'd the Morning,
Whose brightest beams were shed in vain ;
And all her radiant beauties scorning,
They daily shunn'd with proud disdain !
These deadly fens have ne'er subsided,
But even to this day remain—
And yet in parties are divided
The subjects of this motley reign ;
For still at break of day retiring,
We see the Sons of Fashion fly ;
Aurora's charms no joy inspiring,
To draw from sleep the languid eye.
And still when day-light's disappearing,
The festive banquet is prepar'd
For those who, social converse cheering,
The hours of slumber disregard,
Our modern Beaux and Belles discover
Remote alliance to these Pow'rs ;
And when Night's sober reign is over,
To Sleep devote the noontide hours.
Thus by the rule of contradiction
The peaceful Night is turn'd to Day,
The cheerful Morn's with dull restriction
In Night's oblivion pass'd away. LIZA.

ENGLAND.

Written in October 1815.

By JOHN SCOTT. (See p. 340.)

DEAR native Land ! whom the free sky
rewards [ness pouring,—
With showers of bounty,—balm and fresh-
Around whose virgin breast millions of
guards
Leap angrily,—and are for ever roaring !
Great Land ! sure refuge and sole rest-
ing-place [time
For human hopes and virtues,—in the
Of powerful wickedness, and sore dis-
tress:— [more sublime !
Less than thy neighbours,—therefore
Thou separated spot, by Ancient sought,
Whence giant force, guided by gravest
thought, [of nations !
Might move the heavy world.—Thou helm
swaying their sluggish bulk,—certain
midst variations !
Thou goal of all thy time's endeavour !
Thou awful name, once heard, forgotten
never !
Sounding astonishment to Indian ears ;
Echoing o'er wilds of water to the poles ;
Where'er life licks, inspiring hopes or
fears ; [trolls,
Whose influence instructs, corrects, con-
The savage, despot, bigot,—and which
cheers, [understood,—
Like light of Heaven,—far plac'd, ill
Man's race, where blows the wind, or laves
the flood !

At this meridian moment of thy might,
Our joy is grave, as thought of ancient story,
For, like the Deluge, rises on the sight,
Covering the Earth, the flood of England's
glory !

And, oh, it spreads from pure and
sacred stream !
Afar and difficult its sources lie,
Up, 'mongst those heights of early worth,
that gleam
In the fine splendour of our morning sky.
And should the flux of ceaseless Fate
Roll o'er these shores Ruin's cold moun-
tain-wave ;
Leaving what's fairest now, most desolate,
Quenching the spirit that now burns most
brave :

Seats of Freedom,—hearths of Peace,—
Homes of Virtue,—should all cease !
Where Genius rears its noble crest
Should crawling creatures make their nest !
Oh, thought of agony ! should fade this
scene

Of cities vast, of meadows green ;
Where life with strongest pulses beats,
And shelters, bird-like, in retreats ;
Where under glorious public banners,
Temperate skies, with serious manners,
Hardiness unites with feeling,
Richest show, with chaste concealing ;
Where woman shines in all her sex's
beauty,

Shedding the beam of loveliness on duty ;
Where mind is free to try its force,
Where sentiment may take its course ;
Where self-respect is inspiration,—
And every brow bears contemplation:—
Moral Magnificence, shouldst thou de-
cay ! [yawn !

Where towers this pile should a foul chasm
Should darken'd be the brightness of this
days [dawn !—

And a long night precede some future
Thou of my soul ! These of each wish
that's purest !— [die*,—

Living and loving now,—but soon to
Should the poor^e regret of what now
seems surest,— [fly ;—

Our dust,—in winds o'er silent deserts
Or, like the powder'd wreck of Babylon,
Rest for wild animals to howl upon !

Still would the lustrous lights of Eng-
land's fame, [sphere ;
Remov'd from this, burn in a changeless
Now prais'd in act, but then adopt'd in
game ; [fear !

What's purchas'd now, then paid in holy
Scattering our bones, Destruction may
be roll'd,— [hold
The heights of British worth will still up-
Their heads above mutation,—high and
hoary,—

Telling a finish'd course, but noble story !

* "Between the writing and the pub-
lication, one of 'These' has but too well
justified the assertion 'soon to die.'"

THE GREAT DAY OF JUDGMENT.

HARK!—Hear th' Almighty God!—
The Father spake,
"Archangels, sound your trumpets! Death,
awake!

Bid all Humanity collected crowd
Around our radiant Judgment throne of
God: [pense,

Omniscient Truth its Justice will dis-
Attempt'ing Mercy with Omnipotence.
Behold!—the Son in all the Father's
might,

In unity of Godhead shining bright,
In all Heaven's attributes divine array'd,
Now comes to judge the living and the
dead."

Swift at his word, to North, East, South,
and West,

T' effect his will, the awful angels press'd,
Stretch their dread trumps, and from a
golden cloud

They blow a blast, a blast so long, so loud,
Earth's inmost centre echoes to the sound,
And yawning graves display their dead
around.

Rent is each sepulchre. The dead obey;
Through each dear mansion streams the
living day.

Regenerate man, from dust and death un-
bound,

Clad in immortal essence seems around.
An awful crisis! See, what scenes dis-
close! [repose,

Where stirs the Sinner from his last
Clings to his shell, and lingers to arise,
Hell, Heaven, bliss, torments, opening on
his eyes; [abode,

Each racks his soul, the blest or curs'd
He strives to flee the presence of his God,
Invokes the hills to hide him in their
womb, [doom,

While his own conscience antedates his
But mark the different transports of the
Just, [dust,

Who hast'ning tramples down his mortal
In his own bosom spreads celestial wings,
And soars to meet his Lord, the King of
kings, [save,

While dawning life prevents his pow'r to
And Angels stoop to lift him from his
grave.

He comes, he comes, tremendous thun-
ders roll,

Gleam lurid lightnings, mingles pole with
pole; [vide,

Huge mountains tremble, solid rocks di-
The liquid Earth recedes a rapid tide;

The Sun and Moon, the Stars, the Heavens
decay;

And melting Nature all dissolves away.

Wrapt in his Father's majesty and
might,

The Saviour comes, to judge the world
aright:

Lo! on his right th' immaculate Virgin
stands,

Around her circling th' Apostolic bands;

Tho' a celestial crown adorn her head,
And o'er her Heaven's most choice per-
fumes be shed; [throne,
Tho' guardian cherubs round her beauty
And hymning angels pay their joyous
song;

With meekly reverence she fills her place,
While tears for man suffuse her placid
face.

The Patriarch Moses, and the chosen Seed,
In proper order on the left succeed.

Mynads of Saints and Angels round Him
meet,

And all mankind lies prostrate at his feet:
His name and praise celestial harps re-
sound, [bound.

And loud Hosannahs rend the utmost
The ample page lies open to his view,
Each one receives his just, eternal due.

Hark!—List!—O God! the dread-
ful signal's giv'n; [Heaven.

Time is no more, one Hell there is, one
The Sancted Host aspires to brightest day,
And Fiends rush in, and tear the Damnd
away; [dwell,

With Sin and Death for ever doom'd to
In fire, wounds, brimstone, flames, eter-
nal Hell;

But for the Good extatic thrines are dress'd,
And then souls wait'd to eternal rest,
In Angels' guise they wing their blissful
flight, [light,

While streaming glories blaze celestial
And God unspeakable involves the sign.

A DIAPHRAGM.

Mr. URBAN,

April 3.

SIMPLE as the following lines may ap-
pear, then briefly may induce some
person to retain them in his memory.
And if so, it may arise at a convenient
season to prevent one fit of intemperance;
which circumstance would amply repay
the writer.

Abstain, O Man! abstain!—
Medicine, with all its train
Of nausea, cost, and pain,
Is trusted to in vain,
If Men will not abstain!—
On the reverse, 'tis plain
How much they save and gain,
Who fear not to abstain.

FABLE.

SAYS the Crab to her daughter, "How
awkward your gait!

Must I still preach in vain? will you
never walk straight?"

Says the daughter: "I own, my dear
Madam, 'tis true;

Yet pardon a failing I copy from you."

Now the moral from hence to be drawn
is quite plain:

Where Example is wanting, the Precept's
but vain.

P. FITZAUDBREY.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; continued from p. 264.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 24.

EARL Grosvenor observed, that another petition from Mr. Cleary, the secretary to the London Union Society, had been put into his hands, in substance the same as the petition which he had formerly offered. He trusted that the period was now come when it would be received.

Lord Harrowby said, that the document from which the Committee had drawn their conclusion that there did actually exist a London Union Society engaged in these projects, was this:—It was an address dated the 30th of October, 1816, and published by the Sheffield Union Society, established for the professed purpose of promoting Parliamentary Reform, which referred to the London Society as then existing. In that address it was stated, that the object of the society was to carry its purpose into execution by a general and national union, by co-operation with the London Union Society, and with the branches throughout the country; and the address proceeded to state, that it was absolutely necessary that there should be a radical reform, annual parliaments, and universal suffrage.

Earl Grey said, with respect to the Report, the explanation just given, shewed the danger of proceeding to legislate on matters of the highest importance—to suspend the laws upon which the liberties of the subject depended—merely on an examination of ex-parte evidence.

Lord Holland strongly condemned any attempt to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act on such vague and general charges as were to be found in the Report.

Lord Erskine observed, that the charges of treason in the Report were confined to societies called Spencean Philanthropists—visionaries who talk of dividing the land. No suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was necessary on their account: the fittest way of disposing of them would be to place them in private mad-houses.

Earl Grey then moved, that the petition be referred to the same Lords who composed the Secret Committee, that they might examine witnesses, and report their opinion to the House.—Motion negatived by 74 to 23.

Viscount Sidmouth, on moving the second reading of the bill to enable his Majesty to secure and detain in custody persons suspected of designs against his Majesty's person and government, commented upon the prominent parts of the Re-

GENT. MAG. April, 1817.

port. The Committee had presented the conclusions and results of their investigation, instead of detailing information, necessarily of a secret nature, and producing documents which would put to hazard the safety of individuals. These seditious papers had been spread over the country in a profusion scarcely credible, and with an industry without example: every town in the manufacturing districts was overflowed by them, and scarcely a cottage had escaped the perseverance of the agents of mischief. Many prosecutions were now pending. The circumstances that marked the atrocious character and designs of the meeting in Spa-fields, did not come to the knowledge of ministers until three weeks before the meeting of Parliament. It was a great satisfaction to him to inform the House, that it would not be necessary or just to extend the operation of the bill to Ireland.

The Marquis of *Wellesley* observed that this was a crisis, which at once called for all the fortitude of the people and all the energy of the Government: he was ready to allow that the state of the popular mind was exactly such as had been described by one of the greatest statesmen of any age or country—he meant, that general distress had produced general discontent. The statesman to whom he alluded had said, that “the matter of sedition was of two kinds, poverty and discontent:” and of this matter of sedition he was willing to admit that there was an abundant supply: though, as to the sedition itself, he did not think the proof was so evident. Let it be proved, however, that the country was in danger, and he would ask where was the man who would not say that even a great evil ought to be sustained in order to prevent a greater.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in reviewing the Report, took the same line of argument as Lord Sidmouth, contending for the necessity of vigorous measures.

Earl Grey contended generally that the existing laws were sufficient to punish both sedition and blasphemy.

The Duke of *Sussex* observed, that he was present at the greatest part of the examinations of the rioters, and the result he had heard was this:—The whole subscription amounted to the enormous sum of ten pounds. The ammunition was contained in an old stocking; there were about 50 balls, none of which fitted the pistols, and 1lb. of powder: such was this mighty

mighty plan of insurrection; but he could not allow mole-hills to be magnified into mountains. The duty of an honest man was to vote only on that side on which his conscience lies, and therefore he should sit down in voting against the measure, (*Hear!*)

Lords Grenville and Holland spoke shortly against the Bill; and the Duke of Gloucester in support of it.

The House then divided on the motion for the second reading, when it was carried in the affirmative by 150 to 35. The Bill was then read a second time, committed, reported, read a third time, and passed.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Castlereagh concluded a very long speech on the subject of the Report, by proposing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; secondly, to extend the provisions of the Act of 1795 to the security of the person of the Prince Regent; thirdly, to embody in one Act the provisions of the former Acts against seditious meetings in two branches: one against tumultuous meetings, and the other to regulate the debating societies, taking the provisions of the 39th of the King, against all societies administering illegal oaths, and all those bound together by secret affiliations; also to make the appointment of a delegate from one society to another a proof of their affiliation (*hear!*) He hesitated not to contend, that the provisions of the law ought to be permanent against aggregating societies, and trusted the House would see it made effectual. But he did not wish the law against debating societies and seditious meetings to remain in force longer than the necessity of the case; therefore he had taken a shorter period than formerly. He hoped that the sense of Parliament, and the sound and discerning part of the community, would make the prevailing absurdities fall to the ground with rapidity. Though the theories were of so absurd and disgusting a character, yet they were dangerous enough to call on Parliament to act with a vigilant and determined hand, to relieve the public mind from the bondage of desperate men, countenanced too much by the conduct of men of higher rank and importance (*Hear!*) They must, therefore, be prompt and efficacious. On these grounds, then, he exercised this painful act of duty arising out of the Report. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill for more effectually preventing seditious meetings.

Mr. Ponsonby had concurred with the Committee in their Report, and was prepared to give his assent to all the measures, except the suspension of the Ha-

beas Corpus Act, to which he was decidedly adverse.

Sir F. Burdett objected to all the measures proposed. It was not, he said, the Spenceans who ought to be feared, but the *Expenceans* in that House, that really and effectually took away the property of the people.

Mr. Elliot said, that we had at present but a choice of evils; that no one would willingly go into such measures as were then before the House, but he conceived they were now called for by the necessity of the case. The point at issue he understood to be this, whether or not, when a number of individuals pervert the rights and privileges of the Constitution to its danger, may not those rights be for a time suspended?

Mr. Lamb, Sir William Garrow, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Canning, spoke at great length on the same side; they were replied to by Mr. Brougham, Sir Samuel Romilly, and Lord Cochrane. The motion being put, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to suppress seditious meetings, there appeared, for the motion 190; against it 14. The Bill was read a first time; as were also the several other bills, as proposed by Lord Castlereagh.

Lord Cochrane moved, that a petition should be read which within ten minutes had been put into his hand. It came from an individual who was ready to prove at the bar of the House, the falsehood of certain imputations on the publick that had lately appeared in the journals as the Report of the Secret Committee. He (Lord C.) thought there could be no doubt, that allegations of this nature should be examined before the House proceeded to suspend the liberties of the country. The individual in question stated, that Lord Sidmouth knew beforehand the proposals and intentions of the parties who excited the tumult at Spafields; that certain instruments, resembling pike-heads, had been ordered, by a person in the dress of a game-keeper, to be made at the shop of one Bentley; that those instruments were nothing more nor less than spikes, for securing the head of a fish-pond against marauders; that certain police-officers had come to this same Bentley, and had ordered him to fabricate some more spikes similar to those he had made for the game-keeper; and that these imitations, fabricated by such orders, were the pike-heads produced before the Committee of Secrecy. The petition contained much other curious matter, for the truth of which he (Lord C.) did not hold himself responsible; but he thought that it ought to be examined into, and a committee appointed for the purpose; because it would be satisfactory, that the proceedings of the House should be grounded on truth, or that.

that, if the allegations contained in the petition were false, the individual who had attempted thus to impose on the House should be severely punished for his contempt of their proceedings. It appeared to him a most extraordinary circumstance, that though a private person, when accused, was allowed to exculpate himself in the best manner he could, the whole people of England should be condemned, unheard, by a selected Committee (and all knew how Committees were selected). This was so extraordinary and unjust, that he there, in his seat, protested against it; and he trusted the House would not sanction such a proceeding by its vote, when it was notorious that no serious disturbances had taken place. It was true, that a small body, calling themselves Spenceans, had meditated an attack on the property of the country; but they were not above 100 in number, even in the opinion of the Lord Mayor; that a few desperate individuals might have evil designs he had no doubt, but that the Constitution was in danger from any such wretched individuals, no one could seriously imagine. The petitioner himself, on his way to the Spa-fields meeting, met those coming from it who were said to have hired the waggon from which such inflammatory speeches had been made: that it was extraordinary that the Courier should have stated those resolutions to have been made as part of the proceedings of the meeting, which were absolutely rejected by the petitioner, and which ministers were in possession of long before the meeting. It was averred in the petition, that so far from Spa-fields having been fixed on with any settled design, that Palace-yard was the place originally chosen for the meeting; from whence there could have been no design for attacking the Bank or the Tower.

The petition from Henry Hunt, of Middleton Cottage near Audover, was then read. It stated in substance, that the petitioner had been the mover of several petitions which had been favourably received by both Houses of Parliament, and of one in particular as the Spa-fields meeting, which had been received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; that he had lately read the Report of the Secret Committee, which, as far as he was able to disentangle it, endeavoured to show that Spa-fields had been chosen as the centre for an attack on the Bank and on the Tower; and that at the second meeting, the banners of revolution had been unfurled, and an insurrection actually begun. That pike-heads had actually been fabricated, and delegates appointed from different meetings in the country. With respect to the first allegation, the petitioner, as he could not know the thoughts of men, could say

nothing; but he trusted a simple narration would remove all suspicion from those who were principally concerned in the business of the day. The petitioner, while in the country, had received a letter from Preston, requesting his attendance at a meeting to be held at Spa-fields; he wrote to know the object of the meeting, and received for answer an advertisement dated from the Carlisle Arms, and addressed to the distressed mechanics, mariners, and others of the metropolis. Petitioner hesitated not to accept the invitation, and attended the meeting: he found there a memorial ready prepared, which a stranger put into his hands. Petitioner, finding it contained propositions he could not approve, and, among others, one to lead the people to Carlton House, refused to accede to it, and moved instead, that a petition should be presented by himself to the Prince Regent. John Dyer had furnished Mr. Gifford, the magistrate, with a copy of the other resolutions, which were in the hands of Lord Sidmouth before the meeting was convened; so that whatever took place was owing to the connivance of those who knew beforehand what would be proposed. With respect to the second allegation in the Report of the Committee, there was nothing like previous concert in the transactions of the meeting. A second day had been appointed without any decided preference, but only with a view to the probable meeting of Parliament: at that meeting the petitioner was to carry down the Prince Regent's answer to the petition that had been presented him: the petitioner had informed Lord Sidmouth of this, who, so far from making any objection, or advising petitioner not to do so, said that petitioner's presence appeared to have prevented mischief; so that his Lordship could have had no desire to prevent the meeting. The petitioner, and others connected with him, had nothing to do with the unhappy disturbances on the day of the Spa-fields meeting. He met the rioters on his way to the meeting, and proceeded to the strongest resolutions against violence and tumult; so that at a third meeting, much more numerous than either of the preceding, every thing passed off in the most orderly manner. As to the pike-heads, he was ready to shew that a person of the name of Bentley had been employed by a game-keeper to make spikes for the preservation of fish in a fish-pond; that the first set succeeding extremely well, more had been ordered; and that, after this, Bentley had been sent for to Bow-treet, and ordered to make others similar as a copy of what he had furnished the game-keeper with. Delegates from Hampten Clubs having been mentioned, the petitioner begged to shew that

that they were not termed delegates, but deputies; that they had met only three times, and that in an open room to which newspaper reporters were admitted; that they had separated by an absolute dissolution, and not by an adjournment; nor were they to meet again in March, as was alleged in the Report of the Committee. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

February 25.

On a petition being presented, praying for a reduction of the duty on wine, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declared that, under existing circumstances, no reduction could be made on the duty on wine.

Sir *Matthew Ridley* made his promised motion for an address to the Throne, to reduce the number of the Lords of the Admiralty, in such a way as was not incompatible with public safety, and was most suitable to the exigencies of the time. The principal speakers against the motion were Lord *Castlereagh*, Messrs. *Croker*, *Canning*, *Huskisson*, and *Law*; in support of it, Messrs. *Brougham*, *Bankes*, and *Warre*, and Lord *Althorpe*.

On a division the motion was negatived by a majority of 56

February 26.

Lord *Castlereagh* having moved the first reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill; Mr. *Bennett* expressed his surprise that the noble Lord should not have adduced a syllable in support of a Bill, which was to take from the people, not a trial by jury only, but all trial. It should be remembered that in the face of a Report made in 1794, and another in 1812, both by Secret Commissioners, the persons accused by them were, when tried, acquitted, and the testimony of nine-tenths of the witnesses proved to be false. He suspected that the present Report was founded on similar evidence. The idea of a handful of armed rioters taking the barracks by surprise—also the Tower and the Bridges, was too ridiculous to dwell upon. And who were these conspirators? what were their means? Six men in a wagon, with a stocking full of ammunition! He dared any Member of the Committee to say that there was one nobleman, one gentleman implicated, or even any of the middle classes of society.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* said, he had given evidence before the Committee. Early in January he learnt that secret meetings had been held in Glasgow; that a conspiracy was organized there; and that the members were bound by a secret oath.

Sir *Francis Burdett* said; if the present motion passed, he should propose in the Committee some clause against the torture of prisoners who might be the victims of

this measure; so that, if their personal liberty was to be restrained, they should endure nothing more. It might be said, that it was sought to suspend the Act but for a short time; but no man who appreciated the value of liberty, or knew the horrors of a dungeon, could consider any time short that was passed in a prison.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in reply, said, the Hon. Baronet's speech was not made to convince the House, but was addressed to persons in another place.—Being called to order, the Speaker said that all speeches made within those walls must be considered as delivered only to the House.

Messrs. *F. Lewis*, *Wynne*, *Wrottesley*, and *Courtenay*, spoke in favour of the Bill; Lords *Russell*, *Althorpe*, and *Ranchiffe*, with Sir *S. Romilly* and Mr. *Ponsonby* against it. The second reading was ultimately carried by 273 to 98—Majority, 175.

February 27.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that the House do go into a Committee on the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill. Messrs. *Curwen* and *Marryat* spoke against it, and Messrs. *Grenfell* and *Lockhart* in its defence. The House then resolved itself into a Committee. The blanks were filled up, and the Report was brought up.

February 28.

Sir *James Shaw* presented a petition from the Common Council of London against the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus, which Sir James considered as unnecessary.

Mr. *Brougham* presented a petition from Liverpool on the same subject.

On the third reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, Messrs. *Bankes*, *W. Quin*, *Potheroe*, *Lambe*, the *Lord Advocate*, the *Attorney General*, and Sir *Arthur Pigott*, spoke in favour of the Bill; Messrs. *M. A. Taylor*, *Lyttleton*, *W. Smith*, *Tierney*, Sir *S. Romilly*, and Lord *G. Cavendish*, spoke against it. The third reading was then carried, on a division, by 265 to 103; majority 162.

Mr. *Ponsonby* moved a clause which went to limit the duration of the Bill to the 20thth May, which was negatived by 239 to 97.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 3.

Lord *Holland* wished to be informed by the noble and learned Lord (Eldon) on the woolsack, whether an individual, unfortunately detained in any prison by order of government, under the power given by the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, would have the means allowed him of petitioning Parliament; or, if that should be thought to involve too much publicity, at least of petitioning the Sovereign. He was the more desirous of being informed upon this

this point, because knowing the kind of regulation that was enforced in some prisons, it was of essential importance that an individual, placed in the situation he had alluded to, should not be debarred from the free exercise of the right of making an application to the Government respecting the circumstances of his case.

The *Lord Chancellor* said, that every individual arrested on suspicion of treason, by order of Government, and detained under the provisions of this Bill, had in his favour the presumption of law, which always supposed every person under accusation to be innocent, until proved to be guilty; and as far as he could answer a general question, every individual in that situation had the right of petitioning either the Sovereign or the Parliament, a right which the gaoler, in whose custody he was, had no right to deprive him of. He must observe, at the same time, that this privilege would not be allowed to be asserted as a mere colourable pretext with a view to other objects.

The *Earl of Rosslyn* complained that the Bill was unnecessary. The amendments made in the Bill by the House of Commons were then agreed to; and a message was ordered to be sent to the House of Commons to acquaint them therewith.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Booth Wilbraham* presented a petition from the hundred of Blackburn, in Lancashire, complaining of the attempts made by designing persons to mislead and to instigate them to measures subversive of the Government and Constitution.

Mr. *Cawthorne* said, that with respect to the meeting at Preston, it had, no doubt, been regularly convened, but the doors of the hall had hardly been opened, when in rushed a rabble of cotton spinners and weavers, and others of the very lowest order of the people.

Some discussion took place on the second reading of the Seditious Assembly Bill. The *Solicitor General* said that meetings called by Lords Lieutenants, Justices of the Peace, or the Mayor, Aldermen, or other officers of a Corporation, or division of a Corporation, would not be affected by this Bill. Another opening to petitioning was left; for on a requisition being signed by seven resident householders, a meeting might at any time or place be convened; but the justices who attended at such meeting would be authorised to declare it an unlawful assembly, if it proceeded to discuss any subject tending to alter matters of state, without the authority of King and Parliament. Another regulation was, that any person propounding matters of that sort, or propounding any seditious matter, might be

taken up for so doing. All those regulations were precisely similar to what had been introduced into the Bill of 1797. The first object of the measure, therefore, was to prevent any meetings or assemblies of above 50 persons, except such meetings of Corporate Bodies, &c. as he had already mentioned, and except such as were called together upon a notice signed by seven householders. In the Committee, however, it was his intention to propose a clause to prevent those meetings, so convened by seven householders, from being adjourned, and to prevent their being held at any other time or place than should be at first specified, by way of adjournment. A second object of the Bill would be to prevent the existence of debating societies, lecture-rooms, reading-rooms, &c. for admission to which money was received. He should further observe, that the 39th of the King had for its object to suppress by name certain Societies, whose existence was regarded as prejudicial and detrimental to the State; it also declared other societies to be unlawful which were constituted in a particular way, such as imposing oaths, engagements, tests, declarations, &c. or having branches, divisions, employing delegates, &c. Another object of the Bill would be to suppress a particular society or societies, calling themselves Spenceans, or Spencean Philanthropists. If ever there was a society, the doctrines of which were utterly subversive of every well-regulated state, subversive of all property, order, and good government, it was that society. At the present moment there was an immense number of persons who belonged to it; and therefore, without inquiring whether it employed delegates or not, it was condemned by the very doctrines which it promulgated, and was rendered as unlawful as any Corresponding Society that ever existed. With respect to the using of delegates or missionaries, he was aware that many societies of the most exemplary kind did so: he believed the Quakers had persons who visited their different communities in that character, though under a different appellation, and therefore it would be a provision in the Act, to except from its operation all societies constituted for charitable or religious purposes. The Hon. and learned Gentleman then concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill.

Messrs. *Bennet and Calvert*, Sir *F. Burdett* and Lord *Cochrane*, were decidedly averse to the Bill.

Mr. *Baring* remarked that the Report said much of the prevalence of blasphemous doctrines. He believed the reverse was the case—that religious feelings existed very generally amongst the great body of the people—that with some it might

might be considered a period of enthusiasm, from a desire to dive into unfathomable mysteries, but that at all events there was no disposition to throw contempt on the venerable precepts of religion.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 4.*

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill. The King's Bench Bill was read a second time, after a few words from the Lord Chancellor, stating the object of it to be to allow one Judge of the Court to sit in another place to decide upon the justification of bail, whilst the other business of the court proceeded in the mean time before the other three judges.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Sharp* presented a petition from Mr. James Davison, who was committed to prison by order of Christophe, heavily ironed and tortured for several days by thumb screws. At length his life being considered to be in danger, and the other British residents at Cape Henry having made frequent and spirited remonstrances against his detention, he was liberated.

March 5.

A long discussion took place this day respecting the scarcity of food in Ireland, when Mr. *Peel*, on account of the expectations and great alarm it would create, declined supporting any measure having inquiry for its object, stating at the same time that the Irish Government had taken all the means in its power to guard against the dangers of scarcity, by taking on themselves the responsibility of admitting American flour, which the law did not permit. Mr. *Peel* said in conclusion, that government were decidedly averse to stopping the distillers from using corn.

A short conversation then took place between Mr. *Brougham* and Mr. *Wellesley Pole*. The latter admitted that the execution of the King's head on the half crown had disappointed his expectation; but said, while he belonged to that department, he would not relax his efforts until public expectation had been realized. The Bank of England, he also stated, had sent bullion to the Mint to be coined into guineas, in order, at the appointed time, to resume their payments in cash.

March 7.

Mr. *Calcraft* was nominated to the Finance Committee, in the room of Mr. *Tierney*, who is indisposed. Mr. *Calcraft* then presented petitions from the parishes of Langton and Swanage, in Dorsetshire, complaining of the poor rates. One of these parishes had only 576 inhabitants, and 419 of them were receiving parish re-

lief. The rates amounted to 18 or 19 shillings in the pound. The other petition was from a parish which contained 1300 inhabitants, not one in seven of whom were independent of parish aid. Here those rateable to the poor paid a guinea in the pound. In one of these parishes every farmer had given notice to quit, and in the other several, so that the rate next year would fall heavier on those who remained. Private charity (particularly a liberal donation from Lord Eldon) had for a short time ameliorated the evil; but the subscription which had been raised, would be exhausted the 22d of this month. He should move that these petitions be referred to the Committee on the Poor Laws; at the same time, he must regret that there was no equalization of these burdens over all classes of property. The fundholder should be made liable to the assessments which affected those less able to pay them.

Lord *Castlereagh* said, he wished to make only one observation on this subject. The House and the country ought always to keep in view, that a great proportion of the wages of labour of the country were paid out of the poor's rates. The farmers, from a system, the bad effects of which had been already too much felt, had been long in the habit, in many parts of the country, of paying a great proportion of the wages of farming labour in the shape of poor's rates. This accounted in a great measure for the rapid rise in the amount of the poor's rates from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to upwards of seven millions. He was convinced that in cases where 19s. or 20s. in the pound were paid for poor's rates, 15s. of that would be found to be wages paid in the shape of poor's rates. The country could not in any other sense, have supported such a load of taxes.

Mr. *Cazen* observed, that with respect to the fundholders, it was indeed true that a great part of the property of the country, for want of means of coming at it, had hitherto escaped from bearing its share. The more he contemplated the subject, the more he was convinced that the House ought, before they separated, to take some measures for subjecting the fundholders to their share of the burdens of the poor's rates, without which it would be found impossible to continue to relieve the distresses of the country.

Sir *C. Burrell* said, he was convinced that when the fundholder was trenched upon, and through him honour and public faith were violated, the present distress would be increased tenfold. He augured much from the present state of the funds, which held out a reasonable expectation that the monied interest would assist the landholders by way of mortgage, which could not be hoped for when the funds

afforded

afforded 5 per cent. on money invested. He was convinced that any interference with the fund-holder, would therefore be an injury to the land-holder also (*Hear !*) He was surprised that the Member for Carlisle (Mr. Curwen), who was remarkable for sound sense, should have joined in so wild a theory as the proposal for breaking faith with the creditor. He thought it would be most desirable to increase the circulating medium, which would give a facility to the employment of the labouring classes throughout the kingdom, and would do more to restore prosperity than any remedies which had been proposed.

Mr. Lockhart said, he was anxious to correct an erroneous idea which a noble Lord (Cochrane) had either expressed or implied, namely, that it was in contemplation, by way of reform in the Poor Laws, to propose to refuse relief to able bodied men who were without employment. No such idea was entertained, he believed, by any Member of the House, and certainly not by any Member of the Committee on the Poor Laws, the idea entertained by the Committee, was to encourage industry, but by no means to refuse relief when industry was found unavailing. He agreed in what had been said by the noble Lord (Castlereagh), as to the bad effects of mixing up poor's rates with the wages of labour, but he denied that this system had been voluntary on the part of the landlords.

Mr. Brougham protested as well against the proposal of the noble Lord (Cochrane) as that of the Hon. Baronet, who had professed so much abhorrence of the noble Lord's proposition. The difference between the noble Lord's project for reducing the interest of the debt, and the Hon. Baronet's proposal for increasing the quantity of the circulating medium, was only the difference between two modes of bankruptcy, or, as had been well expressed by a celebrated writer on these subjects, the difference between secret fraud and open violence. The distresses in the manufacturing districts were under-rated; for the average rate of wages was not more than 3s.

The petitions were brought up and read.

March 10.

On the motion of Mr. Bennett, the Committee on the Police of the Metropolis was revived. Mr. Bennett presented a petition from several colonists in New South Wales, complaining generally of the mode in which the Laws were administered in the Colony, and particularly of the unjust and oppressive conduct of the present Governor.

Ordered to lie on the table.

In a Committee of Supply, Lord Palmerston moved for several sums, and a vote for 121,000 men, including the Army in France. Granted.

In conversation, Mr. Vansittart stated that Government had saved 600,000*l.* on the interest of Exchequer Bills, and that a farther issue of these Bills was probable.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 11.

Earl Grosvenor concluded a prefatory speech on the subject of sinecures, useless places, &c. by moving the four following propositions: 1st, that sinecures should be abolished after the expiration of the lives during which they were at present held; 2d, that useless places should be abolished forthwith, or properly regulated; 3d, that places or offices should no more be granted in reversion, and then, 4th, he should propose a regulation in favour of some reform.

The speakers against the motion were the Earl of Liverpool and the Earl of Lauderdale; for it, Lord Holland, Lord St. John, and Earl Darnley.

The motion was negatived by 45 to 5.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir W. Geary presented a petition from the freeholders and inhabitants of the County of Kent, praying for retrenchment, and reform in Parliament.

Mr. E. Knatchbull said it was signed by the Sheriff alone, and must therefore be considered as the petition of that individual: it did not speak the sense of the County, and scarcely that of the meeting, by a part only of whom it was adopted.

Mr. Peel obtained leave to bring in a bill, the object of which was to introduce into disturbed districts in Ireland an efficient Police, and render less necessary, on ordinary occasions, the services of the military. Mr. Peel stated that the army would be reduced from 25,000 to 22,000 men.

March 12.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a vote of 18 millions of Exchequer Bills for the service of 1817. The Chancellor intimated that it was his intention to pay off the unfunded debt of Ireland by Exchequer Bills raised in this country, the interest of which would be only four per cent. while in Ireland it was five per cent. —Agreed to.

A short conversation took place respecting whether the House could receive 527 reform petitions, 468 of which were printed, 28 drawn up in language deemed to be disrespectful, and the others not signed.

Sir F. Biddell and Lord Cochrane complained of so few Members being present: they had mostly retired to dinner, and left the

the petitions of the people of England neglected.

Mr. *Bathurst* said, that the Members knew what kind of petitions they were, and they had accordingly retired.

The 527 petitions were then all rejected.

March 13.

Mr. *Brougham*, after a most eloquent and dispassionate speech on the state of the manufactures and commerce of the country, the length of which precludes the possibility of our giving even an outline, moved: "First, That the manufactures of the country are in a state of unexampled difficulty, that demanded the most serious attention of the House.—2d. That that difficulty is materially increased by the system of restrictive policy, pursued with respect to Foreign Powers, which ought to be rescinded.—3d. That it is further increased by the severe taxation under which the country suffers, and which ought to be removed by every possible means.—4th. That the system of foreign policy pursued by the British Government has not been such as to obtain for this country those advantages with respect to trade and manufactures, to which the just influence of Great Britain fairly entitled her." The first resolution having been put from the chair,

The Hon. *F. Robinson* saw that no possible good could result from the adoption of this motion: he would beg leave to move, as an amendment, that the House should pass to the other orders of the day.

After the question upon the amendment had been put from the chair, Mr. *Brougham* begged to explain that in what he had said of the watch trade and unemployed tailors, he meant merely to advert to them as developing some of the general symptoms of prevailing distress.

Mr. *C. Grant* thought that the object of the motion was to criminate his Majesty's Ministers on their foreign policy. On this ground he would oppose it.

Lord *Castlereagh* said he was willing to go along with the Hon. and Learned Gentleman in admitting the existence of a great degree of distress; but the latter part of his speech was rather directed to wound the Government, than to point out the mode of relieving the people.

After an able reply from Mr. *Brougham*, the House divided. For Mr. *Brougham*'s motion—63; against it, 118; majority 55.

March 17.

In a Committee of the whole House on the East India Trade Act, Mr. *Robinson* submitted a resolution that the privilege of trading to the East Indies should be communicated to Malta and Gibraltar: the resolution was read a second time.

Mr. *R. Ward* stated that the ordinary and extraordinaries of the Ordnance Estimates were in the aggregate 749,000*l.* The charge for the ordinary service was this year 538,000*l.* which was less than the former estimate by the sum of 135,000*l.* The extraordinaries amounted to 211,000*l.* leaving a reduction under this head of expence of 104,000*l.* He concluded by moving for a sum of 248,000*l.* for the service of the Ordnance till the 30th of June 1817.

Mr. *Bennet* noticed that the Ordnance Board had forbidden map-sellers and others from making any copies of the trigonometrical surveys of the country taken at the public expence. This appeared to him to be acting in the spirit of a peddling trader, rather than of a public department. Many could not afford to purchase the original chart, and by this prohibition the general object of utility would be defeated. It was not upon this principle that foreign Governments acted. In Paris any one might go to the map-board, and see not only those which were, but those which were not published.

Mr. *Ward* said that by preventing these surveys being pirated, they would produce 10,000*l.* annually, and effect a saving to that amount.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 18.

Lord *Holland* moved for papers connected with the treatment of Napoleon Buonaparte at St. Helena. Humanity alone, observed his Lordship, might justify such a motion; but the chief, if not the only motive for bringing the subject before then Lordships, was a regard to the character of the Country, of Parliament, and of the Crown. The heads of complaint made by his Lordship, were, 1st, that the liberty allowed to Buonaparte of riding and walking to several parts of the island, had of late undergone considerable restriction. 2d, That he was not permitted to receive such books, journals, newspapers, and public prints, nor to subscribe for such publications as he thought proper. 3. That Buonaparte had been refused permission to send a sealed letter to the Prince Regent. 4. That the expence of Buonaparte's establishment had been curtailed from 20,000*l.* to 8000*l.*; and he had been told that this country could afford no more, therefore he must find the other 12,000*l.* himself. His Lordship then observed, that if an extraordinary expence was necessary, it should be kept in view, that it was owing to the place where Buonaparte was confined; and it was unworthy of a great country, first to say, "I will place you in a situation where a great expence is necessary;" and then to come like a beggar and say, "You yourself must be at the greater part of that expence." The Noble Lord concluded

concluded by declaring, that documentary evidence would be the best confutation of the reports that had been spread, and therefore he should not satisfy his own mind without moving for, 1st, Copies of all the instructions to the Governor or Governors of St. Helena, as to the personal treatment of Napoleon Buonaparte. 2d, Extracts of all such parts of the correspondence as had passed between Napoleon Buonaparte and the Secretary of State, relative to the expences of Buonaparte's establishment. 3d, Copies of such letters or applications of Buonaparte to the Governor or Governors of St. Helena, with the answers of the Governor, as had been received by the Secretary of State. 4th, Copies of all such dispatches as had been transmitted to the Secretary of State, relative to the intercourse claimed by Napoleon Buonaparte to be allowed between his place of residence and other parts of the island, with any remarks by Napoleon on that subject. 4th, Copies of any dispatches to the Secretary of State relative to applications by Napoleon Buonaparte to the Prince Regent.

Earl Bathurst contended at great length, that the restrictions imposed on Buonaparte by Sir Hudson Lowe, were justified by the instructions which he had received from Ministers, and which were absolutely necessary to ensure his detention. He was, however, still allowed about ten miles of airing-ground. His orders for books to the amount of 1500*l.* had been executed; but some of them being on military subjects, and very scarce, could not be procured, either in England or France. It had been thought proper to withhold Newspapers from him, because attempts had been made to correspond with him through their medium. All letters sent by him or his attendants were previously read, not by subaltern Officers, but by Sir Hudson Lowe himself. Government intended that his allowance should be 12,000*l.* yearly. Seeing no ground for the motion, he should oppose it.

The Marquis of Buckingham and Earl Darnley, though in the habit of voting with Lord Holland, thought the statement of Lord Bathurst satisfactory.—The motion was negatived without a division.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

A new tragedy, called *Germanicus*, produced for the first time at the *Theatre Francais*, on the 22d ult. excited distractions and tumults which evince more forcibly the internal situation of France than even the fiercest discussions that have taken place during the present Session in the Chamber of Deputies. The Author of the piece was M. Arnault, brother of M. Regnault de St. Jean Angely, who is now in exile at Brussels. M. Arnault had been received into favour by Louis XVIII.; but deserting him on the return of Buonaparte, he was, on the King's return, placed on the proscribed list, and exiled. The revolutionary party had long been apprised of the coming-out of the piece, and that it contained a number of passages alluding to the situation of Buonaparte; and accordingly they mustered in great numbers on the first night of the performance. Every expression that reminded them of their favourite, was received with rapture; and as they were by far the strongest party, the Bourbonists did not attempt to stem the tide. When, however, at the end of the play, the Buonapartists called for the name of the Author, which was a secret to no one, a sort of O. P. contest ensued, and the pit was the grand scene of action. There was a mutual flourishing of canes and manual menaces. A battle took place, during which the timid scrambled over the orchestra, and

got upon the stage; at last a number of gendarmes entered the pit, and soon restored quiet: joining the strongest party, they treated as criminal all those who dared to hiss. 'Falma came forward, and said, that the Author wished to conceal his name. The immense number of gendarmes who appeared prove clearly that the dispute was expected; and the side they took gives rise to many conjectures. Some duels, and imprisonment of officers, have taken place. The play has been since withdrawn by order of the Ministers; whose conduct in permitting such a piece to be acted at all, seems to excite no little surprise and astonishment. — It is said, that five hundred half-pay officers afterwards proceeded to the garden of the Thuilleries in an ill-humour, but were persuaded to disperse.

Stage-coaches, built on the English model, began to run from Paris to St. Denis and Versailles on the 3d instant.

The French Papers, speaking of the religious rites observed at Easter, stated, that the Holy Supper was to be represented in the Thuilleries; and a dozen children were to perform the parts of the Apostles.

The Paris Papers state, that M. Rioust, for writing a pamphlet entitled *Carnot*, has received sentence of two years imprisonment, a fine of 10,000 francs, to be deprived during ten years of the exercise of civil and family rights, to be placed for five

five years under the surveillance of the police, and to give bail to the amount of 10,000 francs.

The estate of Valençay is erected into a Majorat, in favour of Prince Talleyrand (to whom it belongs), with the title of Duke. He will, however, preserve the style of Prince; and his brother, his heir-apparent, to whom there is remainder of the title of Duke, will now be called Duke of Valençay.

SWITZERLAND.

We find, in the *Journal des Debats*, an article from Lausanne, of the 11th April, which draws a truly heart-rending picture of the miseries endured by the unfortunate inhabitants of Switzerland, through the pressure of absolute famine. A little pamphlet has been published by the Minister Heer, entitled "A Project for bringing Succour to the unexampled Distresses of the Poor in the Canton of Glaris." The benevolent Author there traces the evil to an excessive population; for which sustenance cannot be found within its scanty territory. The most industrious labourer cannot, by incessant toil, earn the means of supporting nature; and if the whole soil of some districts were divided amongst the people, each family would not be possessed of sufficient to yield them potatoes for more than two months in the year. The consequences of this deplorable visitation are described with dreadful force: skeletons of men devour the most disgusting victuals, for which they contend with the unclean brutes themselves. They have no defence from heat or cold. The old, the infants, the parents, and their offspring, of various families, a prey to thirst, disease, and desperation, occupy in crowds the same chamber, and taste no food within their parched lips but a fetid and contagious atmosphere. Nor are these represented to be the only sources of affliction. There is a point in human wretchedness beyond which man too often ceases to feel himself an accountable being. Extraordinary distresses are often in the individual the origin of great transgressions; and, when they spread themselves widely through the mass of a people, they never fail to tinge it deeply with depraved and irreligious habits. This decay of the moral principles, in sympathy with the failure of the physical powers, has added another horror to those which surround the once upright and happy Swiss. The reverend author of the little work above-mentioned declares, that misery has brought in her train a total and boundless immorality, extinguishing every sentiment of virtue; that the children, for want of necessary clothing, are debarred of all religious instruction; and that Christianity, which we are so desirous to plant in distant regions,

is on the point of perishing at home. The sole remedy—visionary, we are afraid—which seems to present itself to this afflicted people, is that of emigration to America. Five hundred*and eighty-seven of the peasants of Argovia have taken their passage in a single ship; finding no escape from famine but in the loss of country, health, and liberty.

NETHERLANDS.

By the Brussels Papers we learn, that the King of the Netherlands has put an end to the *drot de tol* the levying of which had excited so great a sensation at Antwerp.

In Holland and the Netherlands, the French designations of weights and measures have been abolished; and the names in use before the revolution have been again introduced.

The Belgian Journals exhibit a melancholy instance of human ignorance and superstition—a Belgian peasant assassinated and burnt to ashes a girl ten years of age, because he fancied her to be a sorceress!

SPAIN.

The King of Spain, on the occasion of the marriage of the Infant Don Carlos, has granted a general pardon, except in cases decidedly dangerous to the State.

A ship with a million of plasters has arrived at Cadiz. It is stated in letters from that country, that bands of robbers infest Galicia, spreading terror throughout that kingdom, and plundering churches, monasteries, &c. One body of three hundred men sacked the Convent of Bernardines, two leagues from St. Jago, mutilated the Monks, and committed dreadful cruelties.

By French Papers of the 22d instant, it is stated that a plot had been detected among the Spanish military for gaining possession of the important fortress of Barcelona. General Lacy and 17 officers, his accomplices, were consequently put in arrest.

The French Journals have lately contained numerous accounts of earthquakes, which seem to have been felt nearly at the same instant through most parts of the Continent, and even in some of the islands of the Mediterranean; one was felt at Barcelona on the 18th ultimo, at eleven o'clock in the morning; at Lerida and Saragossa about the same time; at Madrid half an hour earlier. The shock proceeded from the west. The town of Arnedillo, in Old Castile, is said to have been actually buried under the ruins of a neighbouring mountain, which was thrown down upon it, and all the inhabitants to have perished: there is only the steeple of the Parish-church now visible.

ITALY.

The ex-Empress Maria Louisa lives in a style of great splendour at Parma, but without

without ostentation. With the Noblesse of the country she has little society. Her Court are chiefly Germans. The inferior servants are French, and nearly the same who served her when on the throne of France.

It appears, that Santini, who addressed himself so loudly to the public mind of England, on the subject of the grievances complained of by Buonaparte, has been charged to visit all his Master's principal partisans in Europe. He has proceeded from Brussels to Liege, whence he goes by the way of Munich to Parma.

The Archduchess Theresa, daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, has been affianced, at Florence, to the Prince of Cambray, presumptive heir to the Crown of Sardinia.

The works at Pompeii are proceeding every day with more success, and the discoveries in statues are very precious. They have discovered a colossal statue of *Panthenope* of the greatest beauty.

GERMANY.

An Autograph Letter, from the Emperor of Austria to the Marquis of Marshal Key, (dated February 20), is handed about at present in the circles of Paris; in which he observes:

"You may consider yourself at liberty to choose any residence that may be agreeable to you within our dominions, it being our wish that you be treated as one of our dearest subjects. We deplored the fatality of the circumstances which brought on the misfortune of your illustrious husband; and impressed with the recollection of his having been the victim of his devotion to a Prince allied to us by the ties of blood, and to her Majesty the Duchess of Parma, our beloved daughter, we make it our duty to concur in offering you every consolation that lies in our power."

The Holy Alliance, it seems, is making a rapid progress: Sweden has acceded to it; and the Courts of Weimar, Cassel, Hanover, Oldenburg, and Mecklenburg, have been invited to join it. Austria and Saxony had already become parties to it.

The Heir Apparent to the Saxon Throne, Prince Frederick, the son of the King's brother Maximilian, is destined for Caroline, the fourth daughter of the Emperor Francis.

The new Council of State has been opened at Berlin with grand ceremonies. Prince Hardenberg is President; Blucher, Witgenstein, and Bulow, Members. We copy the following passages from the speech of Prince Hardenberg, illustrative of the duties which the Council undertakes, and the spirit with which it is supposed to be animated:—"You are called principally by his Majesty to the important work of deliberating upon the laws and regulations which the wants of the

State demand, for directing the activity of the administration; to examine, according to your conscience and your knowledge, the plans which the Administrative Authorities will propose for your consideration, and the objects which his Majesty will specially intrust to you; to ameliorate our existing institutions, and to create new ones where necessary.—We shall fulfil but very imperfectly those expectations which our contemporaries and posterity have a right to form from our labours, if we limit our efforts within the narrow circle of temporary wants. Still farther, the problem which we have to solve does not consist in rejecting every thing that has previously existed, merely because the calculations of an abstruse theory would appear to demand a change; nor in preserving our institutions unchanged, as the revered inheritance of antiquity; but in adapting them judiciously to the existing relations of the State, to the degree of civilization which our people have attained, and the improvement which the spirit of the age demands." The Prince thus concludes:—"Let us then, with the firmest concert, and the most sincere intentions, put our hand to the work which his Majesty has committed to us; and let us unweariedly continue our efforts; with the hope that, worthy of his confidence and his love, we may find our recompence in his satisfaction, and our civic crown in the benedictions of his people; and that, on quitting the theatre of our labours in this mortal life, we may carry with us the consoling sentiment of having faithfully discharged our duty; and enjoy the hope of living in the grateful remembrance of posterity."

It is stated, that Prince Hardenberg is preparing a general law for introducing the Liberty of the Press into Prussia, which will be promulgated prior to the new Constitution.

In Prussia, a tax of one-eighth per cent. is to be laid on all landed property, as the foundation of a grand financial system.

In the Electorate of Hesse a decree has just been promulgated, by which every father of a family is declared liable to a fine for each of his children who shall have attained the age of one year without being vaccinated. The fine is to be from one to eight crowns for the first year; and to augment progressively with the age of the child not vaccinated.

SWEDEN.

A military procession of an interesting nature took place at Stockholm on the 6th instant. The occasion was, the removal from the pavilion in the royal garden, of the standards and other military trophies which had been won by the Swedish Armies within the last 200 years, to the Rotterholms Church, where they are to be henceforth deposited. The number

of these trophies of Swedish heroism amounted nearly to the almost incredible number of five thousand; of which 644 were gained under the great Gustavus Adolphus, and 1627 were the fruits (the only fruits) of the military enterprises of Charles XII. and his successors. The King and Crown Prince, with the garrison of Stockholm, and a corps of seamen, were the *dramatis personæ* in this grand national spectacle.

Advices from Hamburg, of the 26th ult. affirm, that a conspiracy has been detected for destroying the Crown Prince of Sweden; but the manner is variously stated.—The son of Gustavus, who was set aside to make room for Bernadotte, is living at the Court of Wurtemberg, the King being his cousin; he is an accomplished young man, about 20, educated in the Protestant religion. He is besides nephew to the Emperor Alexander; and it is understood on the Continent, that his claims to the Crown of Sweden are fully recognized by his august uncle.

DENMARK.

It is the opinion of the celebrated philanthropist Baron Von Voght (one of the Counsellors of State in Denmark) that the most efficient means of lightening the pressure of the Poor Laws are: 1. The greatest possible extension of benefit societies; 2. The prevention of early marriages; and of the admission of such persons as do not, by enlisting into these societies, give a pledge to the community not to become burdensome to them, otherwise than through unforeseen casualties: Lastly, a rational system of colonization, which, by facilitating and regulating emigration, will render that excess of population which is injurious to the mother-state while at home, greatly beneficial to it when abroad.

RUSSIA.

A Ukase of the Emperor Alexander was issued on the 11th of March, the object of which is, to facilitate the entry of strangers into Russia.—The Emperor has induced the Nobility of Courland to liberate their peasants.

TURKEY.

Letters from Vienna, inserted in the Paris Papers, say, that the Porte has to contend with a rebellious subject in the person of the Pacha of Bagdad, who, having been formally deposed by a firman from Constantinople, refused to resign his power, and to acknowledge his successor. The Ottoman troops had in consequence surrounded the town, against which a vigorous siege was carrying on.

ASIA.

By the last Papers from India, which reach to the middle of October, it appears that the politics of Indore, Holkar's capital, are in a distracted state. Meer

Khan, his General, plunders and destroys the towns and villages; and the Ministers of the Rajah complain of his unsteadiness and imbecility.

The Bombay Courier states, that the Favourite, 24, Hon. J. A. Maude, had discovered eight Islands on the Southern side of the Persian Gulph, not inserted on the charts issued by the Hydrographical Officer to the Royal Navy.

Accounts from Canton to the 28th of November, afford reason to suppose, that the affair between the Alcocke and the Chinese batteries, will not lead to any interruption of our trade with Canton; the Viceroy having informed Capt. Maxwell, that the firing of the batteries was occasioned by mistake.

AFRICA.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated Jan. 25, confirms the melancholy intelligence of the death of Major Peddie on the Rio Nu as, whence he had meant to proceed on his expedition. The news was derived from King Brama, one of the Black Kings.

A Foreign Journal announces, that the Barbary Pirates have recommenced their depredations in the Mediterranean, and even in the Adriatic.

AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.

Philadelphia, New York, and Boston Papers, have been received. Those from the two latter cities are to the 20th of March. Mr. Monroe, the new President, was sworn into office on the 4th; on which occasion he made a long speech explanatory of the principles which will govern his Administration, and the causes of the prosperity of the country. The prosperity he chiefly attributes to the circumstance, that the Government has been in the hands of the people, who choose able and faithful Representatives; and he anticipates, that while the constitutional body retains its present sound and healthful state, every thing will be safe. "It is only," he says, "when the people become ignorant and corrupt, when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty." He professes his sincere desire to preserve peace, so far as depends on the Executive, on just principles with all Nations; claiming nothing unreasonable of any, and rendering to each what is its due; but, experiencing the fortune of other Nations, the United States, he adds, may again be involved in war; and as a security against these dangers, he recommends the fortification of the coast and inland frontiers, and the regulation of the Army, Navy, and Militia.

The British Consul at New York has given notice to distressed emigrants from England, that if of good conduct and industry, he is authorised to grant them passports and settlements in Upper Canada or Nova Scotia.

Accounts have been received of misunderstandings between the Governor and House of Assembly of the Bahama Islands. The latter having arrested the Attorney-General for some breach of their privileges, the Governor issued his mandate dissolving the House, which he enforced at the head of his regiment.

By accounts from the West Indies, we lament to hear, that the Slave Trade is still carried on by the Spaniards with more obstinate perseverance than at any former period. The Spanish ships *Conception*, *La Amistad* *Moran*, and several others, had recently arrived at the Havannah, with slaves from Africa to the number of 2000.

Every arrival from the West Indies brings fresh matter of complaint on the subject of the interruption to navigation experienced in consequence of the seas being covered with armed piratical vessels, chiefly under what they call the Independent Spanish flag, but who use the flags of all nations, an occasion may require.

It is rumoured, that a treaty has been concluded between the Court of Brazil and the Insurgents of Buenos Ayres; by which the latter acknowledge the sovereignty of the former, upon conditions very advantageous for themselves. Maldonado, at the entrance of the Rio Plata, is said to have been given up to the Portuguese.

Accounts from Pernambuco of the 8th of Feb. state, that a most uncommon drought had been experienced in the tropical regions of the Brazils, or that part of the country ranging between Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro.

An important change is about to take place in the Government of New South Wales. Governor Mac Quarrie comes home; and will be succeeded by Colonel Erskine, who has just sailed with his regiment (the 48th) for that Settlement. The growing importance of the Colony has also suggested the idea of sending out a Civil Governor, in addition to the Military Commander; but no one has yet been appointed.

A Copy and Translation of the BULL against BIBLE SOCIETIES, issued from Rome June 29, 1816, by POPE PIUS VII. to the Archbishop of GNEZN, Primate of POLAND.

PIUS PP. VII.

VENERABILIS FRATER,

Salutem et apostolicam benedictionem.

Postremis literis nostris polliciti sumus tibi responsum daturus, quamprimum tuis; in quibus, ad hanc Sanctam Sedem, nomine etiam cæterorum Polonæ Episcoporum, de *Societatibus* quos vocant *Biblicis*, retulisti, et quid hac in re agere deberetis, a nobis studiose postulasti. Nos quidem multo ante id facere voluissemus; sed incredibilis curarum undique succrescentium multitudo effecit ut, usque ad hanc diem, petitioni tuæ satisfacere non potuerimus.

Horruimus sane vaferissimum inventum, quo vel ipsa religionis fundamenta labefactantur; adhibitisque in consilium, pro rei gravitate, venerabilibus fratribus nostris S. R. E. Cardinalibus, quænam Pontificis nostræ auctoritatis remedia ad eam pestem, quoad fieri posset, curandam delendamque opportunitia futura sint, omni adhibito studio et sollicitudine deliberavimus. Interea gratulamur tibi, venerabilis frater; teque ut par est etiam atque etiam in Domino commendamus, quod in tanto rei Christianæ discrimine singularem zelum exercueris, eamque fidei labem gravissimamque animarum periculum Sedi huic Apostolicæ denunciaveris. Et quamquam minime necesse esse videamus festinanti stimulos admoveere, cum tua jam sponte exarseris ad impias novarum machinationes detegendas et oppugnandas; pro nostro tamen munere te, etiam atque etiam, hortamur, ut quantum eniti viribus,

PIUS P. P. VII.

VENERABLE BROTHER,

Health and apostolic benediction.

In our last letter to you we promised, very soon, to return an answer to yours; in which you have appealed to this Holy See, in the name also of the other Bishops of Poland, respecting what are called *Bible Societies*, and have earnestly inquired of us what you ought to do in this affair. We long since, indeed, wished to comply with your request; but an incredible variety of accumulating concerns have so pressed upon us on every side, that, till this day, we could not yield to your solicitation.

We have been truly shocked at this most crafty device, by which the very foundations of Religion are undermined; and having, because of the great importance of the subject, convened for consultation our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, we have, with the utmost care and attention, deliberated upon the measures proper to be adopted by our Pontifical authority, in order to remedy and abolish this Pestilence as far as possible. In the mean time, we heartily congratulate you, venerable brother; and we commend you again and again in the Lord, as it is fit we should, upon the singular zeal you have displayed under circumstances so hazardous to Christianity, in having denounced to the Apostolic See, this defilement of the Faith, most imminently dangerous to souls. And although we perceive that it is not at all necessary to excite him to activity who is making haste, since

bus, consilio providere, et auctoritate possis efficere, præstes indies impensis, apponens te murum pro domo Israel.

In hunc finem has ad te literas damus, ut nimirum iusigni testimonio commendemus tuos istos præclaros conatus, et studemus tamen tuam in id pastorem sollicitudinem solertiamque magis magisque concitare. Interest quippe summopere communis salutis omne ope et opera conspirare, ad ea propulsanda, quæ in sanctissimæ religionis nostræ perniciem ab ejus hostibus parantur: et proinde Episcopalis muneris est, nefarii in primis consilii malitiam ad oculos, quod jam egregie præstas, fidelium ponere, illudque ex Ecclesiæ præscriptionibus pro ea, qua polles eruditione et sapientia, edicere; "*Biblia nimirum opera Hæreticorum impressa vetitis libris accenseri juxta Indicis Regulas* (No. II. & III.); *experimento autem manifestum esse, e Sacris Scripturis, quæ vulgari lingua edantur, plus detrimenti quam utilitatis oriri ob hominum temeritatem.*" (Reg. IV.) Idque eo magis pertimescendum esse in tanta temporum fœditate, quibus omni undique arte et conatu sancta impetitur religio, et tetrica in Ecclesiam vulnera infliguntur. Standum igitur est salutari decreto Congregationis Indicis (13 Junii 1757), Bibliorum versiones vulgari lingua non esse permitendas, nisi quæ fuerint ab Apostolica Sede approbatæ, aut cum adnotationibus editæ, desumptis ex sanctis ecclesiæ Patribus.

Speramus sane aviam religionis argumenta, in hisce etiam turbidis rebus, Polonos præbituros fore luculentissima; idque tua cum primis opera, ac cæterorum hujusce regni Antistitem, quos univice pro fidei deposito conanti gratulatur in Domino, confidentes universos susceptam de iis opinionem cumulatissime fore expleturos.

Necesse est autem, ut quamprimum mittas Biblia quæ, commentariis subjectis, edidit Polonica lingua Jacobus Wuiękus, recentemque ipsorum editionem, quæ amplius adnotationibus, quæ ex sanctis ecclesiæ Patribus vel ex doctis Catholicis viris desumptæ erant, in vulgus producit,

since of your own accord you have already shown an ardent desire to detect and oppose the *impious machinations of these Innovators*; yet, in conformity with our office, we again and again exhort you, that whatever you can achieve by power, provide for by counsel, or effect by authority, you will daily execute with the utmost earnestness, placing yourself as a wall for the House of Israel.

For this end we issue the present Brief, viz. that we may convey to you a *signal testimony of our approbation of your excellent conduct*, and also may endeavour therein still more and more to excite your pastoral solicitude and vigilance. For the general good imperiously requires us to combine all our means and energies to *frustrate the plans, which are prepared by its enemies for the destruction of our most Holy Religion*: whence it becomes an Episcopal duty, that you first of all *expose the wickedness of this nefarious scheme*, as you already are doing so admirably, to the view of the faithful, and openly publish the same, a cording to the rules prescribed by the Church, with all that erudition and wisdom in which you excel; namely, "*That Bibles printed by Hæreticks are numbered among other prohibited books by the Rules of the Index* (No. II. and III.); *for it is evident from experience, that the Holy Scriptures, when circulated in the vulgar tongue, have, through the temerity of men, produced more harm than benefit.*" (Rule IV.) And this is the more to be dreaded in times so depraved, when our Holy Religion is assailed from every quarter with great cunning and effort, and the most grievous wounds are inflicted on the Church. It is, therefore, necessary to adhere to the *salutary Decree of the Congregation of the Index* (June 13th, 1757), that *no versions of the Bible in the vulgar tongue be permitted, except such as are approved by the Apostolic See, or published with Annotations extracted from the writings of the Holy Fathers of the Church.*

We confidently hope that, even in these turbulent circumstances, the Poles will afford the clearest proofs of their attachment to the religion of their ancestors; and this especially by your care, as well as that of the other Prelates of this kingdom, *whom, on account of the stand they are so wonderfully making for the Faith committed to them, we congratulate in the Lord*, trusting that they all will very abundantly justify the opinion which we have entertained of them.

It is moreover necessary that you should transmit to us, as soon as possible, the Bible which Jacob Wuiękus published in the Polish language with a Commentary, as well as a copy of the edition of it lately put forth without those annotations, taken from the writings of the Holy Fathers of our

prodiit, et quid de ea sentias proponas; ut ita, ex ipsorum collatione, ac, re mature perpensa, dignoscatur quinam errores insidiosè ibidem obtegantur, et nostrum de hac re iudicium ad rectæ fidei incolunitatem pronunciemus.

Perge ergo, venerabilis frater, tenere viam sanctissimam quam instituisti; præliari, videlicet, assidue prælia Domini in doctrina sana, populosque tibi concreditos monere, ne in laqueos incident qui sibi, in perennem ruinam, parati sunt. Id abs te atque cæteris istis Episcopis, quos etiam nostra hæc spectat epistola, præstatur Ecclesiæ; id nos expectamus studiosissime qui, conceptum ex novo genere zizaniorum quæ inimicus homo supereminat, micorem iucundissima hac spe levare quodammodo sentimus: ac, majora semper tibi ipsique Co-episcopis, in Domini gregis bonum, charismata, Apostolica benedictione, quam tibi illisque impertimur, adprecamur ex corde.

Datum Romæ, apud S. Mariam Majorem die 29 Junii anni 1816. Pontificatus nostri XVII. Pius PP. VII.

COUNTRY NEWS.

March 29. Last week a dreadful explosion of the fire-damp occurred in the colliery belonging to Mr. Parsons, near *Neath Abbey*, by which one man was killed, and three terribly burnt. The name of the former was Thomas James, a very industrious and respectable old collier, remarkable for sobriety and seriousness of character. His body was not discovered until after a search of two days. He has left a wife and family. Mr. John Parsons, benevolently anxious to render every assistance in his power, descended into the pit immediately after the explosion had taken place, and was accompanied by Captain Wall, of the *Britannia* steam-packet, who, with the humane promptitude characteristic of a British sailor, ventured without hesitation into the abyss, equally solicitous to assist in restoring to the agonized and shrieking women assembled round its mouth, the relations, of whose fate they were in such horrible uncertainty. Both these gentlemen, particularly Mr. Parsons, had nearly forfeited their lives by their humanity.

April 4. The *Norwich Mercury* contains the following particulars of a most shocking accident arising from the bursting of a steam-boiler in the packet which sails from the Foundry-bridge. "Just after the boat had started, it had not gone 20 yards, when the tremendous explosion took place. The vessel was rent to atoms, so that little remains entire, from the stern to the engine-room, except the keel and flooring: 22 passengers appear to have

our Church, or other learned Catholics, with your opinion upon it; that thus, from collating them together, it may be ascertained, after mature investigation, what errors may lie insidiously concealed therein, and that we may pronounce our judgment on this affair for the preservation of the true faith.

Proceed, therefore, venerable Brother, to pursue the truly pious course upon which you have entered; viz. diligently to fight the battles of the Lord in soundness of doctrine, and warn the people intrusted to your care, that they fall not into the snares which are prepared for them to their everlasting ruin. The Church waits for this from you, as well as from the other Bishops, whom our rescript equally concerns; and we most anxiously expect it, that the deep sorrow we feel on account of this new species of tares which an enemy is sowing so abundantly, may, by this cheering hope, be somewhat alleviated: and we heartily invoke upon you and your fellow-Bishops, for the good of the Lord's flock, ever increasing gifts by our Apostolic benediction, which we impart to yourself and to them.

been on board. The bodies of eight are found—five men and three women; one child yet missing, and six have been sent to the hospital in a wounded state; six escaped unhurt. Of these last, one man was standing over the boiler when the explosion happened. It is said Major Mason was another, whose clothes were torn by the shock, but who was otherwise uninjured; the third was an infant, two months old; the little innocent was discovered at the bottom of the vessel in a profound sleep, after the removal of the dreadful wreck. The six who were sent to the hospital, as above stated, are females, and their cases are of the worst description. One woman, aged 58, has had both legs amputated; another has had one leg amputated: in both cases they were very bad compound fractures.—Two are dreadfully wounded in the head, and one has had her arm broken and her face disfigured. The bruises of the sixth are slighter than those of the rest, but she has been scalded in a shocking manner.

April 12. This evening, about eight o'clock, a most alarming fire broke out at a farm at *Weston*, near *Baldock*, in the occupation of Mr. Farr, which raged with unabated fury until the whole of the buildings (with the exception of the dwelling-house) were completely destroyed; five horses, three cows, and as many calves, were burnt. The direction of the wind was such as to carry the scattered pieces of flaming timber towards another farm, occupied by Mr. Winney, the buildings of which caught fire, and although every assistance

instance was given that was practicable, this farm was doomed to share the same fate as the former, the whole of the buildings being burnt to the ground except the dwelling house. At this dreadful fire, a quantity of corn, both in the barns and in stacks, &c. was destroyed; no less than eleven barns stood upon those farms, and the premises altogether are said to have covered four acres of ground. It is painful to add, there is little doubt but that this catastrophe was the work of some villain or villains yet undiscovered.—On the same evening, about 12 o'clock, a tremendous fire broke out on the premises in the occupation of Messrs. Lungley and Brewer, at Abbott's Hall Farm, *Great Wigborough*, Essex, which, in a short time, entirely consumed the whole of the farmery, standing upon nearly two acres of ground; also in the barns, wheat, the produce of 25 acres; a large quantity of oats and beans, three stacks of beans and two of hay, with all the farming implements. Such a lamentable scene of destruction has not been witnessed since the fire at Norton Hall, in Purlough. The estate is the property of Mr. Cline, the surgeon. The tenants are fortunately insured, although much under the extent of their loss. Damage estimated at 4000*l*.

At the Bedfordshire assizes the Rev. Dr. Free, rector of Sutton, brought a *qui tam* action, under an obsolete statute of Elizabeth, against Sir Montagu Burgoyne, bart. lord of the manor, for neglecting to attend divine worship for 19 months whereby he became liable to a fine of 20*l*. a month, amounting in the whole to 380*l*. The informer was however nonsuited.

The Earl of Romney has given the sum of 426*l*. the produce of the sale of sand, dug on Penenden Heath, for the new Gaol, to the poor of *Maldstone* parish.

The Committee for the relief of the poor at Manchester have distributed in eleven weeks 400,693½ quarts of soup, at a loss of 2,596*l*. 17*s*. 7*d*. and supplied upwards of 7,000 families with good coals at reduced prices, at a loss, in five weeks, of 424*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*.

We are happy to make known the extraordinary circumstance, that Messrs. Wright and Son, Surgeons, of Bristol, have succeeded in restoring hearing to several born deaf and dumb, who are now gaining progressively the power of speaking, and one not only holds short conversations, but can actually repeat the Lord's Prayer with very trifling assistance.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor-castle, April 5. The general state of His Majesty has been extremely quiet during the last month; and His Majesty's health continues to be very good, but his Majesty's disorder is unabated.

Wednesday, April 23.

The Queen's drawing-room, intended to be held this day, was suddenly postponed, in consequence of the indisposition of her Majesty. She was taken ill in the night; and between 5 and 6 in the morning got rather worse. At 12 o'clock a consultation between Sir Francis Milman and Sir Henry Hallford took place, who issued the following bulletin:

"The Queen has had a cold, attended by some fever and pain in the side; her Majesty found the pain severe in the night, but it is much abated this morning."

Saturday, April 26.

"The Queen has had no return of pain in the side, and is now free from fever: Her Majesty is convalescent."

Mr. Southey has addressed a letter to Wm. Smith, Esq. M. P. by way of apology for "Wat Tyler," which we shall present to our readers next month.

Thursday, April 24.

At the *Apposition* of St. Paul's School, after three Orations in Greek, Latin, and English, by Messrs. Ollivant, Walsh, and Boileau, in commemoration of the Founder (in which some interesting allusions were made to several eminent men of the past age who derived their education from this foundation, and particularly to some of the learned characters who have filled the high mastership;) Messrs. Ollivant and Backler recited the Prize Poems in Latin and English verse. The subject of the former was *Divus Paulus coram Agrippa Rege*; of the latter, *Ætina*. The chastity of idea and elegance of expression in which the compositions were clothed, as well as the manly animation with which they were delivered, received, and deserved, high commendation. Recitations from the most distinguished Authors of antiquity, with selections from our own Writers, closed the interesting scene. Messrs. Hockin and Backwith delivered, with all the pathos of which the Greek language is susceptible, an affecting scene from the *Hippolytus* of Euripides. Messrs. Hinds and Bridgman respectively sustained with great propriety the parts of Samson and Harapha, from the *Samson Agonistes* of Milton. The other young Gentlemen who had a share in the honours of the day, were Messrs. Morton, Rainsbottom, Wering, Platt, Harris, Gwyne, Goode, Barnard, Pratt, and Stone. Mr. Platt exhibited great spirit in the fifth satire, second book of Horace. But our limits will not permit us to dwell on the merits of each individual. We cannot, however, conclude without observing that annual exhibitions of this nature give a stimulus to youthful talent: they inspire the breast with a proper degree of confidence, and excite in it an honourable desire to excel.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

April 7. The Innkeeper's Daughter; a Melodrame; by John Soane, esq.

April 17. Elphi Bey, or The Arab's Faith; a Musical Drama in three Acts; by Colonel Hamilton.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

April 7. Robinson Crusoe, or The Bold Buccaneers; a Melodrame.

April 15. The Conquest of Taranto, or St. Clara's Eve; an Historical Play, in three parts, by Mr. Dimond; the Musick by Kelly.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 22. The Earl of Errol, Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

March 27. The Earl of Macclesfield took the oaths as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford.

Lord Combermere, Governor of Barbadoes.

Whitehall, March 29. Thomas Mar-
rable, esq. one of his Majesty's Commis-
sioners for Hackney Coaches, *vac* Nesbitt,
deceased.

April 5. Ralph Rice, esq. Recorder of
Prinze of Wales's Island, *vac* Sir G.
Cooper.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Dr. Lee, Rector of the University of St.
Andrew's, Edinburgh.

Mr. James Coleman, Town Clerk of
Pontefract, vice Richard Hepworth, esq.
deceased.

W. Bolland, esq. Recorder of Reading.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James Blackburne, M. A. Gain-
ford V. co. Durham.

Rev. George Augustus Dawson, B. A.
Edwardston V. Suffolk.

Rev. W. Tourney D. D. a Prebend in
Peterborough Cathedral, *vac* Coryton, dec.

Rev. W. S. Wapshare, LL. B. Chutterine
St. Mary V. Wilts.

Rev. T. Jones, M. A. Stoke by Clare
Perpetual Curacy, Suffolk.

Rev. Dr. Dakins, Asheldon R. Essex,
vac Morgan, deceased.

Rev. William Molesworth, A.M. St. Er-
ven R. Cornwall.

Rev. Jonathan Townley, Gaywood R.
Norfolk.

Rev. William Squire Murehouse, Sand-
hurst V. Gloucester.

Rev. John Weston Phillips; Brock-
hampton C. co. Hereford.

Rev. Thomas Street, Curacy of St.
James's, Bath.

Rev. James Price, M. A. Munden Mag-
na R. co. Hertford.

GENT. MAG. *April*, 1817.

BIRTHS.

March 1. The wife of Robert Cracroft,
esq. of Harrington Hall, Lincolnshire, of
two daughters. — 15. At Nun Monckton,
Hon. Mrs. Butler, a dau. — At Lisbon, the
wife of Col. A. Ross, a dau. — 18. At Cam-
den Hill, Kensington, the lady of Sir James
McGrigor, a son. — 20. At Hythe, the wife
of Lieut.-col. Goldfinch, Royal Engineers,
a son. — 21. At Chester, the wife of Rev.
Richard Massie, a son, (her 20th child.) —
At Mevis Bank, Edinburgh, the wife of
Major McGregor, 70th regt. a daughter. —
23. At Ramsgate, the lady of Sir James
Lake, bart. a dau. — 24. In Southampton-
street, Bloomsbury, the wife of Francis
Bedford, esq. a son. — 28. At Ham, Sur-
rey, the lady of Sir Henry C. Montgome-
ry, bart. a dau. — At Brighton, the wife of
Hon. D. M. Erskine, a son. — 30. In
Gower-street, Mrs. Henry Ibbetson, a
dau. — 31. In Saville-row, Lady Sarah
Lyttleton, a son.

Lately. In Arlington-street, Lady Char-
lotte Duncombe, a son. — The wife of Al-
bany Savile, esq. M. P. a son. — The wife
of Dr. Adolphus, Surgeon to the Forces, a
son. — The wife of James Wedderburn,
esq. his Majesty's Solicitor for Scotland, a
son. — At Eastbourne, the wife of Davies
Gilbert (late Davies Gubb's) esq. M. P. a
dau. — At Whitford, Cornwall, Lady
Louisa Call, a dau. — At Enniscorthy, co.
Denbigh, the wife of Lieut.-col. Poulkes,
a dau. — At Castle Mona, Isle of Man,
Lady Sarah Murray, a dau. — At Milton,
Scotland, Lady Hunter Blair, a son. — At
Castlemartyr, the Countess of Shannon, a
dau. — At Naples, the wife of Hon. Mr.
Clifford, a daughter.

April 2. In the Fleet Prison, the wife
of Charles Henry Baseley, esq. a dau. —
4. In Gloucester Place, Viscountess Ha-
warden, a son and heir. — 6. The wife of
Mr. Alderman Magnay, a dau. — 11. In
Hamilton Place, r. b. Lady Emily Mur-
ray, a dau. — 12. At Calais, the wife of
William Petrie, esq. Deputy Commissary-
Gen. a dau. — 14. In Lisson Grove North,
the Countess of Rothes, a daughter. — 20.
At Manningford Abbots, Wilts, the wife
of the Rev. Francis B. Astley, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 27. At Whiteparish, Wm. Geo.
Matcham, jun. esq. eldest son of George
Matcham, esq. of Ashford Lodge, Sussex,
to Miss Eyre, eldest daughter of the late
William Eyre, esq. of New-house.

March 1. James William Taylor, esq.
to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late R. H.
Bodlam, esq. Governor of Bombay.

3. Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Sir William
Lumley, K. C. B. to Louisa Margaret, wi-
dow of the late Major Colton, brother to
Lord Combermere.

REV.

Rev. J. L. Mills, M. A. fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Ann^{ce} Cecilia Craige, niece of the Hon. Lord Craigie.

5. Rev. E. Carr, A. M. of Trinity College, Oxford, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Whitmore, esq. of Dudmaston, Shropshire. And, next day, Rev. F. Lamy, A. M. Rector of Longmejs, Glamorganshire, to Mary Dorothea, the second daughter.

8. Lieut.-col. Francis Miles Milman, Coldstream Guards, to Maria Margaretta, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Morgan, bart. M. P. of Tredegar.

10. Lieut.-Col. George Granby Hely, Major 11th foot, to Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Nichols, widow of Thomas Nichols, esq. of Southampton.

Rev. J. G. Thomas, Rector of Bodiam, Sussex, to Elizabeth Anne, widow of the late Lieut.-col. Gray, of the 30th regt.

Colonel Maxwell, late of 7th Dragoons, to Anne, daughter of Charles Hamilton, esq. of Farnholm, Lanarkshire.

11. Josiah John Guest, esq. of Dowlais House, co. Glamorgan, to Maria Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Charles Ranken, esq. E. India Company's service.

17. Major gen. Sir William Paiker Carroll, to Emma Sophia, only surviving daughter of Markham Eeles Sherwill, esq. of Kew.

13. J. H. Alcock, esq. Major in the Waterford Militia, and High Sheriff of the County, to Anne, only dau. of James O'Hara, esq. of West Lodge, Galway.

15. John Bushe, esq. eldest son of his Majesty's Solicitor-gen. for Ireland, to the Hon. Louisa Hare, daughter of Viscount Ennismore.

Captain H. W. Powell, of the Grenadier Guards, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late T. Buckworth, esq. of Spalding, Lincolnshire.

J. Peddie, esq. Major of Brigade to the Forces in Guernsey, to Louisa, daughter of the late W. P. Price, esq.

17. At the British Ambassador's, Paris, Thomas Clifton, esq. eldest son of John Clifton, esq. of Lytham Hall, co. Lancaster, to Mrs. Campbell, widow of the late D. Campbell, esq. of Kildalogo, co. Argyle.

18. At Desart, by special license, Col. James Campbell, 94th regt. to Lady Dorothea L. Cuffe, daughter of the late Earl of Desart.

19. In the Elector's Palace, at Cassel, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, to the Princess Maria, second daughter of the Landgrave Frederick.

20. Major-gen. Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B. to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Douglas, bart. of Kelhead.

R. B. Johnstone, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Garrett, esq. of Ellington House, Ramsgate.

Holton Peel, esq. to Elizabeth Isabella, and J. W. Yates, esq. to Charlotte Anne, daughters of the late John Peel, esq. of Pastures House, co. Derby.

Charles Green, esq. of Upper Gower-street, to Anne, only daughter of W. H. Crowder, esq. of Clapham Common.

Capt. Thomas Fraser, 83d regt. to the only daughter of Simon Frazer, esq. of Foyers, co. Inverness.

At the British Ambassador's, Paris, Lieut. Thomas Lillie, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Hunter, esq. of Kew, Surrey.

22. Walter Newton, esq. of Dunlechny, co. Carlow, to Anne, fifth daughter of the late Hon. George Jocelyn, and niece of the Earl of Roden.

24. T. C. Glyn, esq. third son of Sir R. C. Glyn, bart. of Gaunts House, Dorset, to Julia Grace, dau. of the late T. C. Bigge, esq. of Benton House, Northumberland.

27. Charles Harvey, esq. M. P. to Miss Haynes, of Twickenham.

29. William George Cherry, esq. late captain in Royal Horse guards, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late James Sackville Tutton Phelps, esq. of Coston House, Leic.

31. Col. Cunyngham, of Malshanger, Hants, to Gertrude Henrietta, eldest dau. of Wm. Kimpton, esq. of Brompton.

Rev. W. Jephson, master of the Grammar School, Camberwell, to Miss Anne Armroid, of the same place.

Lately. Capt. Sir Edward Tucker, R.N. K.C.B. to the daughter of the late Samuel Leeke, esq.

John Hesketh Lethbridge, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas B. Lethbridge, of Sandhill Park, Somerset, and Wincleigh Court, Devon, bart. to Harriet Rebecca, only dau. of Mrs. Mytton, of Halstone Park, Shropshire.

G. Sheridan, esq. to Jane Juliana Darnley, youngest daughter of the late Sir R. Perrott, bart.

Sir Neil Meuzies, bart. to Miss G. C. Norton, daughter of F. Norton, esq. one of the Barons of the Exchequer for Scotland.

April 1. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Capt. Somerset, son to Lord Charles Somerset, to Miss Heathcote, daughter of Captain Heathcote, R.N.

8. James Parke, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Barlow, esq. of Middlesbrough.

5. Lieutenant-col. Thomas Stourton St. Clair, to Caroline, daughter of the late James Woodbridge, esq. of Richmond.

10. Charles, Earl of March, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, to Lady Caroline Paget, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey.

15. Rev. Theophilus Abauzit, D. D. to Lucy, daughter of John Nicholls, esq. of Kensington.

THE REV. WILLIAM BELOE, B.D.

April 11. Died, at his house in Kensington-square, the Rev. William Beloe, B.D. F.S.A. rector of Allhallows, London Wall, prebendary of Pancras in St. Paul's Cathedral, and prebendary of Lincoln.

"Of the Father of this benevolent Divine an honourable anecdote is related in our vol LXL. p. 492. He was a respectable tradesman in Norwich; and, sensible of the disadvantages of the want of education, resolved that his son should in this particular have no cause of complaint.—Of his Mother also, see vol LXXIII. pp. 94, 189 —After receiving the first rudiments at a good school in Norwich, Mr. Beloe was placed under the care of the Rev. Matthew Raine, at Hartforth, near Richmond, Yorkshire, father of the late Dr. Raine of the Charter-House, and of Jonathan Raine, esq. now M.P. for Newport in Cornwall, and an eminent barrister. He remained some years with Mr. Raine, under whom he was admirably grounded in the Classics, and afterwards removed to Stratford, where he spent about four years under the tuition of Dr. Parr. From this seminary, which has produced so many excellent scholars and accomplished men, he proceeded to Cambridge, and was a Member of Bennet College. In this place he so far distinguished himself, that he obtained the Declamation Prize, and in 1779 was the senior member of his college on taking his degree. Soon after he became A.B. Dr. Parr was elected to the head mastership of Norwich Free School; and Mr. Beloe was invited by his highly eminent instructor to become the Under Master, this he accordingly accepted, and retained the situation about three years. In this interval he married the daughter of William Rix, esq. town-clerk of London. Whilst in Norfolk, he was curate of Eastham, in the vicinity of Norwich; which is so far to his honour, that the Patron of the Vicarage promised him the living whenever it should be vacant, and his successor fulfilled his promise. This was the first preferment Mr. Beloe obtained. From Norwich he removed to London, where he was elected Master of Emanuel Hospital, Westminster, and continued so for upwards of twenty years. In 1792 he was elected F.S.A. In 1796 he Lord Chancellor Rosslyn presented him to the Rectory of Allhallows, London Wall; and in 1797 the Bishop of Lincoln also made him a Prebendary of his Cathedral. In 1804 he was appointed to be one of the Librarians of the British Museum; when situation he lost, by an act of treachery and fraud on the part of a person admitted to see and examine the books and drawings, so audacious and extraordinary, that it will here-

after hardly obtain belief. The tale is pathetically told by Mr. Beloe himself, in the Preface to his first volume of "Anecdotes of Literature;" and has been copied in our vol LXXVII. p. 17. Whilst at the Museum, the venerable Bishop Porteus, in 1805, appointed him to the Prebend of Pancras; and from the produce of his preferment, which, however it may sound from its title, was very unimportant in the amount, Mr. Beloe continued to live with respectability at Kensington.—His Works are very numerous; but those only which are more known, as having been greatly honoured by public approbation, need here be specified. The first of consequence is the "Translation of Herodotus;" of this book two large editions have been published. It has been generally admired for the simplicity and elegance of the style; was favourably represented in all the Critical publications of the day; was commended by L'Archer, the best Greek scholar of France, whose version of the same Author is the most perfect work of the kind; and is received as a standard book in English Literature. The "Translation of Alciphron's Letters," which soon followed the above, was the joint production of Mr. Beloe and Mr. Monro. The latter portion, with the "Essay on the Parasites of Greece," was by Mr. Beloe.—Mr. Beloe's next work of reputation was his "Translation of Aulus Gellius," the very learned and excellent preface to which was written by Dr. Parr. This production was from its very nature less popular than the Herodotus; but it has silently made its way, and now is out of print, and unquestionably should be re-printed.—The part which Mr. Beloe took in the British Critick, the difficult and dangerous times in which it was undertaken, the vigour and perseverance with which it was conducted, are things sufficiently known. Mr. Beloe was joint proprietor with Mr. Archdeacon Nares, and the respectable house of Kington. The editorship was entrusted to the judgment, sagacity, learning, and acuteness, of Mr. Nares; in all and each of which qualities that gentleman has proved himself eminently excellent. Mr. Beloe, in conjunction with Mr. Nares, conducted this work to the end of the 42d volume, and then resigned it to others. In its early Numbers are many valuable Essays from the pens of some of the most enlightened men of the age, who formed the school of Pitt.—The next work of magnitude in which Mr. Beloe engaged was, "Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books," which he recently completed in six volumes 8vo. This has been very favourably received, but probably
does

does not correspond with the idea which Mr. Beloe himself encouraged, from the situation which he held in its commencement. Productions of minor interest, which exercised Mr. Beloe's earlier labours, were, Translations from the French of Bitaube, Florian, and some part of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments; three volumes of Miscellanies, of which parts seem deserving of more notice than they have received; a volume of Poems, Pamphlets; and Sermons. Mr. Beloe also gave his assistance in editing various books of considerable popularity and importance, which it is less expedient to specify; and to the Volumes of Sylvanus Urban, had been from a very distant period a very highly acceptable contributor.*

With much sorrow, the Writer of the above article sits down to conclude this short Memoir, by relating the death of his learned and ingenious friend, an office which, in the course of nature, Mr. Beloe should rather have performed for him. It was otherwise appointed. A constitution of body, delicate and irritable to an unusual degree, proved unable to sustain the repeated shocks of grief and vexation, which sound Religion had disciplined the mind to bear. Bodily disease, of a painful and incurable kind, had for a few years been added to his other sufferings. Yet his intellectual powers were never clouded, nor his spirits often depressed; not even, when he had the company of a friend to cheer them. Mr. Beloe continued to write, on a variety of subjects, with his wonted facility and elegance; and though he could no longer study with continued application, yet his literary curiosity was never diminished. Never scorched for an instant by any species of suffering, the thing least possible to his mind, at all times, was to persist in resistance against any person whatsoever.

But the time was now come, when nature could no longer struggle against so many causes of decay; and in the latter end of March 1817, he had a seizure, which from the first was threatening, and soon after deprived him of the use of the lower limbs. Three weeks from that time he lingered; at first in much pain and irritation, but for the last ten days in ease of body, and perfect tranquillity of mind. On the 11th of April, surrounded by his family, he passed into another state of being full of religious hope; and with such ease, that the exact moment of his departure was hardly ascertained. Mr. Beloe had very recently entered into his 60th year; and has left a widow, with four sons, a daughter, and several grandchildren, to lament his loss. He was buried in his

own Church of Allhallows, London Wall, attended only by his sons, and three or four select friends. On his character it is unnecessary to expatiate, after what has been said above.

THOMAS HEARNE, Esq. F. S. A.

April 13. Died, in Macclesfield-street, Soho, in his 73d year, Thomas Hearne, esq. F. S. A. This excellent Artist was born in the year 1744, at Binkworth, near Malmesbury, in Wiltshire. He came to London when very young, and was first intended for trade; but, having a disposition to the Arts, he was ultimately articulated to that celebrated engraver, the late William Woollett, with whom he continued six years, and assisted him in many of his works. He did not long continue the practice of engraving; for, soon after he left Mr. Woollett, he was engaged as draughtsman to the late Lord Lavington, then Sir Ralph Payne, when appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, and accompanied that Nobleman to the West Indies, where he remained nearly five years. On his return to England in 1776, his fondness for Antiquity led him to the study of Gothic Architecture, combined with Landscape; and in 1778, he engaged with the late Mr. Byrne in that well-known and valuable work, "The Antiquities of Great Britain," for which he made the whole of the Drawings. He also made various drawings for other publications. But it is in private collections that his works are chiefly to be found; and though, from the care and fidelity with which they are executed, they are not remarkably numerous, they are eminently distinguished for some of the best qualities of the art. He seldom attempted the bolder effects of Nature; but for truth, a chaste and mild tone of colouring, and an admirable judgment in the arrangement of the whole, they have seldom been surpassed; and it is not too much to say, he was the father of all that is good in that species of art (Landscape in water colours) which has so widely and conspicuously diffused itself, and is peculiar to this country. His works in pencil are a matchless combination of accuracy and tasteful execution.—As a man, his character was of the highest respectability: he possessed a sound and uncommonly vigorous understanding, joined to a memory remarkably retentive and correct; his integrity was unimpeachable, and his manners were agreeable, gentlemanly, and marked by a modesty and decorum that never left him; a great admirer of, and strong advocate for, truth; and on subjects of a political nature, upon which he bestowed much attention, a constant and strenuous supporter of good order and established government,

* Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vol. IX. pp. 94-96.

vernment in opposition to vague theories and innovation.—His powers as a companion were particularly distinguished both for intelligence and humour, as far as the unassuming nature of his disposition allowed it to appear.—With such qualities, it is not surprising that he should have had among his friends and admirers persons conspicuous for their rank, taste, and love of whatever is estimable and meritorious, by whom his memoir will be long held in respect and veneration.

CAPTAIN MILLER.

Most Horrible Event. — The Murder of Capt. MILLER, late Paymaster and Agent to the STAFFORD MILITIA, and Suicide of Lieutenant FLEMING.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Gale, April 13, 1817.

Pray call immediately on the friends of Capt. Miller, and inform them of the fatal accident hereunder related. Poor Capt. Miller, it seems, arrived yesterday by the subscription coach, at the Heathfield Arms, near the Madhouse, at Fivehead, where I visit as a Magistrate. This morning he visited his old friend, Lieut. Fleming, at Fivehead house, where they dined together in the most friendly manner, retired soon after to Mr. Fleming's bedroom, and in less than a quarter of an hour the explosion of pistols were heard, and those two old friends were immediately found lifeless. This is a brief relation of this horrid business. I have seen the bodies, the place, &c. this afternoon, and, after every examination of the circumstances, have no doubt Lieut. Fleming first murdered his friend, partly by a sword, and lastly by a pistol-shot, and then murdered himself. J. GALE.

Captain Miller, (eldest son of the late Henry Miller, esq. many years agent victualler at Gibraltar, and of Topsham, Devon; and brother of the Rev. John Miller, of Blackheath, Kent.) was an Officer in the 6th Regiment of Foot upwards of 20 years; served at the memorable battle of Bunker's Hill, and throughout the greatest part of the American war, until himself and the skeleton of the corps returned to England to raise a new regiment; and in the year 1790 left the regular army, and purchased the Adjutancy of the Staffordshire Militia of the late Earl of Uxbridge, by whom and the whole Regiment he was most justly appreciated as an excellent officer, a most honourable man, and, above all, a most exemplary Christian, which the whole tenor of his life amply testified.

Capt. Miller received, on the 9th instant, a very pressing letter from Lieut. Fleming, entreating him to go down, stating he could not live long, and wished much to see his old friend before he died. The

Captain therefore left town on Friday, to perform the last act of humanity, as he thought, to one whose views through life he had always promoted. — Alas! that such a man, in the evening of his valuable life, should meet with such a cruel fate for his too great anxiety for an old companion in arms, is indeed a shocking reflection for his relations and friends; but they must bear it, and say, with pious resignation to the wisdom of Heaven, The ways of the Lord are inscrutable, and past finding out. — Some exemplary punishment ought to be inflicted on the conductors of a private receptacle for the care of maniacs, for having suffered one in their house to entertain a friend as above stated, without having a proper guard to watch his motions; and moreover to have loaded pistols and a sword in his possession.

DEATHS.

1816, IN the prime of life, Capt. Chas. Jan. 18. Dudley, of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons, sincerely and deeply regretted; one in whom were centered all those qualities that at once adorn human nature, and bind man to man—a true Christian, a firm Patriot, a brave and intelligent Officer, and a warm, sincere, and affectionate friend. His remains were attended to the grave on the following day by all the military officers, and many other of his late friends, under the usual ceremony.

Thou' deep the wound thy cruel loss has given,

And o'er us all a cloud of sorrow shed;
Thy well known virtues—sure the gift of Heaven, [died.]

Raise all our hopes to where thy spirit's
For ah! if truth we here are taught t' applaud,

Celestial grace is now thy soul's reward.

[Java Government Gazette, Batavia, Jun 20, 1816.]

Oct. 29 At Sierra Leone, of a fever (the effect of the climate), in his 42d year, R. G. Hogan, esq. L. L. D. Chief Justice and Admiralty Judge of that colony. He had been appointed to that situation in the month of March last, and during the short period in which he fulfilled its duties, he secured the universal esteem and admiration of all classes of society. As an enlightened friend of humanity, he uniformly encouraged every attempt to correct the enormities arising from the traffick in slaves, but the prudence that tempered his zeal, prevented it from hurrying him into rash or injurious measures. He was possessed of very considerable literary acquirements; and his excellent taste, united with an enlarged and comprehensive mind, caused his society

ciety to be generally courted. Mr. Hogan was descended from a respectable family in Rathcormack, in the county of Cork, Ireland.

Oct. 31. At Cambay, aged 34. Byrom Rowles, esq. of the East India Company's Bombay civil service.

Dec. 18. At Barbadoes, aged 22. Lieut. Andrew Richmond, of his Majesty's 2d or Queen's own regiment.

Dec. 24. Daniel P. Bernard, esq. late of Jamaica.

Dec. 31. In the West Indies, Lieut. George Thomas, of his Majesty's ship *Tigris*. Though but arrived at the age of manhood, he displayed an example for the Christian, the son, the officer, and the friend. His father was formerly a Lieutenant-colonel in the army.

1817, *Jan. 19.* At Grenada, of the yellow fever, Jeremiah Jeilcoe Tompson, esq. attorney general of that island.

Feb. 8. At Antigua in his 77th year, Hon. Edward Byam, Judge of the Court of Vice-admiralty, President of his Majesty's Council, and a Brigadier-general in the West Indies. More than 50 years of his valuable life were devoted to public duties, which were uniformly discharged with distinguished disinterestedness, intelligence, and assiduity. His public and private virtues endeared him to all ranks of people in the colony over which he had so long presided; and have rendered his loss to them, his family, and friends, irreparable. He is succeeded by the Hon. F. Norman Kerby.

Feb. 10. At Malta, John Erskine, esq. comptroller of army accounts.

Feb. 11. At Antigua, in her 22d year, Louisa-Jane, wife of Lieut. Morgan, 1st West India regiment, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. F. Hobson, of Wordsley, Staffordshire.

Feb. 26. Mr. Robert Wilkinson, of Grosvenor-street.

Feb. 28. In the East Castle-street, Bridgnorth, co Salop, aged 61, Mrs. Henrietta Rhodes, a single lady, only daughter of Nathanael Rhodes, gent. formerly of Cann-hall in that town. She at all times assumed an air of gaiety and cheerfulness till near the close of life; and possessed a comprehensive mind, endowed with considerable literary attainments. In early life she was author of several small poetical pieces, which were presented to some of her select friends. She translated a small Work written by her nephew, which she edited, with a Novel. In 1811 she published the novel of "Rosalie, or the Castle of Montalabreny," in four small volumes, with the following extract in the title-page: "Led through a sad variety of woes:—of the merits of this Work the publick were divided in opinion. In 1814 she ushered

into the world her Poems and Miscellaneous Essays, in a thin royal octavo, consisting of 80 pages. This little Work she published by subscription: the subscribers were numerous, consisting of many of the first nobility and gentry of the land, such a profusion of illustrious names is rarely to be seen, being principally obtained through the interest and connexions of a few particular friends in the higher circles, who were much devoted to her welfare. These Poems cannot be said to exceed mediocrity; but those in imitation of Sp. Percy's "O Nanny wilt thou gang w'th me," and the answer, with that on the word R. mantic, are not without their merits. The account of Stonehenge is curious, ingenious, and interesting. The detail of the Druidical remains at Burcot was a newly-dressed-up performance from the original account drawn up by a person on the spot, who presented her with a perusal thereof. She shone forth in animated zeal for her Naval Friend at the contested election for the borough of Bridgnorth in 1784; but he was the unsuccessful candidate. Several families of distinction in that neighbourhood always shewed her great kindness and attention; and though she resided in the midst of benevolent and respectable neighbours, she lived a recluse and solitary being in a great measure, owing to her unhappy and changeable disposition, a temper unforgiving and relentless, with a mind possessed of strong and violent prejudices.

Feb. ... At Grenada, Lieut. Humphrey Grey, of the Royal York Rangers, son of Mr. R. Grey, of Kilkenny.

March 2. At Low Mill, near Egremont, aged 75, Thomas Birley, esq. late of Kirkham, Cumberland.

March 3. At Northallerton, aged 100, Mrs. Dorothy Dodds, formerly of Yoffloth.

March 5. At Mabley, Walsen Scatchard, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the West riding of the county of York.

March 8. At Doncaster, in her 80th year, Mrs. Dunhill, relict of the late John Dunhill, esq.

March 11. At Hull, Miss Newton, dau. of Wm. Newton, esq. of Stagwood-hill, Huddersfield.

At Tickhill, aged 76, Geo. Bates, esq.

March 12. Aged 73, Captain James Kemphorne. *Bristol Paper.*

In his 82d year, Philip Sandys, esq. of Azerley, near Ripon, Yorkshire.

The wife of Dr. Jarrold, of Manchester.

March 13. At Edinburgh, Lt.-col. John Ainslie, of the East India Company's service.

At Kirbymoorside, aged 50, Mr. Wm. Lister, attorney at law, son of the late Wm. Lister, esq. of Ayton, near Scarborough.

Aged 87, Mrs Egginton, relict of Gardiner Egginton, esq. of Hull.

March 14. At Wrexham, M^{rs}. Fryer, relict of John Fryer, esq. of Aldermanbury, and Taplow, Bucks.

In his 35th year (a very awful instance of the uncertainty of human life), Mr. James Gibson, printer and bookseller of Malton. He went to York assizes as a witness, in apparently perfect health, was suddenly seized at his inn during the evening, and died the following morning. He was most exact and punctual in all his transactions as a tradesman, and in all his public duties: a cheerful companion, a warm, sincere friend; never forgetful of benefits received; and exemplary in all the relative duties of life.

At Greenock, in his 43d year, John Colquhoun, M.D.

At Riverford, Hugh Ross, esq.

At Exeter, on a visit to an intimate acquaintance, aged 79, Mrs. Mary Barnard Barclay, of Lympton, Devon. She was related to the ancient family of Barclay, of Urie Castle in Scotland; and after experiencing various vicissitudes in life, which she bore with great fortitude, she resided for many years in the village of Lympton, highly respected for the urbanity of her manners, and mild disposition, which procured her the affectionate esteem and regard of all her acquaintance.

March 15. In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, of an inflammation in the bowels, aged 71, John Nesbitt, esq.

Fielding Wallis, esq. father of the wife of Captain Campbell, R.N.

In Tottenham court-road, in his 64th year, Mr. Arthur Freake, apothecary.

At Bath, Sir Richard Hankey, formerly of Fenchurch-street.

At Chelsfield, Kent, aged 74, Rev. Peter Coryton, D.D. late fellow of All Souls, Oxford, prebendary of Peterborough, and rector of Chelsfield, and St. Dunstan's East.

In Richmond Barracks, near Dublin, Ellen, Lady Dunboyne, wife of Lord Dunboyne, second cousin to the Earls of Westmeath and Clare, and to the Countess of Glengall and Lady Dunally, &c.

March 16. At Colchester, aged 31, Amy, wife of Lieut. James Augar, of the East India Company's Service.

At Stanwix, aged 73, W. Woolmar, esq. of the General Post Office, London, superintendent of mail coaches, Carlisle, and surveyor for that district, which office he had held for upwards of 30 years.

March 17. James Birch, esq. of the Middle Temple.

Charles Sreater Ellis, esq. an eminent solicitor, of North-street, Westminster.

Aged 86, Mr. Jos. Lazarus, upwards of 50 years an inhabitant of Cree Church Lane, Leadenhall-street.

At Bampton, co. Oxford, aged 4½, Mr. Joseph Steede.

Rebecca, wife of William Powell, esq. of Highb^y lds. near Halesowen, Salop.

Aged 56 the wife of Mr. George Dawson, of Biddlington, surgeon.

At Langhorne, Carmarthenshire, in her 28th year, Jessie, wife of P. Kelly, esq. M.D. R.N.

March 18. In Coleman-street, in his 53d year, Henry Cohen, esq.

At his house, in Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square, in his 74th year, Charles Combe, M. D. F. R. S. and S. A. of whom some account will appear in our next Number.

Awfully sudden, whilst at tea with his family, Rev. Thomas Bayley, rector of King Stanley, co. Gloucester, and formerly fellow of Jesus college. He proceeded B.A. 1782, and M.A. 1785.

In his 18th year, William, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Meecklethwaite, of Iwerge Hall, near Leeds.

At Docking, Norfolk, Mary, wife of Rev. H. J. Hare.

At Bristol, aged 80, Mrs. Sterne, relict of William Sterne, esq. late of Salisbury.

March 19. George Wood, esq. of Broad-street buildings.

At Topsham, Mary, wife of Henry Cox, esq.

Mrs. White, of the Hermitage, near Woking, Surrey, relict of Joseph White, esq. late solicitor of the Treasury, and eldest sister of Wm. Chamberlayne, esq. of Weston Grove, near Southampton.

March 20. Aged 65, the wife of J. Cooper, esq. of Park house, Highgate.

At his brother's house, in London, Mr. Wm. Chrisnop, upwards of 20 years a master in his majesty's navy.

In Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. Boyce, widow of the late Lieut.-col. Boyce, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Abraham Piches, of Streatham, Surrey.

In Berkeley-square, in his 75th year, Mr. John Walker.

Near Kingsbridge, J. Topping jun. esq.

At Hitchin, Herts. aged 53, Rev. Mr. Williams, a Dissenting minister at that place.

In her 76th year, the Right Hon. Lady Carteret, of Haynes House, co. Bedford.

At Uxbridge, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Darby, relict of the late Rev. S. Darby, rector of Whitfield and Breadfield, Suffolk, and the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jortin.

At Colchester, in the prime of life, Sturgeon Smith, esq. In returning from West Mersey the preceding Friday evening, his horse threw him with such violence as to produce a Contusion of the brain.

At Cheddar, in the prime of life, Mr. James Sar, surgeon; whose open manners, generous disposition, and friendly kindness, will leave a lasting regret upon the minds of all with whom he was acquainted.

At Wisbech (at the house of his uncle Robert Hardwicke, esq.) aged 22, William Hardwicke, only son of Col. Hardwicke, commanding the Bengal Artillery.

Aged 66, Mr. Marmaduke Mallison, for the last 30 years overseer and constable of the township of Noidan near Halifax.

March 21. Wm. Jackson, esq. of Barbican, spice-merchant.

In Thayer-street, at an advanced age, Barbara, widow of Thomas Taylor, esq. of Consay-house, Durham, and daughter of Sir Thomas Tancred, bart. of Brampton, Yorkshire.

At Islington, Mrs. Underwood, widow of Robert Underwood, esq. late of Tottenham. Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Wm. Bolland, Vicar of Swinthead, Leicestershire.

At Greenhill, the residence of her brother J. Lane, esq. Mrs. Manby, widow of Aaron Manby, esq. formerly of Kingston, Jamaica.

March 22. At Clapham, in his 67th year, R. Hudson, esq. formerly Captain of the Houghton East Indian.

In his 82d year, John Wheatley, esq. of Broughton Castle, Oxfordshire.

Aged 105 years, Mary Nightingale, of Hare-street, Herts; she retained her faculties to the last.

At Cullumpton, Devon, on his way from Sidmouth to Clifton, Wm. Chisholm, esq. of Chisholm.

At Aberdeen, Mary Christian, eldest daughter of Sir Harry Niven Lumsden, of Auchindoir.

March 23. At Brompton, where she had gone for the recovery of her health, in her 22d year, Miss Rhoda Authier.

In New Norfolk-street, Mrs. Brooke, relict of F. Brooke, esq. late of Ufford, Suffolk.

At his father's house, in Upper Seymour-street, in his 28th year, G. Paterson, esq. of the East India Company's Service.

At Woolwich, in his 44th year, Lieut.-col. Foy, of the Royal Artillery, who married a sister of Lord Caprutenay.

At Clapham, in her 69th year, Mrs. Crompton, widow of the late Sam. Crompton, esq. of that place.

Aged 94, Francis Macfarlane, esq. of Cowley-place, Dublin; also on the 25th, Mary his widow.

At South Shields, aged 67, Chas. Cock-erill, esq. Attorney at Law. To strong natural abilities, he added a perfect knowledge of his profession; and the conscientious manner in which he discharged all its duties, added to the liberality and benevolence of his disposition, ensured him the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

March 24. At Brighton, aged 67, Robert Robinson, esq. late of Sutton, Surrey.

Mrs. Langford, of Haydon square, Minories.

In Tonbridge-place, John Dunbar, esq. late of Penang.

March 25. In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, aged 50, Richard Harding, esq. late Purser in the East India Company's Service.

Capt. Martin Demay, of Colkins, Kent. At Newbold Pacy, Warwickshire, Sarah Wightwick, wife of Wm. Little, esq. daughter of the late Thomas, and sister of the late John Wightwick Knightley, esq. of Offchurchbury in the same county.

March 26. At Barrow-green, Surrey, aged 88, Mrs. Mary Athawes, a maiden lady, in whom the poor have lost a kind benefactor.

At Trowse-hall, Norfolk, in his 78th year, Gen. Money, Colonel of the East Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Cononby-hall, near Skipton, Yorkshire, in his 73th year, Johnson Atkinson Busfield, esq. formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took a high degree. He was Register of the West Riding, and the oldest magistrate and Deputy Lieut. of it; and the respect in which he was held by the freeholders of 100*l.* *per annum* in that large and opulent division of Yorkshire, may be estimated by the manner in which he was chosen to fill the valuable and honourable office of Register. He has left three sons and one daughter, to remember the virtues, and mourn the loss, of the best of fathers and the most upright of men.

Aged 63, George Barbor, esq. of Church Stilehouse, Fremington, Devon.

At Worsop, Mrs. Alderson, relict of the Rev. Christopher Alderson, rector of Eckington and Aston.

At Salisbury, aged 70, Mrs. Bradley, widow of the Rev. John Bradley, vicar of Faringdon, Berks.

In his 79th year, Thomas Hamilton, esq. of Mullnagore lodge, county Tyrone, Ireland.

March 27. At Halliford, Middlesex, Josiah Boydell, esq. well known as an eminent encourager of the Arts, and himself a very superior artist. He was a man of mild and unassuming manners, strict integrity, and great benevolence. On the establishment of the Corps of Hampstead Volunteers in 1803, Mr. Boydell, who had been the first in command of the Hampshire Association (disbanded about a twelvemonth before), and had been extremely active in the formation of the new corps, was unanimously elected Lieutenant Commandant. After having been many years a partner with his truly patriotic uncle, Mr. Alderman John Boydell, he succeeded not only to the extensive business, but to the civic gown vacant by his uncle's death in 1805. His health being considerably impaired, he resigned the office of Alderman in 1809.

In 1811 he was elected Master of the Stationers' Company; but since the expiration of that year, his strength and spirits have been gradually and visibly declining.

In York-place, aged 39, Harriet Sarah, wife of John Stracey, esq.

At Gillingham, Dorsetshire, in his 57th year, Rev. Christopher Eile.

Betty Caroline, wife of Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, esq. of Bewdley.

At Newport-street, Southsea, Caroline, daughter of Lieut. Edward De Montmorency, R. N.

Mrs. Saville, relict of Mr. Saville, vicar choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

At Barnstaple, aged 67, Mrs. Marshall, relict of Charles Marshall, esq. of that place.

March 28. At Kew, aged 59, Mrs. Longcroft, widow of the late Thomas Longcroft, esq. of Havant, Hants.

In his 84th year, the venerable John Turner, A. M. Archdeacon of Taunton, Canon Residentiary and Prebendary of Miverton, the first in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

March 29. In her 41st year, Mrs. Sarah Hawes Dowley, of Plaistow Green, Kent, eldest daughter of the late Robert Nicholson, esq. of Loam Pit Hill, Kent.

In his 72d year, T. Atkins, esq. of Walthamstow.

At Broxbourn, Herts, aged 54, John Smith, esq.

At Eton College, in her 68th year, Mrs. Tew, wife of the Rev. Edward Tew, Vice Provost of Eton College.

Mr. Joseph Long, surgeon, of Broadstairs.

In London-street, Fenchurch-street, aged 69, Henry Marshall, esq. of Quarry Hill, near Wigton, Cumberland, and of Byndley's estate, St. Thomas's in the Vale, Jamaica.

March 30. At her nephew's, (Mr. D'Egville, Great Marlborough-street), aged 76, Mrs. Samuel, relict of the late Dr. Samuel, of High-street, Marylebone.

At Brompton Crescent, Robert Robertson, esq.

Aged 68, William Townend, esq. of Tanshelf, Pontefract.

March 31. In Cumberland-place, Rt. Hon. Lady Frances Douglas, wife of Hon. John Douglas.

In his 46th year, Thomas Reeve, of Serle's-place, Carey-street, solicitor.

Suddenly, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Dennis de Berdt, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex.

In Pantou-square, in his 79th year, Col. B. Fish.

At Charing Cross, aged 82, John Le-roux, esq.

Mr. Hamilton Green Parslow, solicitor, Thornbury.

LATELY—In Maddox-street, Hanover-square, Rev. Roe King, 38 years rector of Witchampton, Dorsetshire.

In his 61st year, Rev. Alexander Suter, of the Wesleyan connexion.

In consequence of a slight prick on the finger, which was followed by the formation of abscesses, producing so much constitutional irritation as to destroy life, Mr. Thomas Archer, of Guy's Hospital, son of the late W. Archer, esq. of Walden. He was indefatigable in the prosecution of his studies; and in him the profession has to lament the loss of one who promised to be a valuable member.

Aged 76, Mrs. Saure, relict of the late Dr. Saure, of High street, Marylebone.

In Vauxhall-road, aged 72, the widow of the late Capt. Gooding, R. N.

Mr. Thorne, one of the partners in the Ficcarnason's tavern.

Bedfordshire—Suddenly, aged 56, Rev. R. Buxton, rector of Great and Little Barford, and twenty years Master of the Latin School at Wymondham, Norfolk, from which he had not long retired. He was a man of profound erudition.

At Toddington, Mary, relict of Mr. Hicks, late surgeon of that place.

Berks—At Pangbourne, Rev. Mr. Longuet, a Roman Catholic priest, and teacher of the French language at Reading. He had been to visit the family of T. Morton, esq. a few miles from that town, and though pressed to pass the night at the house of that gentleman, he set out on his return between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. His body was found next morning lifeless, and shockingly mangled. One man is in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in this atrocious murder.

At Scarlett's, James L. Perrott, esq.

Bucks—Mr. Summerfield, the favourite pupil of Bartolozzi, and the engraver of "Rubens and his Wife" from the picture by that master in the possession of the Earl of Aylesford. Like many other children of Genius, he was unfortunate.

At Newport Pagnal, George Pitt Hurst, esq. an eminent solicitor.

At Langley House, aged 81, Thomas Stone, esq.

Cambridgeshire—At Dallingham, the relict of Rev. Mr. Symonds, late rector of Sketchworth.

Canterbury—Aged 25, Rev. Thomas Phillips, LL.B. son of Rev. Nicholas Phillips, of Bodmin.

At Penryn, Christopher Robinson, esq.

At Govena House, aged 72, Edward Fox, esq. a distinguished member of the Society of Friends.

Cam-

Cumberland — At Killington, near Kendal, aged 80, Mr. J. Rigg, of Burton, in Kendal — He was father, grandfather, and great grandfather of 99 persons. In the year 1745 he was summoned to assist the Duke of Cumberland in his attack on Carlisle, and was employed in cutting down wood and making batteries to besiege the city.

Devon — The wife of Rev. Dr. Hawker, vicar of Charles, Plymouth.

At Exeter, Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Luscombe, M.D.

At Tiverton, Charles, eldest son of Rev. John Kempe, of St. Mahyn, Cornwall.

At Plympton, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Capt. R. D. Forster.

At Oakhampton, Robert Hawkes, esq. senior alderman of that borough.

Derbyshire — At Ffindern, aged 87, the widow of Rev. John Orrel.

Dorset — In her 90th year, Mrs. Richards, relict of the late William Richards, esq. of Warmwell.

At Manston, aged 55, Rev. R. Clavell, 51 years rector of that place.

Durham — At Heighington, near Darlington, Mrs. O'Callaghan, wife of Lieut. col. O'Callaghan, of the Durham Militia.

Essex — Rev. Henry Ryder Knapp, rector of Woodford, and vicar of Raunds, Northamptonshire.

At Colne priory, aged 65, Anne, wife of Rev. Thomas Carwardine, of Earls Colne.

At the Parsonage, Chelmsford, in her 26th year, Louisa Jemima, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Morgan, rector of that parish.

At Harwich, aged 91, the relict of the late William Deane, esq. mayor of that borough.

Gloucestershire — Harriet Frances, second daughter of the Rev. H. A. Pye, of Cirencester.

At Downseud, aged 51, Rev. John Vernon.

Hants — At Millbrook, William Dwyer, esq. surgeon.

In his 98th year, George Rowcliffe, esq. the oldest inhabitant of Southampton.

At Whitchurch, Rev. John Charles Williams, M.A. of Worcester college, Oxford.

At Portsmouth, aged 60, William Goldson, esq. magistrate and alderman of that borough.

Herefordshire — At Yatton-court, aged 93, Mrs. Woodhouse, widow of John Woodhouse, esq. many years one of the Directors of the East India Company.

Kent — At Rochester, Capt. Juxon, 3d foot.

At Hythe, Major Holding.

At Hythe, aged 103, Mrs. Colebrooke.

At Canterbury, aged 95, the widow of Rev. Charles Miles.

Leicestershire — At Birstall House, aged 16, Louisa, daughter of John Mansfield, esq.

Lincolnshire — At Horncastle, aged 52, the wife of Edward Harrison, M.D.

At Barton upon Humber, aged 81, Mr. Richard Richmond, many years an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

Norfolk — Aged 75, Francis Blomefield, esq. of Swaffham, last male branch of the family of Blomefield, the County historian.

At Loddon, aged 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Bond, who has bequeathed 50*l.* to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; 50*l.* to the Methodist Chapel at Norwich; and 14*l.* to the Poor of the parishes of Chedgrave and Loddon.

At Litchen, Mrs. P. Wodehouse, relict of Rev. Philip Wodehouse, prebendary of Norwich.

Northamptonshire — At Braunston, aged 79, Rev. John Williams, B.D. rector of that place, and formerly fellow of Jesus college, Oxford.

At Cliff House, aged 75, Robert Faux, esq.

Notts — At Dunham, Mr. John Haviland, an eminent surgeon, of Bridgewater.

Oxfordshire — Elizabeth, daughter of George Hitchings, esq. surgeon, Oxford.

Salop — At Ludlow, John Walker Baugh, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough.

Somerset — At Bath, aged 53, Rev. Wm. Daniel, M.A. vicar of Stutton upon Dunsmore, Warwickshire.

At Bath, Harriet, youngest daughter of Rear Adm. Sir John Gore, K.C.B.

At Clifton, in consequence of the birth of her first child, aged 24, Elizabeth Margaret Antoinetta, wife of Rev. John Kidley, prebendary of Bristol cathedral. She was daughter of John Ellis, esq. of Jamaica, descendant of an ancient family in Wales, and his wife Antoinetta Parker, daughter of Adm. Sir Peter Parker, the first baronet, a gallant officer, whose ancestors acquired honourable distinction in church and state, and his wife Margaret Nugent, of the House of Westmeath.

Rev. Mr. Price, Baptist minister, of Yeovil.

Staffordshire — Rev. William Lowe, vicar of Gnosall, and curate of Ellenhall.

At Whrine Hill Hall, Rich. Timmis, esq.

Suffolk — At Cockfield Hall, aged 15, Henry, fourth son of Sir Charles Blois, bart.

At Siclesmore, aged 64, Mr. William Gualt, upwards of 44 years tenant and steward on the Rushbrooke estate. His mother, Mrs. Gualt, was in her 103d year, and on hearing of the death of her son, was taken speechless, and expired on the following day.

Wills — At East Harnham, near Salisbury, aged 58, Wm. Wake, esq. late of East Knoyle.

At Salisbury, in his 43d year, Dr. Henry Smith, a physician to the infirmary, a magistrate of the city, and an alderman of the corporation of Salisbury.

Warwickshire — Rev. Thomas Greasley, M. A. vicar of Polesworth, and perpetual curate of Nether Whitacre.

Worcestershire — Thomas Evans, esq.

At Hanbury, aged 80, Henry Harman, esq. formerly of the Coldstream Guards.

Mr. William Ricketts, an eminent surgeon, and conductor of the Lunatic Asylum at Droitwich.

Yorkshire. — W. Taylor, esq. solicitor and associate on the Norfolk circuit.

At Beverley, aged 54, Mr. Eyre, eldest son of the late Rev. John Eyre, D. D. of Wylve, Wilts.

Edward Tennant, esq. of Bolton-castle.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Heron, relict of Rev. Mr. Heron, many years the highly respectable Vicar of that place.

WATKES. — At Grosmount, Monmouthshire, aged 104, Thomas Millar.

Rev. E. C. Chambers, Vicar of Llandfrydd, and Rector of Llansannan, Denbighshire.

SCOTLAND. — At Campbell-town, Capt. W. B. McMillan, Royal Marines.

At Causeyend, near Edinburgh, aged 97, Sergeant James Coulie, out-pensioner. He fought at the siege of Quebec in 1759, and was wounded in the ankle by a musket-ball, while fighting by the side of the immortal Wolfe, at the moment that General received the fatal shot.

At Edinburgh, Hon. Mrs. Thwaites, widow of W. Thwaites, esq. formerly M. P. for the county of Galloway, and daughter of the late Lord Fortrose.

At Glasgow, Rev. J. M. Reay, author of a New Translation of the Bible.

IRELAND. — At Donaghadee, aged 107, Dolly Lemon. She was seldom or ever above 10 miles distant from that place in all her life-time; and until about two years since was active and industrious, with the enjoyment of good health, maintaining through life an unblemished character.

At Dublin, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Henry Quin, M. D. distinguished by her private virtues, no less than her mental accomplishments.

At Clantarf, Maria, wife of Sir William B. Bardett, bart.

ABROAD. — At Hyeres, department du Var, near Toulon, aged 19, Frances Flower, wife of Henry Thompson, esq. of West Wickham, Kent, and fourth dau. of Wm. Lester, esq.

At Riga, aged 45, Wm. Cumming, esq.

At Florence, aged 70, Lady Hammet, widow of Sir Benjamin Hammet, banker, of Taplow Hill, Bucks.

At St. Helena, Capt. S. Turton, 66th reg.

At Antigua, of the yellow fever, in his 20th year, Ensign Robinson, 63d reg. se-

cond son of Rev. R. G. Robinson, Vicar of Harborne, co. Stafford.

At Antigua, Langford-Lovell Hodge, esq. member of the Council in that island.

On his journey to the East Indies by land, aged 29, William Chavassee, esq. an officer in the Company's service. He came to England to impart to the Board of Admiralty an invention of the Longitude, and returned in the spring to India, joined by Capt. Macdonald, the bearer of public dispatches, at Constantinople. They resolved, instead of performing their journey to India by the accustomed route, to explore, from their over-sanguine ardour, the tract described by Xenophon on his return. By this they experienced many hardships on their way, were imprisoned in a dungeon by a Kurdish Chief, at a place called Ingrah, not far from Bagdad; but ransomed themselves by paying 800 piastres. The unfortunate Chavassee was seized with a brain fever on their liberation. His friend and fellow-prisoner put him on a raft on the River Tigris, to reach Bagdad the sooner for medical assistance; but he died on the raft almost in sight of that city, and was buried by him in a retired spot on the banks of the River Tigris.

April 1. In Russell-place, Fitzroy-sq. aged 79 Edmund Pepsy, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, in her 78th year, Mrs. Turner, widow of Charles Turner, esq. late of Wimpole street.

At Paris, aged 71, the Duke of Laval de Monmorancy, a peer of France, and a lieutenant-gen. in the King's army.

April 2. In Grosvenor place, in his 22d year, Charles-Fox Townshend, esq. eldest son of Lord John Townshend. He had been for many months past in a declining state of health, in consequence of more than one rupture of a blood-vessel.

At Turnham-green, Geo. Wildman, esq. of Christchurch-college, Oxon, and of Lincoln's-inn, London. This young gentleman was seized with a pulmonary complaint, which terminated his valuable life at an early age. He had just taken his academical degrees with great credit, and died lamented by a circle of numerous friends, as well as by his own family.

April 3. In Grosvenor-square, in his 18th year, Hon. James Stanley, son of the Earl and Countess of Derby.

In Nelson-square, the wife of F. Noble, esq. late of Fordham Abbey, Cambridge.

Of a rapid decline, in his 19th year, William, only son of Thomas Swain, esq. of Canonbury, and of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, in his 67th year, Mr. J. Westall, late of the Strand.

On Woolwich Common, Miss Mary Fletcher, daughter of the late Rev. Richard Fletcher, formerly Rector of Halstow and St. Mary's Kent.

At Odiham, Hants, R. Cole, esq. an eminent solicitor there, and several years a coroner for the county.

At Kingswood-hill, aged 47, Mrs. Stevens, widow of the late Rev. W. Stevens, many years an itinerant preacher in the Methodist connexion. Her deep fervent piety, and unwearied efforts to promote the spiritual concerns of all she had to do with, greatly endeared her to a numerous circle of friends. The tears of the widows, orphans, and poor of Kingswood, to whom her heart and her house were ever open, speak louder than any testimonies of her friends, and painfully prove the very serious loss they have sustained.

At his house at Twickenham, after a long and severe illness, in his 76th year, George Brooks, esq. of Chancery-lane, banker, who employed a long life in the active discharge of his duty to God and man; a pious and faithful servant of Christ; a kind and affectionate husband, father, and friend; a man of strict honour and integrity, of a clear and sound judgment, a liberal and humane disposition. He lived universally beloved and respected, and died as universally lamented.

At Cirencester, Dorothea, wife of Jos. Cripps, esq.

April 4. In the Minorities, aged 65, Benjamin Whitrow, esq. of the late firm of Champante and Whitrow.

At Camberwell-grove, in her 40th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Domett.

At Turnham-green, in his 54th year, Charles-Henry Hunt, esq. formerly of Stratford-on-Avon.

In his 61st year, P. Musgrave, esq. of Cambridge.

Of excessive grief, the mother of Daniel Diggle the Luddite, recently executed at Nottingham.

At Gainsborough, aged 74, J. Dealtry, esq.

At Thursk, aged 66, John Wrightson, esq. coroner for the North Riding of York.

At Penzance, Mr. E. Morgan, many years Deacon of the Baptist Church in that town. His death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel whilst dressing himself in order to attend divine worship a few Sundays since.

At Dunbar Lodge, Mrs. Hay, relict of Hon. William Hay, of Lawfield.

At his estate, at Ruel near Paris, after a long and severe illness, Andrew Massena, Prince of Essling, Duke of Rivoli, Marshal of France, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Grand Cross of the Orders of St. Stephen of Hungary, of St. Hubert, of Fidelity, of Baden, and Hesse d'Armstadt. He was born at Nice May 8, 1758. After having served three years at sea, in his youth he entered the army of France in 1775, being at-

tached to the Royal Italian regiment, in which he had an uncle a captain. He became, successively, chief of the 2d battalion of the Var, colonel of the *ci-devant* regiment of the Sarre, general of brigade and division in 1793. He already, in 1794, enjoyed the command of a corps of 20,000 men, destined to the expedition against Oneille and the siege of Saorgio. He commanded there constantly the advanced guard of the army of Italy, took a principal share in all the great affairs of that army, and acquired the name of the *favourite child of Victory*. Hostilities having recommenced in 1799, he conducted, in quality of General in Chief of the army of the Dnake, that memorable campaign of Switzerland, which the battle of Zurich rendered so decisive and so glorious: 70,000 prisoners were the fruits of this campaign, where he had to contend against two great captains, Prince Charles and Marshal Suwarroff. He immediately afterwards assumed the command of the wreck of the army of Italy in the campaign of 1801; and at its head penetrated into Germany. He was afterwards charged with the conquest of the kingdom of Naples, and subsequently sent to Poland, whence he returned to France at the peace of Tilit. — The war called him again into Germany in 1809. There, after several honourable combats, he received, in the plains of Essling, the title of Prince, after having sustained the shock of the enemy's right, and saved the French army by his able conduct and invincible courage. He afterwards acted a brilliant part in the battle of Wagram, in which he was seen, though sick and suffering, advancing at the head of his troops, and animating them by his example. He ended his military career by the command of the army of Portugal in 1810 and 1811. He here displayed anew the firmness of his character in the midst of difficulties of all kinds with which he was surrounded, and which he had to surmount. He has left behind, inconsolable at his loss, a widow, two sons, and a daughter married to Lt.-gen. Count Ruelle, his pupil, his first and-du-camp from 1793. — *Moniteur*.

April 5. In his 81st year, Wm. Watket, esq. of Killingbeck near Leeds.

Catherine, only daughter of the late Aaron Wickens, esq. of Dumow.

At Barming Parsonage, Kent, Charlotte, third daughter of the Rev. Mark Noble, Rector of Barming.

At Ossett Parsonage, aged 80, Mr. Edward Kilmington, father of the Rev. Edw. Kilmington, incumbent minister of Ossett cum Gawthorpe.

April 6. At his father's house, James Ward, son of John Ward, esq. of Air-street, Puccadilly.

At Walworth, of the hooping-cough, Ed. Thomas, the infant son of Mr. John-Sam. Browne, and grandson of the late Mr. J. Browne, senior associate engraver of the Royal Academy.

At Wellingborough, co. Northampton, aged 51, Rev. John Tole Rodick.

Aged 56, Mr. John Skelton, of Leeds, attorney at law, and for many years clerk of Indictments and Solicitor to the Magistracy of the West Riding of York.

At Bath, in his 64th year, Jeremiah James, esq.

April 7. At his house, near Broomhall Spring, Rev. George Smith, M. A. one of the assistant ministers of the parish church of Sheffield, and perpetual curate of Eccleshall. After a severe illness he peaceably resigned his spirit into the hands of his Creator, leaving a large and affectionate family to mourn the loss of their best earthly friend, and a numerous circle of relations to cherish the remembrance of his virtues.

At Swansea, aged 26, Elizabeth, eldest and sole surviving daughter of the late Sir Charles Thompson, bart.

At St. Field House (Down), Ireland, Lady Sarah Price, wife of Nicholas Price, esq. of that place, and sister of the Marquis of Camden.

At Banff, aged 79, James Bartlett, esq. formerly Lieut.-colonel of the Banffshire local militia.

Aged 105, Mr. Owen O'Toole, of Popperland, co. Wicklow, the lineal descendant of the famous O'Toole, whose resistance to Cromwell has been so celebrated. He worked with his men at the tanning business last year, and would, a short period before his death, walk twenty miles in one day.

April 8. At Bath, Lydia, only daughter of Nathaniel Harden, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex.

At Bailow Parsonage, Cambridgeshire, in her 60th year, Mrs. Bullen, sister of Rev. Jos. Hall, Rector of that parish. While dressing herself she fell down and expired.

In the Close, Winchester, in his 81st year, Rev. J. Hawley, M. A. Prebendary of that cathedral, vicar of Ringwood and Preston, Candover, Hants, and formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge. The vicarage is in the patronage of the provost and fellows of that Society.

At Lee place, Oxon. aged 71, M. Corran, esq.

Joseph Goodeve, jun. esq. of Gosport, Hants.

April 9. In Norfolk street, Strand, in his 65th year, James Edge, esq.

In James-street, Mrs. Serle, relict of the late Ambrose Serle, esq.

At North Shields, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elwes, relict of the late Col. H. Elwes, of Tynemouth, a near relative of

the celebrated wealthy John Elwes, esq. M. P. and mother of John Raleigh Elwes, esq. 71st reg. killed in the battle of Waterloo.

Agnes, daughter of Robert Forbes, esq. of Old Aberdeen.

April 10. At Gatcombe, near Portsmouth, Lady Curtis, relict of the late Adm. Sir Roger Curtis, bart. G. C. B.

In Alfred street, Bath, Rev. Dr. Vilett, of Swindon, Wilts.

At Blackwell Hall, Chesham, Bucks, in his 68th year, James Wallis Street, esq.

At Hellingthorp, near Rotherham, aged 24, Mr. J. Jubb, only son of George Jubb, esq. of Winchester street.

After a long and most painful illness, John Elwes, esq. of Fingest Grove, co. Bucks, and Portman square, London. He was one of the two sons of the late much-respected member for Berks, whose eminent and singular nobleness of mind, as well as his immense property, he jointly with his brother inherited. And here we cannot but notice the ungrateful and unjust history of his life which was published. Ungrateful, we say, because the author was entirely bred up, protected, and fed at his table: and unjust, because his many virtues were unnoticed. The few foibles of his patron were exaggerated, which a generous and independent mind would have committed with his body to the grave. The gentleman, whose death we deplore, died as he lived,—planning and promoting the welfare and happiness of others. His bequests of charity, therefore, are many and great. To all his old and faithful domestics, independencies for life, to his acquaintances and friends, tokens of regard and friendship; and as every honest man who has property to dispose of ought to do, he has given and bequeathed the whole of his immense property (after paying all legacies and charitable bequests to the different parishes in which he had property), to his two children, to the amount, as is supposed, of 1,00,000/ and upwards!

At Bath, aged 67, Mrs. Susanna Young, daughter of the late Adm. Young.

At Lincoln, advanced in years, J. Hayward, esq. Mayor of that city. He served the office of Mayor in 1807, and again in 1816.

April 11. At Stanstead Bury, Herts, the relict of Capt. Robert Jocelyn, R. N.

In Brunswick square, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Merlott, sister of the late Alderman Merlott of Bristol.

Ensign Wm. Pigott, of the 25th regt.

In his 79th year, T. Poole, esq. of Maidstone.

April 12. In Hatton Garden, Honoria, wife of A. Murray, esq.

At Waddingborough, Lincolnshire, Rev. F. Massingberd, rector of that parish, and prebendary of Lincoln.

April 15. At Bath, in his 73d year, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Thomson, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. He was in point of years the Father of the Bench, having sat as one of the Judges many years longer than any of its present occupants. His reputation as a Judge was of the highest order, in point of legal knowledge, of perspicuity, and strict integrity of decision.—A few years back the longevity of our judges was proverbial, and a vacancy on the bench was a rare occurrence. Death, however, has lately made a great sweep in a quarter which he had previously so much spared. He has taken away not only Heath, Rooke, Grose, Ashhurst and others of the old school, and lastly, Chief Baron Thomson; but also made free with their junior brethren before their ermine had lost its freshness. Chief Baron Thomson was the intimate friend of Lord Thurlow, by whom his talents were highly esteemed.

April 17. In Langham-place, William Price, esq. formerly Esquerry to the King, and Vice Chamberlain to the Queen.

April 18. At Mauldshe Castle, in his 60th year, the Right hon. Thomas Carmichael, Earl of Hyndford. He succeeded his cousin James in the Earldom, Dec. 21, 1787. The greater part of his time was devoted to agricultural pursuits at Westra, and to the embellishment of his princely seat at Mauldshe. He was one of the most skilful farmers in a district particularly distinguished for the excellence of its farming. Mauldshe, his patrimonial inheritance, is now separated from the Hyndford estate. It has fallen to his Lordship's sister, Mrs. Nisbet of Caifin. Sir John Anstruther, bart. succeeds to the entailed estate. The title is extinct.

April 20. After a short illness, Mrs. Tegart, wife of Arthur Tegart, esq. of Pall Mall, deeply lamented by her surviving family and friends.

In Litchfield-street, Soho, Mr. Andrew Thompson, aged 72.

April 22. At his friends at Worcester, in the bloom of life, after a severe illness during many months of a pulmonary disease, to the sincere regret of his acquaintance, and the heartfelt affliction of his young family and relatives, the Rev. John Wall, M. A. rector of Quat Wolstaston and Stoke St. Milburgh, co. Salop, younger son of the late Col. Wall of Tewkesbury Lodge, co. Gloucester, and grandson of the late celebrated and truly benevolent John Wall, late of Worcester, M. D.

At Asted, near Birmingham, in his 68th year, Mr. Francis Whealey.

P. 189, a. The late Francis Gosling, Esq. was a character whose definition is comprehended in "*Humani Generis Deus.*" The Gentleman and the Scholar, of refined, elegant, suavity of manners; of liberality of heart and hand, of diffusive charity to an extent proverbial. Thus shone his character expanded to the world. In his domestic scene, the sacred depot of tender and endearing sensibilities, he was the perfection of example, conjugal and paternal. The lament hand of Time can alone be looked to to soothe the affliction of that suffering circle. They have, however, to enjoy in alleviation the Epicurism in reflection, that his memory and meritorious deeds will be perennially vital.—When such a man is called to Heaven by the fiat of his Maker, he leaves a void on earth rarely ever filled by commensurate aggregate of moral virtues. S.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1817. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather April 1817.
<i>Ma.</i>	°	°	°		
27	39	45	36	29, 99	fair
28	40	49	45	, 70	small rain.
29	45	50	47	, 96	cloudy
30	50	57	46	, 99	fair
31	46	58	45	50, 38	fair
<i>Ap. 1</i>	45	60	40	, 42	fair
2	41	58	44	, 21	fair
3	45	60	45	, 23	fair
4	44	56	39	, 25	fair
5	40	48	40	, 26	fair
6	40	45	40	, 27	cloudy
7	44	53	40	, 31	fair
8	40	54	45	29, 92	fair
9	44	47	38	, 90	cloudy
10	33	40	32	, 92	fair
11	32	45	40	50, 20	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather April 1817.
<i>Apr.</i>	°	°	°		
12	44	52	45	30, 08	cloudy
13	45	54	48	, 02	cloudy
14	47	60	51	, 01	fair
15	55	62	50	29, 99	fair
16	50	50	39	, 94	fair
17	40	47	40	50, 18	cloudy
18	40	48	42	, 35	fair
19	41	56	44	, 36	fair
20	44	55	45	, 36	fair
21	45	56	42	, 34	fair
22	42	54	40	, 25	fair
23	40	53	38	, 16	fair
24	38	52	42	, 19	fair
25	40	42	40	, 16	cloudy
26	42	47	45	, 06	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 27, to April 22, 1817.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males -	946	Males -	676		5 and 10	53	60 and 70	131
Females	873	Females	741		10 and 20	61	70 and 80	89
Whereof have died under 2 years old					20 and 30	95	80 and 90	45
					30 and 40	114	90 and 100	9
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.				40 and 50	143	100 and 105	0	

Salt £1. per bushel; $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending April 19.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	102	6 00	6 40	8 34	8 45	2				Essex	91	8 48	6 38	2 31	10 45	3			
Surrey	101	8 52	6 41	0 33	0 45	8				Kent	101	4 00	0 42	8 30	0 45	8			
Hertford	87	0 46	0 36	0 33	0 42	6				Sussex	114	6 00	0 38	6 27	0 43	0			
Bedford	95	10 61	8 41	11 32	6 44	3				Suffolk	109	6 00	0 40	6 28	9 27	1			
Huntingdon	93	10 00	0 46	0 29	6 42	5				Camb.	88	10 00	0 28	5 22	6 35	4			
Northamp.	104	8 00	0 43	10 27	10 39	0				Norfolk	107	0 00	0 35	11 35	10 51	11			
Rutland	86	9 00	0 42	6 30	6 43	0				Lincoln	87	10 00	0 38	8 26	8 37	3			
Leicester	99	0 00	0 55	0 37	6 68	0				York	79	2 47	1 38	1 33	3 40	6			
Nottingham	100	4 63	6 53	0 36	8 56	10				Durham	86	6 00	0 55	4 38	5 00	0			
Derby	102	8 00	0 60	6 38	8 66	0				Northum.	70	3 57	0 50	0 42	2 52	2			
Stafford	98	10 00	0 51	11 40	0 74	1				Cumberl.	83	3 79	4 70	8 44	9 00	0			
Salop	113	4 52	2 54	9 38	8 78	2				Westmor.	107	9 86	0 67	2 50	5 00	0			
Hereford	112	0 64	0 53	1 28	10 46	11				Lancaster	95	9 00	0 00	0 42	7 73	0			
Worcester	107	5 60	0 43	3 31	6 46	6				Chester	93	9 00	0 00	0 40	9 00	0			
Warwick	116	8 00	0 50	4 36	0 64	5				Flint	91	10 00	0 62	7 39	8 00	0			
Wilts	90	0 00	0 45	4 31	4 62	4				Denbigh	102	2 00	0 63	4 40	10 00	0			
Berks	110	1 00	0 33	10 29	11 46	4				Anglesea	70	0 00	0 42	6 28	0 00	0			
Oxford	116	6 00	0 46	0 33	0 63	6				Carnarv.	109	4 00	0 61	9 59	9 00	0			
Bucks	102	4 00	3 42	8 35	2 50	8				Merioneth	112	7 00	0 69	0 42	8 00	0			
Brecon	112	9 00	0 73	4 51	2 00	0				Cardigan	113	4 00	0 48	0 23	0 00	0			
Montgom.	124	6 00	0 64	0 35	9 00	0				Pembroke	95	7 00	0 44	9 00	0 00	0			
Radnor	106	1 00	0 52	6 29	7 00	0				Carmart.	109	4 00	0 54	1 18	10 00	0			
Average of England and Wales, per quarter										Glamorg.	108	1 00	0 53	8 32	0 00	0			
102 7 59 9 50 11 33 11 51 0										Gloucestr.	119	5 00	0 54	7 29	3 64	7			
										Somerset	121	1 00	0 53	10 00	0 00	0			
										Monm.	123	2 00	0 58	4 00	0 00	0			
										Devon	120	5 00	0 58	0 29	5 00	0			
										Cornwall	99	7 00	0 64	7 32	5 00	0			
										Dorset	115	5 00	0 50	5 31	0 00	0			
										Hants	120	4 00	0 43	1 28	8 42	6			

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 28, 100s. to 105s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 19, 39s. 9d.

AVERAGE PRICE OF SUGAR, April 23, 44s. 9d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 28 :

Kent Bags	107.	10s.	to 11.	0s.	Sussex Pockets	117.	0s.	to 16l.	5s.
Sussex Ditto	107.	10s.	to 15l.	10s.	Sussex Ditto	121.	0s.	to 16l.	0s.
Kent Pockets	114.	11s.	to 6 7.	0.	Farnham Ditto	002.	0s.	to 24l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 28 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 19s. 0d. Straw 1l. 19s. 0d. Clover 6l. 1s. --- Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 15s. 6d. Straw 2l. 1s. 0d. --- Clover 7l. 0s. 0d. --- Smithfield, Hay 5l. 7s. 6d. Straw 2l. 0s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, April 28. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 4d.	to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	5s. 0d.	to 6s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 4d.	to 4s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market	April 28 ;	
Veal	5s. 0l.	to 6s. 0d.	Beasts	2,320	Calves 160.
Pork	4s. 0d.	to 5s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	13,680	Pigs 220.

COALS, April 28: Newcastle 34s. 0d. to 44s. 6d. Sunderland 38s. 6d. to 00s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 0s. 0d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 1d.

SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled 94s. Curd 93s. CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in April 1817 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London, — Trent and Mersey Canal, 1300*l.* div. 60*l.* per ann. — Grand Junction, 170*l.* — Shropshire 105*l.* — Chester, 69*l.* — Ellesmere, 60*l.* — Worcester and Birmingham, 19*l.* — Kennet and Avon, 18*l.* — West-India Dock, 172*l.* div. 10*l.* per cent. — London ditto, 60*l.* — Royal Exchange Assurance, 252*l.* 10*s.* average. — Globe Insurance, 118*l.* — Albion 31*l.* 10*s.* — Rock, 2*l.* 8*s.* — Liverpool Bootle Water-Works, 62*l.* — Grand Junction Ditto, 25*l.* — Kent Ditto, 55*l.* — Commercial Sale Room, 24*l.* 10*s.*

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1817.

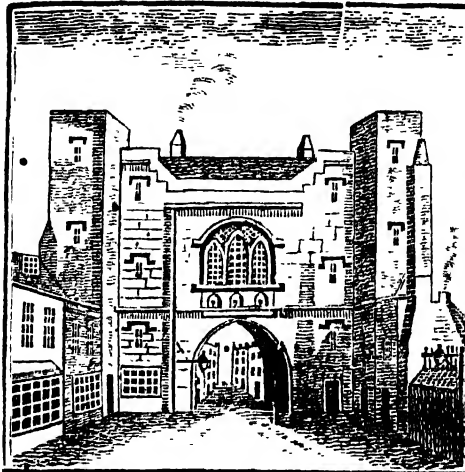
Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 5 per Ct.	3 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	10 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Imp. 5 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea Stock.	3 per Ct. Sth Sea Bonds.	India Bonds.	E. Bills 3d.	E. Bills 3d.	E. Bills 3d.
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RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
M. Post-M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
Times-M. Advert.
P. Ledger & Oracle
Brit. Press—Day
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Star—Traveller
Pilot—Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Courier—Globe
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
15other Weekly P.
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. monthly
Bath 2—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Bury St. Edmund's
Camb.—Chath.
Carl. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.



MAY, 1817.
CONTAINING

Cornw.—Covent. 2
Cumb. 2—Doncast.
Derb.—Dorchester
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Madst. Manch. 6
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales—Oxford 2
Potssea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salisb.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Wolverh. Wore. 2
York 3, IRELAND 27
SCOTLAND 24.
Jersey 2, Guern. 2

Meteorolog. Diaries for April and May, 386, 475

Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

Anecdote of our venerable Monarch..... 387
A Projector, on the Increase of Bankruptcies 388
Mr. Southey's Apology for "Wat Tyler" 389
Works of Mr. Peckitt in Stained Glass.... 392
North and South Hinksey Churches, Berks 395
Description of Griston Church, Norfolk.....*ibid.*
Remarks on Ecclesiastical History..... 397
Danger of Concession to Roman Catholics 399
Churchmen attending Chapels of Dissenters 400
Interesting Remains of Old London Wall. 401
Burial Service.—Church in Dean Forest.. 402
Letters of Mrs. E. Carter —Arbuthnot?.... 403
Remarkable Escape from the Rebels, 1745. 404
Compendium of County History, Gloucester 409
Observations on the Dry Rot in Timber... 414
Thanksgiving for Preservation of the Regent 416
Bill to amend Laws respecting the Clergy 417
The Subscription for Churches in Canada 418
CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS—Canterbury.....*ibid.*
On Ill Health arising from Indigestion.... 419
Spring Guns in Private Grounds illegal... 420
Remarks on the Variations of the Compass 421
Painting of the Interior of St. Denis, &c.... 423
Tomb of Dagobert.—Diseases of the Ear... 424

Review of New Publications.

Coriosities of Literature, in three volumes 425
Rownde's Treatise full of Consolation, &c. 429
Spence's Letters from the North Highland... 429
Park's Topography, &c. of Hampstead.... 431
Selections from Works of Fuller and South. 436
Le Breton's Selection of Sacred Poems..... 437
Bowles's Reasons for Savings' Banks, &c.*ibid.*
State Lottery, and Thoughts on Wheels.... 438
Acadian Code of Signals..... 439
Examples for Maps—Ewing's Geography... 440
Apicius Redivivus—Irish Free Schools.... 441
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE..... 442
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Questions, &c..... 444
SELECT POETRY, for May 1817..... 445—448

Historical Chronicle.

Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 449
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences. 457
Country News 462.—Domestic Occurrences 463
Theatrical Reg.—Promotions; Preferments 465
Births; and Marriages of eminent Persons 466
Memoirs of Dr. Combe; Rev. W. Hanbury;
B. Travers, esq. A. C. Murphy esq. &c. 467-472
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 472
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets, &c. 479
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of the Stocks... 480

Embellished with Views of NORTH HINKSEY CHURCH, Berks; and of the Remains
of OLD LONDON WALL, in the Church-yard of
St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY KEPT AT EXETER.

1817. Apr.	at 8 A. M.			at 3 P. M.			at 10 P. M.		
	Ther.	Bar.		Ther.	Bar.		Ther.	Bar.	
1	30 36	30.31	Very fine	56	30.25	Do.	46½	30.25	Do.
2	30 22	30.16	Very fine	57	30.16	Do.	50	30.16	Do.
3	30 14	30.16	Very fine	58	30.16	Do.	50	30.16	Do.
4	30 18	30.18	Very fine	57	30.18	Do.	53	30.18	Do.
5	30 18	30.18	Very fine	57½	30.19	Do.	50	30.19	Do.
6	30 21	30.27	Very fine; after 12 cloudy.	52½	30.29	Cloudy	43½	30.29	Do.
7	30 31	30.28	Rather gloomy; at 2 fine.	53½	30.23	Fine, with clouds.	41	30.23	Fine.
8	30 11	29.97	Very fine	54	29.85	Do.	43½	29.85	Do.
9	29 36	29.88	Very fine	43½	29.94	Do.	49	29.94	Do.
10	29 34	29.90	Fine; cloudy	47	30.14	Do.	36½	30.14	Fine.
11	30 14	30.14	Very fine	47½	29.95	Do.	38	29.95	Fine.
12	30 05	29.98	Very fine; after 9 cloudy.	52½	29.95	Cloudy	46½	29.95	Fine.
13	29 25	30.05	Fine	59½	30.05	Very fine	49	30.05	Do.
14	30 02	30.00	Fine	57½	29.99	Do.	49	29.99	Do.
15	29 23	29.93	Fine; at 11 cloudy, lowering.	56	29.90	Fine, with clouds.	50	29.90	Fine.
16	29 76	29.98	F. & C.	53½	30.01	Do.	47	30.01	Do.
17	30 13	30.14	Very fine	49	30.18	Do.	45	30.18	Do.
18	30 24	30.30	Very fine	52	30.30	Do.	44	30.30	Do.
19	30 32	30.34	Very fine	58	30.34	Do.	45	30.34	Do.
20	30 30	30.29	Very fine	63	30.28	Fine, though cloudy.	54	30.28	Do. Do.
21	30 17	30.22	Very fine	61	30.19	Do.	43	30.19	Do.
22	30 15	30.15	Very fine	54	30.14	Do.	52	30.14	Do.
23	30 09	30.04	Very fine	55	30.06	Fine, with clouds.	49	30.06	Do.
24	30 11	30.11	Very fine	54½	30.12	Do.	50	30.12	Do.
25	30 10	30.05	Cloudy	48½	30.05	Do.	46	30.05	Do.
26	30 03	30.98	Cloudy; after 2 fine	48	29.91	Fine	46	29.91	Very fine.
27	29 37	29.93	Fine, with clouds	52½	30.01	Fine	47	30.01	Fine.
28	30 03	30.03	Foggy, but mild.	61	29.99	Fine	47	29.99	Very fine.
29	29 38	29.79	Foggy	56½	29.75	Cloudy	49	29.75	F. & C.
30	29 69	29.69	Very fine	55½	29.70	Do.	49	29.70	Do.

. Until the 28th, scarcely a morning without frost.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1817.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, May 5.*

AS every trait we hear of the true character of our venerable Monarch endears him the more to our recollection, I cannot but think you will consider the following brief conversation to be worth preserving.

His Majesty one day observed to the late Col. Price, that he had an intention of ordering a certain Tree to be taken down; asking at the same time the Colonel's advice, but expecting an entire acquiescence in the idea. Col. Price respectfully ventured to say, that he was of a different opinion. "Aye," replied the King somewhat hastily, "that's your way; you continually contradict me." "If your Majesty," replied the Colonel, "will not condescend to listen to the honest sentiments of your faithful servants, you never can hear the truth." After a short pause, the King very audibly laid his hand on the Colonel's shoulder—"You are right, Price. The Tree shall stand."

Yours, &c.

CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN, *May 6.*

IF you can spare a little room for the minor politics of the day, I would avail myself of this indulgence, by offering some remarks on an article which appeared a few days ago in the "General Evening Post." This was a notice of a proposed alteration in the Bankrupt Laws, with a view to check that extravagance and waste of property by which creditors are so much injured; and which extravagance it is proposed to punish by withholding the certificate, &c. There can be no question as to the propriety of some device or law to check this extravagance; but the difficulty, I shrewdly suspect, will arise from the very different opinions mankind, in our days, entertain on the subject. The words *extravagance*, *wastefulness*, *prodigality*, every man professes to understand; and, according

to the view he takes of the matter, finds very little difficulty in condemning, in a general way, the practice of these vices. Hence, in 99 discussions out of 100, no doubt whatever would be started, and all would unanimously agree, that a bankrupt who had been *extravagant*, *wasteful*, and *prodigal*, did not deserve the indulgence shown to those who were merely *unfortunate*, and had never committed a single act to which any reasonable man could apply the above epithets. But, Sir, although these words bore a plain and intelligible meaning in their travels through the mercantile world, when they travelled *alone*, the case is very materially altered since they happened (I know not on what unlucky day it was) to go beyond their boundaries, wandered considerably Westward of Temple Bar, and got into company with the words *fashionable* and *genteel*. Since that unhappy period, all our ideas of their *sense*, their merit, and their usefulness, have become confounded; and so far are we from agreeing unanimously, that scarcely two men can be found who do not most widely differ in their opinions as to what is, or is not, *extravagant*. Nor is this to be wondered at, for, since *extravagance* went into partnership with *fashion*, the former name has been sunk in the latter; and if my Lord Chancellor should send a question on the subject to be tried by the Courts below, it would be absolutely necessary that half the jury, at least, should be composed of men who had been merchants or traders for 40 years, and could consequently remember the meaning affixed to certain words, when trade flourished, and bankrupts were few; when a distinction was preserved in the orders of society, and when Temple Bar was an impassable limit.

Such a period (about 40 years ago) I am old enough to remember, and
to

to remember with those full and distinct impressions which early events always leave on the memory. And I can without the least hazard of contradiction assert, that our tradesmen now live in a way, which 40 years ago would have been reckoned not only dangerous to their *credit*, but to their *understanding*. I will quote only one instance:—If, in 1777, a tradesman had invited his friends to dine with him at six o'clock (which means *seven*), I appeal to all who can remember that period, whether he would not have risked either a commission of *bankruptcy*, or a commission of *lunacy*? The latter, I am inclined to think, would have been the first suggestion: and remembering the modes of life, and the general sentiments of the times, I have no doubt that the exclamation would have been, “He is surely mad, who would wait for his dinner till six o'clock!”

I mention this instance, Sir, because I mean to insist upon it as a good criterion of a man's affairs; and therefore a proper subject for the consideration of the Noble and Learned Lord who presides over the affairs of Bankrupts. Where certain effects follow certain causes, the connexion must be allowed; and although I may risk the imputation of being an old-fashioned fellow, or an old-fashioned Quiz, whose notions are as antiquated as the flaps of his waistcoat, or the cock of his hat, yet I have no hesitation in declaring, in the face of open day, and in the columns of the Gentleman's Magazine, that *Late Dinners and Bankruptcies have gone hand in hand*.

I do not make this assertion on slight grounds. Forty years ago the most reputable Citizen of London dined betwixt two and three o'clock—I will not say how his table was provided—but I *will* say, there was no *plateau* running down the centre. There were no heathen gods in butter, and no British heroes in barley-sugar. For some years the above hours were the regular ones; and a Gazette, exhibiting more than four or five bankrupts, was a rarity. At length we passed from three o'clock to *four*, and there made so vigorous a stand, that, although there was a corresponding increase in the list of bankrupts, there was nothing very alarming, unless to *fellows* like myself, who, from

a tenderness of prophetic feeling, are apt to take the alarm rather suddenly. At length, about 1788 or 1789, we got to *five* o'clock; and with five o'clock commenced the era of fraudulent bankruptcies, of men breaking for half a million, who never had been *bond fide* worth the interest of that sum. Then came among us that precious *Pandora's* box, of accommodation bills, for which there were regular offices, and a regular manufacture carried on. All the satisfaction, however, was, that the gentlemen who carried on this kind of trade, and carried themselves into the Gazette, disdained to dine before five o'clock; and although their creditors found very little in their warehouses that could be turned into money, they found their cellars well stocked with French wines of the most prime vintages; and with this, and the service of plate, the carriage, and the country house, they very often were able to get together a dividend of *two-and-ninety* pence in the pound! This was a matter of great relief to the assignees; for it was the *last* as well as the *first*, and consequently these useful agents were released from their cares almost as soon as they had entered upon them.

These things, Sir, were the produce of five o'clock dinners! We are now got to six o'clock, and even to seven o'clock; and we average in bankruptcies between 40 and 50 *per* week. This all comes of late dining—I have a right to say so. When certain circumstances go hand in hand, and seem inseparable, I have a right to conclude that there is a connexion between them. Whether this connexion can be dissolved by any new law, is a question I shall not discuss. But of this I am certain, that the new law, be what it will, can have little effect, if the Commissioners do not, in addition to all other necessary researches, particularly inquire at what hour the bankrupt was accustomed to dine? With me this would be decisive; and if I could find any tradesman who kept his guests starving till seven o'clock, I should, without any hesitation, deny him his certificate.

I am, Sir, begging your allowance for the length of my epistle, your humble servant, and one of your oldest Readers,

MR. SOUTHEY'S *Apology for his*
"Wat Tyler."

In a Letter addressed to
 WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. M.P.

[Of this publication the following are
 the leading passages.]

"FOR the book itself (*Wat Tyler*), I deny that it is a seditious performance; for it places in the mouths of the personages who are introduced, nothing more than a correct statement of their real principles. That it is a mischievous publication, I know; the errors which it contains being especially dangerous at this time. Therefore I came forward without hesitation to avow it; to claim it as my own property, which had never been alienated; and to suppress it. And I am desirous that my motives in thus acting should not be misunderstood. The piece was written under the influence of opinions which I have long since outgrown, and repeatedly disclaimed, but for which I have never affected to feel either shame or contrition; they were taken up conscientiously in early youth, they were acted upon in disregard of all worldly considerations, and they were left behind in the same straight-forward course, as I advanced in years. It was written when Republicanism was confined to a very small number of the educated classes; when those who were known to entertain such opinions were exposed to personal danger from the populace; and when a spirit of anti-Jacobinism was predominant, which I cannot characterize more truly than by saying, that it was as unjust and intolerant, though not quite so ferocious, as the Jacobinism of the present day.

"In my youth, when my stock of knowledge consisted of such an acquaintance with Greek and Roman History as is required in the course of regular scholastic education, when my heart was full of Poetry and Romance, and Lucan and Akenside were at my tongue's end, I fell into the political opinions which the French Revolution was then scattering throughout Europe; and following those opinions with ardour, wherever they led, I soon perceived that inequalities of rank were a light evil compared to the inequalities of property, and those more fearful distinctions which the want of moral and intellectual culture occasions between man and man. At that time, and with those opinions, or rather feelings (for their root was in the heart, and not in the understanding), I wrote *Wat Tyler*, as one who was impatient of 'all the oppressions that are done under the sun.' The subject was

injudiciously chosen; and it was treated as might be expected by a youth of twenty, in such times, who regarded only one side of the question. There is no other misrepresentation. The sentiments of the historical characters are correctly stated. Were I now to dramatize the same story, there would be much to add, but little to alter. I should not express those sentiments less strongly; but I should oppose to them more enlarged views of the nature of man and the progress of society. I should set forth with equal force the oppressions of the feudal system, the excesses of the insurgents, and the treachery of the Government; and hold up the errors and crimes which were then committed, as a warning for this and for future ages. I should write as a man, not as a stripling, with the same heart, and the same desires, but with a ripened understanding and competent stores of knowledge.

"In my productions Mr. William Smith may have seen expressed an enthusiastic love of liberty, a detestation of tyranny wherever it exists, and, in whatever form, an ardent abhorrence of all wicked ambition, and a sympathy not less ardent with those who were engaged in war for the defence of their country, and in a righteous cause,—feelings just, as well as generous in themselves. He might have perceived also, frequent indications, that, in the opinion of the youthful writer, a far happier system of society was possible than any under which mankind are at present existing, or ever have existed since the patriarchal ages,—and no equivocal aspirations after such a state. In all this he might have seen something that was erroneous, and more that was visionary; but nothing that savoured of intemperance or violence. I insist, therefore, that inasmuch as *Wat Tyler* may differ in character from these works, the difference arises necessarily from the nature of dramatic composition. I maintain that this is the inference which must be drawn by every honest and judicious mind, and I affirm that such an inference would be strictly conformable to the fact.

"Do not, however, Sir, suppose that I shall seek to shrink from a full avowal of what my opinions have been: neither before God or man am I ashamed of them. I have as little cause for humiliation in recalling them, as Gibbon had, when he related how he had knelt at the feet of a Confessor: for while I imbibed the Republican opinions of the day, I escaped the Atheism and the leprous immorality which generally accompanied them.

them. I cannot, therefore, join with Beattie in blessing
 "—— the hour when I escaped the
 wrangling crew,

From Pyrrho's maze, and Epicurus' sty;" for I was never lost in the one, nor defiled in the other. My progress was of a different kind. From building castles in the air to framing commonwealths, was, an easy transition; the next step was, to realize the vision; and in the hope of accomplishing this I forsook the course of life for which I had been designed, and the prospects of advancement which, I may say without presumption, were within my reach. My purpose was, to retire with a few friends into the wilds of America, and there lay the foundations of a community, upon what we believed to be the political system of Christianity. It matters not in what manner the vision was dissolved. I am not writing my own Memoirs, and it is sufficient simply to state the fact. We were connected with no clubs, no societies, no party. The course which we would have pursued might have proved destructive to ourselves; but, as it related to all other persons, never did the aberrations of youth take a more innocent direction.

"At no period of my life have I held any opinions like those of the Buonapartists and Revolutionists of the present day;—never could I have held any communion with such men, in thought, word, or deed;—my nature, God be thanked! would always have kept me from them instinctively, as it would from toad or asp.

"Greater changes in the condition of the country have been wrought during the last half century, than an equal course of years had ever before produced. Without entering into the proofs of this proposition, suffice it to indicate as among the most efficient causes, the steam and the spinning engines, the mail coach, and the free publication of the Debates in Parliament; hence follow, in natural and necessary consequence, increased activity, enterprise, wealth, and power: but, on the other hand, greediness of gain, looseness of principle, half knowledge (more perilous than ignorance), vice, poverty, wretchedness, dissatisfaction, and political insecurity. The changes which have taken place render other changes inevitable; forward we must go, for it is not possible to retrace our steps; the hand of the political horologe cannot go back, like the shadow upon Hezekiah's dial; when the hour comes, it must strike.

"Slavery has long ceased to be tolerable in Europe: the remains of feudal

oppression are disappearing even in those countries which have improved the least; nor can it be much longer endured, that the extremes of ignorance, wretchedness, and brutality, should exist in the very centre of civilized society. There can be no safety with a populace, half Luddite, half Lazzaroni. Yet us not deceive ourselves. We are far from that state in which any thing resembling equality would be possible; but we are arrived at that state in which the extremes of inequality are become intolerable. They are too dangerous, as well as too monstrous, to be borne much longer. Plans, which would have led to the utmost horrors of insurrection, have been prevented by the Government; and by the enactment of strong, but necessary Laws. Let it not, however, be supposed that the disease is healed, because the ulcer may skin over. The remedies by which the body politic can be restored to health, must be slow in their operation. The condition of the populace, physical, moral, and intellectual, must be improved; *et* a *Jacquire*, a *bellum servile*, sooner or later will be the result. It is the people at this time who stand in need of reformation, not the Government. The Government must better the condition of the populace; and the first thing necessary is to prevent it from being worsened. It must no longer suffer itself to be menaced, its Chief Magistrate insulted, and its most sacred institutions vilified with impunity. It must curb the seditious press, and keep it curbed. For this purpose, if the Laws are not at present efficient, they should be made so; nor will they then avail, unless they are vigilantly executed. I say this, well knowing to what obloquy it will expose me, and how grossly and impudently my meaning will be misrepresented; but I say it, because, if the licentiousness of the press be not curbed, its abuse will most assuredly one day occasion the loss of its freedom.

"This is the first and most indispensable measure; for without this all others will be fruitless. Next in urgency is the immediate relief of the poor. I differ *to toto cælo* from Mr. Owen of Lanark, in one main point. To build upon any other foundation than Religion, is building upon sand. But I admire his practical benevolence!—I love his enthusiasm—and I go far with him in his earthly views. I sincerely wish that his plan for the extirpation of pauperism should be fairly tried. To employ the poor in manufactures, is only shifting the evil, and throwing others out of employ, by bringing more labour, and more produce of labour, into a market which is already overstocked.

"Wise

"Wise and extensive plans of foreign colonization contribute essentially to keep a state like England in health; but we must not overlook the greater facility of colonizing at home. Would it not be desirable that tracts of waste land should be purchased with public money, to be held as national domains, and colonized with our disbanded soldiers and sailors, and people who are in want of employment, dividing them into estates of different size, according to the capability of the speculators; and allotting to every cottage that should be erected there a certain proportion of ground?"

"A duty scarcely less urgent than that of diminishing the burthen of the poor-rates, is that of providing for the education of the lower classes. Government must no longer, in neglect of its first and paramount duty, allow them to grow up in worse than heathen ignorance. They must be trained in the way they should go: they must be taught to 'fear God, and keep his commandments'; for this is the whole duty of man. Mere reading and writing will not do this; they must be instructed according to the Established Religion; they must be fed with the milk of sound doctrine: for States are secure in proportion as the great body of the people are attached to the institutions of their country. A moral and religious education will induce habits of industry; the people will know their duty, and find their interest and their happiness in following it. Give us the great boon of parochial education, so connected with the Church as to form part of the Establishment; and we shall find it a bulwark to the State as well as to the Church. Let this be done, let saving banks be generally introduced, let new channels for industry be opened (as soon as the necessities of the State will permit), by a liberal expenditure in public works, by colonizing our waste lands at home, and regularly sending off our swarms abroad, and the strength, wealth, and security of the Nation will be in proportion to its numbers.

"It is likewise incumbent upon the Government to take heed, lest, in its solicitude for raising the necessary revenue, there should be too little regard for the means by which it is raised. It should beware of imposing such duties as create a strong temptation to evade them. It should be careful that all its measures tend, as much as possible, to the improvement of the people; and especially careful that nothing be done which can tend in any way to corrupt them. It should reform its prisons, and apply some remedy to the worst grievance which exists, the enormous ex-

pences, the chicanery, and the ruinous delays of the law.

"How far the writings of Mr. Southey may be found to deserve a favourable acceptance from after-ages, time will decide; but a name, which, whether worthily or not, has been conspicuous in the literary history of its age, will certainly not perish. Some account of his life will always be prefixed to his works, and transferred to literary histories, and to the biographical dictionaries, not only of this, but of other countries. There it will be related, that he lived in the bosom of his family in absolute retirement; that in all his writings there breathed the same abhorrence of oppression and immorality, the same spirit of devotion, and the same ardent wishes for the amelioration of mankind; and that the only charge which malice could bring against him was, that, as he grew older, his opinions altered concerning the means by which that amelioration was to be effected; and that, as he learnt to understand the institutions of his Country, he learnt to appreciate them rightly, to love, and to revere, and to defend them. It will be said of him, that, in an age of personality, he abstained from satire, and that, during the course of his literary life, often as he was assailed, the only occasion on which he ever condescended to reply was, when a certain Mr. William Smith insisted in Parliament with the application of *Renegade*. On that occasion it will be said, that he vindicated himself as it became him to do, and treated his calumniator with just and memorable severity. Whether it shall be added, that Mr. William Smith redeemed his own character, by coming forward with honest manliness, and acknowledging that he had spoken rashly and unjustly, concerns himself; but is not of the slightest importance to me.

ROBERT SOUTHEY."

Mr. URBAN, *Frier Walls, York,*
April 18, 1816.

CONSIDERING that much injustice has been done to my Father's memory, in the Rev. James Dallaway's "Observations on English Architecture," I beg to request that you will be pleased to insert in your Magazine the following Letters; the former of which was written twelve months ago; and Mr. Dallaway not having answered, I cannot, in compliance with my feelings, permit my late Father's merits, which Mr. D. has so unjustifiably depreciated, to pass unobserved to the publick any longer.

HARRIET PECKITT.
T.

To the Rev. James Dallaway, M.B.
F.S.A. *Heralds College, London.*

Rev. Sir,

I yesterday perused your Book, entitled "Observations on English Architecture," published in the year 1806; and as a Daughter of that worthy and eminent Artist, the late Mr. Peckitt of York, my feelings were excited at particular parts of it, which also impel me to inform you of some egregious errors the book contains. I shall for the present principally confine myself to a few of those relating to him whose abilities you have depreciated. In the first place, page 282, those "Designs and arrangements of Mosaic," at Strawberry-Hill, done in the year 1761, 1762, and in February and September 1772, were all executed by my Father. In the second place, you speak of a School established at York; and how you came by such information I am at a loss to discover, never having heard or read of such an Institution in any age! My Father was not instructed by any one, nor assisted by any person except my Mother; he found out the secret by his own study and practice. You say "Peckitt's proficiency was inferior to that of his predecessors, and who produced only an extreme brilliancy of Colours." The excellency of *his colours* (particularly the Ruby) no one has ever excelled, or perhaps equalled; and even *had* his proficiency been really so inferior as you have been pleased to say—as a self-taught Artist, his merits might have demanded (I will not say indulgence, but) at least candour and impartiality from the severest Critic.—You also err in asserting that "He was first known by the great West Window in Exeter Cathedral, which he stained in 1764 (the date upon the window is 1766). It consists chiefly of mosaics and armorial ensigns, which were well suited to his pencil." Sir, I must here observe, *that window* contains about six hundred square feet of Glass, and has *very little* mosaic in it; the lower part consists of seven full-length figures as large as life; the upper part and sides, I allow, are mostly Coats of Arms. Previous to that Window, others of large size were done by my Father; I shall only

mention two in Lincoln Cathedral in the year 1762 (one of which measured about nine hundred square feet of Glass), and one for the Society of New College, Oxford, in the year 1764, measuring about six hundred square feet of Glass.

Those Patriarchs which you term "Arbitrary Portraits of the canonized Worthies of the Church," were painted in the year 1771, from the coloured designs of Biagio Rebecca (a pupil of Cipriani's), who went down to Oxford with my Father for that purpose. The Books of my late Father shew the names of near three hundred Noblemen and Gentlemen of the three kingdoms, evincing the patronage he received, and proving that he was not so inferior an Artist as you have thought proper to pour-tray him.

The patent he obtained was *not* "for taking off impressions from Copper-plates, and staining them on Glass," neither were the Receipts and Utensils sold in the year 1802. They are yet in the possession of the Family, as the Prospectus I have sent will convince you. The serious event of my dear Father's death took place in the year 1795.

I shall only trouble myself with one further remark.

The painting given by the Earl of Carlisle to York Minster is not the Crucifixion; the subject is a circumstance which took place prior to our Saviour's birth.

Before I close this explanation, I must impart, that I consider myself and the family *much injured* by your Publication. I am, Rev. Sir,

Your humble Servant,

HARRIET PECKITT.

York, April 18th, 1816.

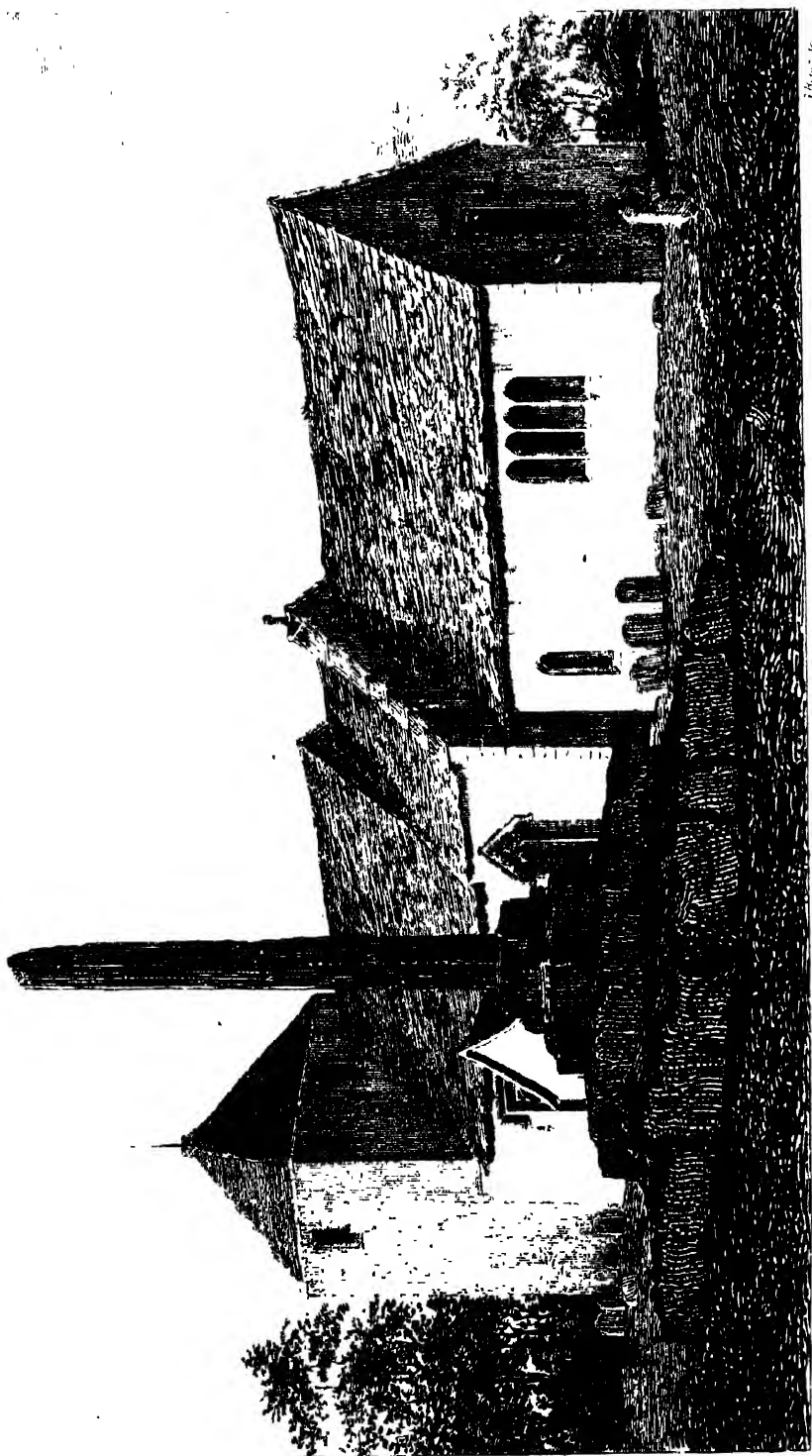
To the Revs. James Dallaway, M.B.
F.S.A.

Rev. Sir, *Frier Walls, York,*
June 15, 1816.

In consequence of my not receiving any information from you respecting my Letter, dated April 18, I feel myself again called upon, and request you will answer the observation I then made relative to your Publication, which so much concerns myself and the family. I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

HARRIET PECKITT.

Mr.



MR. URBAN, April 30.
THE small villages of North and South Hinksey are situated on the Northern boundary of Berkshire, within one mile and a half of the city of Oxford, and about the same distance from each other. The former is often called Ferry Hinksey, from the usual means of approaching it on the Oxford side. It occupies the base of a portion of the high ground which stretches round Oxford from South-east to West, and is washed by a branch of the Isis. Its ancient appellation was "Hengestesigge (a pathway on the side of a hill;)" and presuming this definition to be correct, the word is accurately descriptive of its local situation.

The Church of North Hinksey is small, and of considerable antiquity; it is noticed in the "Beauties of England and Wales" as follows:

"The Church is a low structure, apparently of very remote origin: it consists of a tower, a nave, and chancel: the South (and only) doorway is of Saxon workmanship. The weathering, or outer moulding, is supported on one side by the bust of a warrior, and on the other is terminated by the rude head of some animal; within this are four series of zig-zag, with an inner moulding of pellet sculpture, resting on two moderate-sized pillars, with hatched capitals. The nave is divided from the chancel by a circular arch, over which the Creed and Lord's Prayer are inscribed, with the King's arms painted in the centre. This Church, and the neighbouring one, of South Hinksey, were formerly chapels of ease to Cumnor, whence they were separated at the commencement of the last century by Montague, second Earl of Abingdon."

The doorway above mentioned is under the porch seen in the annexed view (see Plate I.). The singularly pointed window near the porch has terminal heads to its weather moulding. The font is of the age of Charles II. and has no pretensions to notice.

In the church-yard is a plain but ancient cross, which has sustained no other injury than its exposed situation subjects it to, excepting the removal of its surmounting emblem.

"The manor formerly belonged to the abbey of Abingdon, and was granted to Owen and Bridges, and by them conveyed, in 1547, to Sir John Williams and Sir John Gresham, knuts. At a later period it was for many years in the Perrot family. It is now the property of Earl Harcourt &c."

In the chancel is a large gravestone to the memory of Thomas Willis, gent. who lost his life in defence of the Royal cause at Oxford, Aug. 4, 1641. He was an ancestor of the celebrated antiquary Browne Willis, who renewed the inscription, and recorded on the same stone the death of his own son Francis. (See the epitaph in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VIII. p. 221.)

South Hinksey Church is of a more recent date; it is small and uninteresting. The chancel is of modern construction. X.

*Topographical Account
 of the Parish of GRISTON in NORFOLK.
 (Concluded from p. 317.)*

THE CHURCH.

BY Domesday Book we learn that there was a Church in this village in the Conqueror's time; but of that building nothing now remains. By whom it was first founded I can by no means learn; but hope that my involuntary ignorance will be excused, since the names of the founders of most parochial churches are now unknown. The old Church was dedicated to St. Margaret, and contained four Guilds, viz. St. John's, St. Margaret's, St. Mary's, and St. Peter's; there was also a light in the church-yard called St. Mary's light. William Bateman, Bp. of Norwich, appropriated this Church to the Priory of Buckenham, in 1349, on condition that the Bishop should always nominate to the Prior, who should present the Vicar at his nomination, and also pay the Bishop a yearly pension of 16s. 8d.† In 1477 a great part of the Church was rebuilt as it now stands, and was then dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, who had a guild also to their honour‡. The present Church is built of flint and stone, and consists of a chancel, nave, and North porch,

* *Layton's Britannia*, 1723.

† In 1550 Bp. Thirby released to the King the pension due out of this rectory.

‡ In 1492 William Furror was a benefactor to the guild of St. Peter and St. Paul, and also to the light of St. Mary in the church-yard.—The Vicarage is valued in the *GEN. MAG. May*, 1917.

all tiled. At the West end of the nave stands a noble tower, adorned on the outside with the emblems of St. Peter and St. Paul. Over the West entrance, which is Pointed, there is a large Pointed window, divided into three lights by two mullions, which branch off into various compartments. Shameful to relate, half of this handsome window is blocked up, doubtless at the suggestion of some greedy churchwarden. But, as this is not the only window which is thus disfigured, I cannot forbear quoting a remark of a celebrated living Author, who says, "It is to be lamented that the wardenship of churches is generally committed to the hands of men who, with respect to science, are complete barbarians; consequently, whenever repairs are necessary, nothing but absurdity and discordancy prevail under their direction."

I trust that, when the Archdeacon of Norfolk next visits this village, he will order all the half-blocked-up windows to be re-opened. From the present appearance of the Church a stranger might suppose that there is either a tax upon church windows, or that glass is a very scarce article in this neighbourhood.

There is a winding stair-case on the South-east corner.

Mr. Blomefield tells us that new bells were purchased in 1446.—At present there are four bells thus inscribed:

1. JOHN. DRAPER. MADE. ME. 1626.
- T. ANSTEY. II. PALMER. CHURCHWARDENS.
2. JOHN. DRAPER. MADE. ME. 1610.
- 3 and 4 uninscribed.

The frames in which the bells hang are in very bad repair, and ought to be surveyed by the churchwardens. The steeple is leaded.

On a cross beam in the roof I found this inscription:

HS. P. M. BEEKS. 1568.

THE NAVE,

which is separated from the steeple by a lofty Pointed arch, has three windows on the South, and three on the North side.

Each window is Pointed, and divided into three cinquefoil-headed lights by two stone mullions, which

run into ramifications above. These windows were formerly much enriched with painted glass.

"In a North church window," says Mr. Blomefield, "was the effigies of Sir Simon Palmer, with this:

SIRE SIMON PALMER DE GRESTEEN.

Az. a lion ramp. Gu. in chief three cinquefoils Or.

Ormesby. Gules, a bend compone Or and Az. between six crozlets Arg.

Mortimer. Or, florette Sab. and Caston's arms [Gules, a chev. between three eagles displayed Arg.]

Gules, six ermines.

In a North window is a priest in a pulpit, preaching to a large congregation, with this in labels:

Nos predicamus Christum Crucifixum.

And this,

Nonne est hic qui expugnabat?

Some of his audience have the word *Teus* from their mouths, some are kneeling, and others prostrate: this is perfect, and is a curious painting.

In another place was the devil with cloven feet and asses ears, sitting in a throne as a King, with his crown and robes; and a vast press of people crowd to make their address to him. There are Kings with their crowns on pressing forward, the little devils, with long ears and tails, flying over them, and this broken label:

.... *Exaltet cum ... in Ecclesia.*"

There are three whole-length, but imperfect figures, in the upper part of the first North window from the chancel: round the heads are these inscriptions remaining:

1. *In principio creavit Deus Celum et Terram.*

2. *Uxoris. Ecce Virgo concipiet et pariet filium suum.*

3.

There are some fragments remaining in the other windows. Upon examining these windows, and comparing them with the account which Mr. Blomefield gives of them, I cannot but quote the language which the learned Editor of Thoresby used on a similar occasion: "The glowing colours of the figures, combined with their present mutilated state, inspire a painful regret, that so much taste

King's Books at 7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 24*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* it is discharged of First Fruits and Tenths. It paid 2*s.* sinodals, and 6*s.* 8*d.* procurations.

and

and art should have been lavished on so frail a material as glass*.”

The principal entrance is by a porch on the North side: there is a door likewise on the South side: both doorways are pointed. The font, which is an octangular bason, lined with lead, and perforated at the bottom, stands upon an octangular shaft under the arch between the nave and steeple. The North side of the font bears this inscription:

“A'o D'ni 1568 was this Steple tope newe set up to the greate cost of lauded me'.”

The roof is ceiled between the beams; the principals are supported by whole length figures bearing shields. The greater part of the seats are open: there are four or five old carved pews at the end of the nave. The pulpit and reading-desk, both very much carved, stand against the South wall, between the first and second windows from the chancel. The pulpit is octangular; the reading-desk has a covering of purple cloth curiously wrought in needle-work. There are many slabs robbed of their brasses. On the South side of the font lies a freestone slab uninscribed; and on the North side a grey slab, brass gone. Nearly opposite the third window from the chancel, lies another grey slab robbed of the brass, and below it one uninscribed. A large slab in the middle of the nave bears this inscription:

“Orate pro a't'a Will'i Palmari, qui obiit xv^o die Novembri' a'o D'ni M^o CCCC. lxxxiii^o cuj' a't'e p'priet' De'. Ame'.”

An old brass in Blomesfield's time was thus inscribed:

“Orate pro anima Alicie Palmer, que obiit ix^o die Decembris anno Domini M^o CCCC^o lxxxviii^o.”

The following inscription was formerly engraved upon a brass plate, and inlaid in a stone opposite the first window from the chancel:

“O Pater, O Trinitas, Fill cum Flamme Sacro,
Virgineumque Decus Reparatrix atque
Cuncta creans nichilo, Manning succurre Johanni,
Fac tecum vivat Regno sine fine beato.
Anno milleno quingenteno quoque terno,
Mensis Septembris obiitque penultima luce.”

There are two grey slabs at the foot of the reading-desk, brass gone; one of which, Mr. Blomesfield says, was thus inscribed:

“Orate pro anima Edmundi Buckenham, generosi.”

On the North side of the nave lies a large stone, with a cross at each corner: it once belonged to the High Altar, but now covers the grave of the Rev. John Borret, formerly Vicar of this Church. The other stones, which came off the two low altars, are still extant; the one is placed as a step in the porch, and the other as a stile at the South-west corner of the church-yard, the crosses remaining on them. There is another slab laid near the window, which has been once ornamented with brass. In the North-east corner there is a pointed door, which formerly led to the rood-loft. In the South wall, towards the East end of the nave, is a plain piscina, perforated with a cinquefoil.

THE CHANCEL.

is separated from the nave by a pointed arch upon octagonal pillars. The upper part is blocked up by the Royal arms, with the date 1785; the lower part is ornamented by a neat open screen. This part of the Church is lighted by two windows to the South, one to the East, and one to the North. The first window on the South side consists of two pointed lights. The second window is divided into three cinquefoil-headed lights below, and six trefoil-headed lights above. In this window was an effigies of one of the Caston family, in his surcoat of arms. The East window is divided into four trefoil-headed

* Whitaker

† The family of the Palmers are of great antiquity in this town. In 1295 Peter le Paumer had a good estate here. In 1495 Henry Palmer of Griston gave five acres and half a rood in King's-grove Furlong, for a *yereday*, to be kept for him and Alice his wife on Whit Monday, as long as the world stands; and tied all his messuage called *Gilberds* for it. He also gave to the church and town of Griston 10 acres in Griston and Watton Field, 3 roods at King's-grove, 3 roods at Little Kirk, 2 roods at Kykynham, 1 acre at Merton-gate, 1 acre and half at Shortwayn's Croft, by the land of the Vicar of Griston on the South.

lights, by three mullions, which form three large quatrefoil-lights above. The window on the North side consists of two plain cinquefoil-headed divisions.—At the entrance from the nave into the chancel, lies a broken freestone slab uninscribed; and on the North side there is a grey slab from which the brass has been rived: it once bore this inscription:

“Oate pro a'ia Magistri Johannis Mannyng, qui obit xxvii^o die Mensis Aprilis a'o D'ni M. CCCC^o.XXII^o cu' a're p'picietur De' Amen.”

This plate, now lost, was in Mr. Blomefield's time kept in the chest, which stands against the North wall. A large rough slab uninscribed lies opposite the door which is between the windows on the South side. On each side of the chancel there is an old oak stall. Ascent to the altar by two steps. In the South wall a piscina and stone bench. Table of oak.

The Decalogue is painted on the wall under the East window. On the South side the Relief is painted on wood, and on the North side the Lord's Prayer is painted on the wall. Roof of timber.

“In 1679 Dr. Owen Hughes, Commissary to the Bishop, and Clerk to the Archdeacon of Norwich, directed a commission to be certified of the state of the chancel; and upon its being found in a ruinous condition, he sequestered the impropriate tithes to repair it, and it was repaired accordingly. This is an instance of the Bishop's or Archdeacon's power to sequester impropriate tithes, if the owners or their farmers refuse or neglect to repair the chancels, which we see too often in a ruinous state.” A few active spirited men, like Dr. Hughes, are very much wanted at the present day.

Dimensions of the Church within the walls:—tower, 7½ feet high, 12

feet long, 10 feet wide; nave, 63½ feet long, 27 feet wide; chancel, 27½ feet long, 17 feet wide.

The first Register, which is a small one, made of paper and parchment, begins May 2, 1652, and ends March 13, 1670. The only memoranda contained herein are the sums collected for briefs, from October 2, 1662, to October 2, 1664.

The second Register, which is of parchment, begins August 15, 1695, and continues to November 20, 1740.

“1698. John Borret† was buried May 26. Ob. 25.”

“1718. Sarah, d. of the Rev. Mr. John Abbot, Vicar of Hockham, and Sarah his wife, was born here Feb. 1st, and baptized Feb. 4th.

“Memorandum, 1719.

“I, William Tanner, Vicar of Griston, do hereby acknowledge, that there is in y^e Vicarage Yard at Griston, a piece of ground in length twenty-three yards and one foot, in breadth nine yds one foot, abutting on y^e Church-yard North, the street West, the Vicarage-yard South and East, belonging to y^e Rectory of Griston, which sd piece of land I have obtained leave of y^e Rev. Dr. Thos. Sherlock, Dean of Chichester, &c (agent for the lessees) to occupy, paying for y^e same y^e yearly rent of a penny, if demanded. Will. Tanner.”

The third Register contains the marriages from 1754 to 1812.

The fourth Register begins April 17, 1741, and ends Sept. 23, 1812, when the new registers commence.

From the year 1800 to 1816, inclusive, there were 81 baptisms, 70 burials, and 14 marriages.

A list of the Rectors and Vicars of Griston may be seen in Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk, ed. 1739, vol. I pp. 570-1. The following Vicars and Curates occur since Mr. B. wrote:

Vicars.

The Rev. John Borret, instituted Nov. 15, 1723†. The Rev. Eli Mor-

* Cum manifeste apparet, quod Cancellaria, Cella, sive Adytum, ad Ecclesiam Parochialem de Griston, per diversos annos elapsos dilapidata fuit, et est, et jam magnam patitur ruinam, per negligentiam et capinam negligentiam Firmariorum Rectorie appropriatae ibidem, et verisimiliter in pejori ruinoso statu cadet in posterum, in scandalum Jurisdictionis Ecclesiasticæ: ut remedium opportunum in ea parte, autoritate nostra ordinaria subito adhibeatur, omnes et singulos fructus, &c. sequestramus, &c. See Blomefield's Norfolk, ed. 1739, vol. I. p. 571.

† Of whom Mr. Blomefield, in his History of Norfolk, vol. I. p. 572, thus speaks: “He was an ingenious man and good Antiquary, an exact Herald, and laborious Collector of Historical affairs relating to this county, to whose labour I own myself much indebted for many things, which I find in his Collections only, the originals being now lost.”

† “The Rev. John Borret was buried September 25, 1727.” Parish Register.

gan Price, signs Vicar, Nov. 17, 1787. The Rev. — Law, *vice* Price, dec.

The Rev. Thomas Canley, A. M. of Jesus College, Cambridge, Vicar of Sawston, and Perpetual Curate of St. Clement's, in Cambridge, is the present worthy Vicar of Griston.

Curates.

Robert Barnes signs curate May 12, 1789. John Lane, Nov. 24, 1805. Charles Wodsworth, April 8, 1812. Thomas Savers.

My friend, the Rev. Ralph Grenside, A. B. of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, was ordained and licensed to this curacy June 9, 1816, and is the present curate.

Mr. John Brown is the parish clerk
RICHMONDENSIS.

Remarks on Ecclesiastical History.

(Continued from p. 326.)

Letter II

BUT to proceed somewhat nearer to my purpose: from only a moderate acquaintance with the early periods of Church History, it may be affirmed, that extraordinary cures, under the name of miracles, together with the vows made for obtaining victory over enemies, were frequently the principal causes of what is termed the progress of the Christian Religion. The very difference that is now visible in the posture of affairs, entire nations being at once converted and styled Christians, whereas our Saviour and the primitive apostles boast of no such rapid progress, already enables us to perceive that there is a difference between external and internal religion.

Under the reign of Constantine, surnamed the Great, it is related, that the Iberians, a people bordering on the Euxine, were made Christians, by reason that a female Christian captive there suddenly healed the Prince Royal and the Queen herself, who both lay dangerously ill. Thus much is certain, that the Iberian Prince had lately repaired to the Roman or imperial allies; that he therefore took part in the principles of the times, which were gradually becoming the prevailing religion, against the crude notions of paganism. Whether, however, these cures had more truth in them than that other miracle in Iberia, when a huge pillar, intended for the structure of the first

church, was to be raised, it could not absolutely be moved: on the prayer of this very woman, in the night time, it was kept floating in the air, exactly over the pedestal on which it was to be set, till the king and the Iberians were confirmed in their belief,—it is needless circumstantially to inquire. As the Christian priests now generally carried about with them a certain holy oil and chrism, or unguent, it is very conceivable that they might often have administered it with good effect to the sick, without inducing the necessity for its being called a real miracle by other Christians in all succeeding ages; notwithstanding it was customarily deemed one by raw and ignorant heathens, and however we may be disposed not to dispute the good intention in which their error was originally countenanced. We rather know, from the instructions of Gregory the Great to Mellitus and Augustine, the Apostles of England, that the heathens were to be indulged in their ordinary amusements, rites and customs, not excepting their sacrifices: it was enough that they held them in the churches, and in honour of the saints, but no longer to the devil. There is no doubt, at least, that the Christians might have had among them very expert physicians or medical practitioners, who possessed several excellent salves and other medicaments, by means whereof they actually performed many cures. It is likewise well known that several deacons, in those times, from their peculiar skill and experience, regularly received the title of *Medicus*, or physician; probably from their having heretofore, while seculars, studied the art of Medicine. As instances are not wanting of other artists and skilful mechanics, having, after they became spiritual persons, derived a surname from their former profession: *Macedonius Plumarius*, *Petrus Fullo*, &c.

Even the excessive familiarity with the marvellous in the infancy of the religion was attended by this consequence—that on frequent occasions cures were described as miraculous, where it would have been sufficient to commend the regular effects of a medicine. Or an ambiguity might have sufficed, with the moderation of such thymes as

“Antistes

"Antistes Lullus, quod non est sanctorum ullus

Pollens divina, tribuente Deo medicina, Oecurrit morbis, ut totus prædicat orbis."

In the following periods it evidently appears from collateral circumstances, that many Jews as well as Christians were in such high repute with the Muhammedan sovereigns for their medical science, that they enjoyed great salaries, and were promoted to posts of honour. So early as the 6th century, Chosroes, King of Persia, had a great affection for a Christian bishop, Bazanes, on account of his medical talents, who, as well as the Manichæans, had the liberty of openly professing the religion. This esteem is reported to have been carried so far, that he caused all the Manichæans, (who were said to have entered into a conspiracy with the hereditary prince for an extension of their privileges and immunities), to be seized, and in the presence of that bishop to be partly massacred, partly banished the country, and all their churches and property to be delivered over to the orthodox. At least so we are informed by Theophanes.

But the description of these cures is almost always so accurately and definitively drawn up, that it must absolutely be taken by the Reader for a supernatural cure. Even Procopius, of whose uncommon proficiency in the religion so little is certainly known, that many still doubt whether he was a Christian or not, describes to us the like miraculous cures, *De ædificiis*, lib. i. cap. 7. Justinianus was extremely ill of a swelling in the knees, which he is said to have brought on himself by hard diet and incessant labours. The physicians were unable to afford him any relief. About this time the relics of forty saints, *ex legione* xii. were found in digging the foundation of a magnificent temple, which the Emperor had ordered to be built in honour of the holy martyress Irene. No sooner had the priest laid the *discus* with these remains on the knees, than the swelling abated, and the patient was well. In attestation of the miracle, oil immediately flowed from the little shrine which contained these bones, on the feet and the garment of the Emperor. This anointed garment was then laid up in the palace, that future patients might make a salutary use [*συνήγων*]

of it. That treasure must, however, have fallen into oblivion, or been entirely lost, since no mention is afterwards found of any farther use being made of this miraculous oil. It is rather probable that nothing at all was known of it, since Andronicus, jun. was forced to die of a fit of the spleen, as no help could be obtained for him from all the Roman or Christian physicians, nor even from three who were expressly sent for from Persia (because he did not observe a proper regimen), although the Emperor had in the chapel of St. Mary sought relief of the *hodegi*, and caused inquiry to be made of Nicephoras Gregorias, who relates this story, whether the celestial constellations had promised and shed a benign influence for the recovery of health.

Yet more — we have accounts that by holy oil even the dead were restored to life. Upon the demise of Chlodovans, Theodoric his son became monarch of the Franks. His only daughter lay sick of a mortal distemper; he therefore dispatched messengers to St. Remigius, the same to whom at the baptism of Chlodovans a pigeon brought chrism from Heaven; and perhaps it was by that very oil that this cure was effected. He was ordered to court, to lay his thaumaturgic hands on the patient. But alas! he now fell sick himself, and could not undertake the journey; he therefore sent his faithful scholar Theodoric, who also had the gift of healing; *quem gratia curationum præditum divinitus cognovit*. (He might accordingly have first cured his master, St. Remigius.) On the road he received advice that the princess was dead. He nevertheless proceeded to court; where, taking some few with him, as witnesses, to the deceased, he prayed in silence; after which he anointed the dead body with holy oil, and the several members at once revived. Baronius communicates this transaction from Surius, at the year 514, n. 33. Surius, it is true, cannot directly be accused of an abuse of criticism on the sacred legends; what Surius has printed, however, proves the general opinion at the time of the Historian; and both in the Acts and the Order of Benedict, as well as in the collection edited by the Jesuits, we may refer to many other stories equally amazing, should the authority

riety of Surius be no longer respected. At all events, the Apology for Gregory's Dialogue (or Latin jest book) is, with a few alterations, no less applicable to the collection of Surius. [*Gassanvillæus in vindictis Dialogi.* The preface of the Bruedictines concludes by saying,—whoever is not satisfied with these *miracula* may pass them over.] I can myself immediately point out a better and more respectable author. Ennodius, Bishop of Pavia, of whose writings a sufficient number are still extant, even though we had no knowledge of this great bishop from the History of Italy, relates *lib. viii. epistola 23*, that he himself was labouring under a violent fever, to such a degree, that he felt several attacks of despair. The physician indeed came, but *dixit, se quod faceret non habere*. The bishop therefore now conceived the greater hopes, since human relief had failed. "With tears I besought," says he, "the aid of the heavenly physician, and with the oil of St. Victor [Milan numbers him among its martyrs] I armed my whole body, which was now ready for the tomb, against the fever. Its condition was immediately changed; the parching heat, which is usually the harbinger of everlasting cold, entirely subsided," &c. This he still more circumstantially describes in the Thanksgiving, or *Eucharisticum vite sue*, so that at last the *medicus* from impatience had left him. It was, perhaps, the same sickness of which Ennodius speaks in several letters of this eighth book, particularly in one to the Deacon Elpidius, who had been body-physician to the Arian King, Theodoric. In this letter he writes not so very anxiously or affectingly; but in conclusion he says: *me gravi corporis inaequalitate laborare; quam nisi te dictante, pagina, jocos exhibitura, curaverit, distensam per tormenta ranulam longis hominibus coaquabo*. These last words, which Sirmond has left without explanation, are not of the plainest. I think, however, he is describing himself as so extenuated by pain as to resemble a frog; and that he perhaps must be farther stretched, like the long men, *i.e.* those who are stretched out by death.

BLOOMSBURIENSIS.
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *April 9.*
BY a late Census of the inhabitants of Ireland it is found that they amount to about seven millions of people; of these, four millions will be allowed, at a moderate computation, to be Roman Catholics. Where there are five millions of people in a country, it is always granted that they can readily produce one million of fighting men. But suppose we put the fighting men among the Roman Catholics in Ireland at half that number, at five hundred thousand. Now let me ask, in the name of Prudence, if it would be right to put arms into the hands of five hundred thousand Roman Catholics? would not this savour of a voluntary suicide on the part of Government? of a content to relinquish the claim of salutary dominion? When the wolf is chained, would you put him in the fold? *

Much mischief has arisen from numerous false Prophets, who have been writing, preaching, and talking, about the signs of the times. These mistaken men supposed that the time was actually arrived for the abolition of the Papal power. The celebrated Sir Isaac Newton, and the learned Dr. Samuel Clarke (in which they are followed by Moses Lowman, and many Commentators of repute) supposed, from their knowledge of the Sacred Prophecies, that the Papal power would not be abolished until the year of our Lord 2000. At any rate the Popedom cannot be thrown down, if we attend to Scripture and to reason, until the kings which formerly supported its power agree together for its destruction. Several of these Kings are still zealous for its support. The Pope has re-established his Janizaries the Jesuits; and Persecution is mending her broken wheel, and stirring up her pernicious fires, which have not been extinguished, but only been covered with deceitful ashes. We may here with propriety mention the *Ignes suppositos cinere doloso*.

Some have imagined that the disposition of the Roman Catholics is altered, has become milder, and averse to persecution. The leopard cannot change his spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin, nor the Papist his inherent lust of domination.

The concessions of 1793 tended to make the Rebellion of 1798. If we too

too hastily give Catholic Emancipation, we may produce a civil war in Ireland, or the general massacre of the Protestants. It would become us therefore to pause awhile on the precipice of Emancipation. *SENEX.*

MR. URBAN, *Exham, April 16.*
THE late learned Bishop of Gloucester, in a Letter to a Friend, written between 60 and 70 years since, thus compares the labours of former Ministers of the Gospel with those of himself and his contemporaries:

"Our predecessors had but one point to gain, which was to persuade people to save their souls. We have two—first to persuade them they have souls to be saved, which is so long a-doing, that before we come to the second we are ready to give place to another generation, and are both on our death-beds by the time this comes in question."

Clergymen of the present day have neither of these difficulties to contend with in the discharge of their duty. That they have souls to be saved, is a point universally granted by the individuals of every congregation; that they esteem it both their duty and their interest to labour in working out their salvation, may also be pretty generally predicated of those who fill our churches; but to induce them to labour in the way which Christ has ordained for the members of his body, and to adhere to that divinely certified method of saving their souls which the Church points out, "*hic labor, hoc opus est.*" That such is the case, the vast numbers of people who attend Conventicles no less regularly than they do their Parish Church, bear ample witness. Now it is scarcely possible to conceive greater inconsistency of conduct than they may justly be charged with who habituate themselves to this practice. The doctrines taught in the Church they must be content to hear contradicted in the Meeting; and if they believe that the Church is right (and if they do not, why are they Churchmen?) why go and listen to that which is wrong? For instance, in the Church the merits of Christ's blood are considered as co-extensive with the misery induced by Adam's fall, *i. e.* universal. If Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, sinners, we may be sure, are capable of being saved, or of accepting and con-

forming to the required terms of salvation. But at the Conventicle, the Saviour's merits are confined in their effects to a comparatively small number, who are said to have been elected by God, without regard to their faith or works; whilst the rest of the world in vain strive, by Christian obedience and faith, to escape the destruction decreed them. The same diversity occurs in other doctrines of equal importance. *Fas est ab hoste doceri:* let those who dissent from us teach us this very useful lesson—to be true at least to ourselves. No consideration would be strong enough to induce a Dissenter to attend the Service of the Church. Upon what principle then should a Churchman attend the Meeting? Let the conscientious Dissenter from the Church quietly enjoy and pursue his own religious system; but let not the Churchman countenance by his presence a system, which, if he be not a mere nominal member of the Church, he must consider as erroneous. Many and great are the evils which are derived to themselves as individuals, and to the Church as a body, from such practice. A view of them, not only in my own immediate neighbourhood, but elsewhere, has induced me to collect these loose thoughts, on a subject so very interesting to all lovers of the Church; and which has been discussed in a very animated, yet temperate manner, in a Pamphlet entitled "The Admonition of our Lord to his Disciples, 'Take heed therefore how ye hear;' considered with relation to the present state of the Church. By a Clergyman of the Archdeaconry of Exeter." So much to the purpose has the Author written, that I think he cannot be too generally read; and were it only to give publicity to his well-timed Essay, you will by inserting this letter oblige,

A TRUE CHURCHMAN.

A. B. says, "I wish your Correspondent, the most worthy and truly apostolic Bp. of St. David's, would send you an account of the Institutions he is establishing in Wales for educating the Sons of inhabitants of the Principality for the Church, they not having the means of sending them to our Universities. The influence of thus making men procure assistance for so noble a work."

MR.



Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

THE attention of the London Antiquary has been in a particular manner directed of late to old London Wall, in consequence of the demolition of so large a portion of what remained of it, in making the alterations for the new street on the site of the late Bethlem Hospital.

By way of seconding the judicious remarks of your Correspondent G. O. P. R. in p. 196, I beg you to insert the accompanying view (*see Pl. II.*) of the most perfect specimen now existing of this much-celebrated military defence.

"Very few places in London," says Mr. Malcolin, in his *Londinium Redivivum*, "afford a scene equal to the Church-yard of St. Giles:—the City Wall, overgrown with grass, tinged with various-coloured damps; some stones mouldered to dust, leaving chasms between their more durable neighbours; the circular bastion at the angle, from whence it ranges East and West on one side, and North and South on the other; the ancient Hall of the Barber Surgeons projecting across its foundation to the South; Lamb's Chapel to the North; the tower and the Church; the tombs of the wealthy, and the humble heaps of the poor,—all combine to recall past ages before us, and occasion many melancholy yet grateful reflections."

Mr. J. T. Smith, in his "Antient Topography of London," has given four interesting and excellent views of different portions of these venerable Walls. 1. Inside of the Watch-Tower discovered near Ludgate-hill, May 1, 1792; 2. Parts of London Wall and Bethlem Hospital (lately destroyed); 3. S.W. view of Bethlem Hospital and London Wall (also now destroyed); and 4. A Fragment of London Wall as it stood in the Church-yard of St. Giles, Cripplegate, in 1793. This is a different portion of the Wall to that represented in the annexed Plate; but Mr. J. T. Smith had previously engraved, as an illustration of Penant's London, a view of this same Round Tower. In describing the Second Plate, above enumerated, Mr. Smith has the following judicious statement of the materials and measurement of that portion of the Wall which has recently been removed:

"The opposite Plate represents short specimens of that great portion of London

Wall, which extends 714 feet Westward from the ground which faces the North end of Winchester-street, nearly to the spot where Moorgate stood. The chief part of this great length of wall consists of three distinct characters. First, an inside one of chalk and flint, cased on either side with a rubble one of rag-stone, strongly cemented together. This Wall is in some places about 8 feet thick, and eight feet high from the present pavement; but it must originally have commenced at a depth considerably below, as may be seen whenever the ground is opened. The third character is a tessellated, or partly-glazed brick wall, surmounted with battlements coped with stone. It is erected upon 2 feet 3 inches of the cased Wall, on that side next to the City Ditch, and is in height, from the top of the cased Wall to the top of the stone coping, 8 feet; the space between the battlements is 2 feet 6 inches. Upon clearing the dirt away from some parts of the top of the cased Wall, I found that it had been covered with two layers of brick of an unusual size, measuring 1 foot 1 inch and a half, by 5 inches and a quarter, and only two inches and a half thick. These bricks were of a rich deep red, extremely close and hard;—they were possibly some of those mentioned by Stowe as having been made in Moorfields. There are, it must be observed, in many parts of the stone casing, pieces of bright red larger bricks, but not so thick as those just mentioned; and these are often looked upon by many persons as Roman."

After having quoted so largely from Mr. Smith's Work, it would be injustice not to notice his very interesting Account of Bethlem Hospital; to which I with confidence refer your Readers. N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

MUCH having been said of late respecting a practice among many of our Clergy, of omitting to read the Psalms and Lesson appointed to be used in the Burial Service; a perusal of the following extract from a recent publication of the late Rev. John Shepherd, entitled, "A Critical and Practical Elucidation of the Book of Common Prayer," may be satisfactory to many of your Readers. To me, I must confess, it appears, as well as to Mr. Shepherd, that the duty upon the Clergyman to read the same is indispensable; and that an

omission to read them would subject him to a presentment at the next Visitation of his Archdeacon, which the relatives of the deceased might require the Churchwardens of the parish to make.

"After meeting the corpse, the Priest is 'to go before it, either into the church, or to the grave.' These words certainly authorize the Clergyman to go towards the grave, while he repeats the sentences, and then to perform that part of the office which is appointed to be said 'when they come to the grave.' But the question is, whether this Rubric leaves the Minister at liberty to refuse going into the church at all? It is the opinion of some, that the Minister is invested with a discretionary power of omitting, whenever he pleases, those parts of the office which are to be read in the church. To this opinion I cannot subscribe.

"It must be admitted, I think, that the Clergyman is required to perform the entire office, since there is not the least intimation that any part of it may be dispensed with. To omit the Psalms and the Lesson, is to omit more than one half of the whole, which it is not pretended a Minister may do in any other instance. Hence I conclude, that the Minister may go first to the grave, and then to the church, or *vice versa*, as his discretion may direct; but he must perform the service to be used at the grave, and that to be said in the church, at the places where they are respectively appointed to be performed. That is, the Psalms and the Lesson may be said 'either before or after the burial of the corpse,' as it is expressly said in Edward's first book.

"To those who still think the Psalm and Lesson may be omitted, I have further to observe, that to omit the service at the grave is as reasonable in itself, and exactly as agreeable to the regulations of our Church. Whatever argument can be brought to prove that 'the Minister may refuse to read the Service appointed to be used in the church, will equally prove that he may refuse to perform what he is directed to perform at the grave.

"Again, though it is not expressly stated in the Rubric, yet it is understood by the Church, and ought to be explained to the people, that 'the prayers and exhortations in the Burial Service are not for the benefit of the dead, but for the instruction and comfort of the living.' Whether the Psalms and Lesson be read before or after the interment; whether the corpse is or is not taken into the church, are, in their own na-

ture, matters of indifference; and so the Church has left them. Still the Psalms and the Lesson are so exceedingly proper for the occasion, that I presume few Clergymen would be disposed to omit them, even if they had, what in this instance they have not, a discretionary power.

"When the Rubrics were formed, there was a reason for the Minister's going to the grave in the first place, which does not exist at present. It was then in some places not uncommon to bury the poorer people without a coffin, the body being wrapped in some thick coarse clothing. On such occasions there might be an obvious reason for not admitting the corpse to be brought into the church. And even at present, where the deceased may have died of the small pox, a malignant fever, or any other infectious disease, or when the body is putrid or otherwise offensive, the Minister, for the sake of those who attend the funeral, as well as on account of the congregation that may assemble on the same or the following day, would not, I conceive, exercise his discretion improperly, if he should go first to the grave and then into the Church."

Yours, &c.

A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Weston, April 15.*

I HAVE lately received two handsome subscriptions to the important object of the new Church in the Forest of Dean, by persons who derived their information from seeing the statement in the last volume of the Gentleman's Magazine. I was not aware of its insertion, or should have made you my acknowledgment at an earlier period. I rejoice to say, this grand object is so far accomplished, that the Church is opened; but I have taken a fearful risk on myself, in finishing it at once, before the whole sum was raised: add to which, I must, if it be possible, build the parsonage-house this summer, that I may live on the spot next year. I am therefore obliged to use every exertion in my power to raise new supplies. If it were repeated, as an Advertisement, on the cover of your Magazine*, many persons might be induced to give, from seeing what has been done in so short a time.

A full list of all the Subscribers will now be lodged at the different Receiving-Houses.

Yours, &c.

HENRY BERKIN.

* It will there be found. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

THE following critical opinion of the newly published *Letters of the late Mrs. Carter to Mrs. Montagu*, having been given in a private Letter to his friend the Editor, appeared so just to the Gentleman to whom it was shewn, that it is at his request, out of respect to the learned, highly endowed, and admirable Authoress, sent for preservation in your pages, to which candour, kindness, and praise, are more acceptable than severity: and where, when the flippant criticisms which feed the petty malignities of the day are forgotten, the calm decisions of the unprejudiced censor will be looked for and found. S. E. B.

"To the Rev. M. P. at Deal.

"My dear Friend, Feb. 16.

"I do not alter or abate in my opinion, that Mrs. Carter's *Letters* are models of epistolary excellence. In style there is all the strength of Johnson, without his pomp. In matter there is all his profundity and comprehension, without his prejudices. Her feelings are rather those of reflection than of impulse: and therefore rather excite esteem and admiration, than that love and kindness which the more melting pen of Miss Talbot draws forth as by a sort of intuitive charm; or than the flash of intellectual pleasure which is conveyed by the playful and ready wit of Mrs. Montagu.

In most moral questions I should be inclined to take Mrs. Carter as my guide. I have had many moral doubts, which had perplexed me, cleared up by her opinions: nor do I recollect any question she has touched upon, of those numerous nice difficulties in daily life of which the discussion is continually pressing itself on my mind, without having completely satisfied me by her reasoning.

With this impression on my mind, I told you most sincerely I thought it an imperious duty upon you to give the world the benefit of such precious and enlightening relics.

There is another characteristic excellence, which it strikes me that Mrs. Carter's *Letters* possess. They seem as it were to emanate from the judicial seat of wisdom: they are not ingenious pleadings, but calm and impartial decisions. Now it seems to me, that, in addition to the powers of reasoning, there is often a deep

natural sagacity wanted, to come to a wise moral decision: for it must in many cases be made up, in part, of ingredients which escape the grasp of language. This faculty, in addition to great reasoning powers, and great force and clearness of words, I think Mrs. Carter possessed.

Her industry assisted her with all the light of solid learning; and the calmness of her feelings (unlike this warm and unhappy frame of mine, in whose temperamental the most vivid impressions melt away almost as rapidly as they are made) suffered her to retain in their original clearness the treasures with which her memory was stored.

Mrs. Montagu too often took up her pen to think what she should say: Mrs. Carter always to say no more than she thought. Mrs. Montagu's fancy was certainly more brilliant; her imagery more copious; and her combinations more quick, unexpected, and surprising.—Mrs. Carter's more deep, more picturesque, and more just.

It is easy to conceive letters more calculated for temporary attraction than those of Mrs. Carter, which open no political discoveries; deal in no piquant satire; betray no private scandal; and gratify no private malice: which open no cabinets; and let not prurient curiosity behind the scenes of public, or private life.

That alone, which deals in such stimulants for the foul and palled appetite of the publick, is likely to be the great and noisy favourite of the day. But there is a slow and gradual fame, which is of a thousand times more value; the fame constituted of the voices of the good and wise, gently rising from wide and dispersed quarters, till they meet in one harmonious acclamation, high above the stir and clamour of grovelers and earthly-minded multitudes, maturated with mean passions and the conceit of vulgar knowledge!"

Mr. URBAN,

Curzon-street,

April 12.

BEING engaged in preparing for the press a new edition of Dr. Arbuthnot's Works, freed from the rubbish amidst which they have hitherto appeared; I beg leave to inquire whether any of your numerous Readers can furnish me with the History of the Doctor's family after his decease,

decease, or point out the channel through which access might be obtained to a collection of letters addressed to him by different eminent persons of his time, which, according to Dr. Kippis, was in the possession of the Miss Arbuthnots?

Yours, &c. AL. HENDERSON.

MR. URBAN,

*Winchester,
April 14.*

TO those of your Readers especially who are in possession (and even to many who are not) of the "Memoirs of the late Wm. Stevens, esq. Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty," dedicated to the Right Rev. Bishop Skinner, Aberdeen, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Park, it will be satisfactory to know, that, in consequence of the decease in the last year of that worthy Prelate, his friends have recently subscribed a few hundred pounds for the purpose of erecting a Statue to his memory in St. Andrew's Chapel in that city, over which congregation he presided so many years, as well as being Primate of the Scotch Episcopal Church, with so much credit to himself and advantage to that community. Mr. Flaxman, Royal Academician, and Professor of Sculpture, has undertaken the Work. AMICUS.

*Narrative of a Remarkable Escape
from the Rebel Army in 1745.*

THE recent publication of the Culoden Papers having recalled the attention of the publick to the subject of the Rebellion in 1745-6, after its being become nearly obsolete otherwise than as a portion of General History; and it having fallen to my lot to be one of the very few, now remaining who retain a pretty clear recollection, not only of the principal transactions, but also of many of the minor circumstances connected with that interesting event; I have been induced to look over some papers in my possession relating to it that had long lain unattended to. Among these a letter, giving an account of a remarkable escape from the Rebel army while at Derby, appeared to me to merit preservation; and I know of no repository so proper for that purpose as the Gentleman's Magazine, should the much-respected Editor be of the same opinion. I believe it may be safely said that the Narrative has never yet appeared in print, further than a few particulars of the

occurrence being inserted, rather incorrectly, in a small volume printed in a cheap form at Carlisle in 1755, entitled, "A Compleat History of the Rebellion, from its first Rise in 1745, to its total suppression in April 1746. By James Ray, of Whitehaven, Volunteer under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland;" a publication which, notwithstanding its homely garb and style, is not inferior, as a record of facts, to some of much higher pretensions.

The Writer of the Letter, which was probably addressed to his then late partner (who was very nearly related to me), but the directed cover has not been preserved, was well known as a very respectable wholesale hennedrapeer in London. He retired from business rather early in life, by reason of delicate health; and, after waiting several years, his reward for the hazards his loyalty had exposed him to, was a Reversership of the Land Tax—I believe in Northumberland. The Letter not being written sooner after the transaction, was owing to the time it took him to recruit sufficiently to be able to form a connected Narrative, as well as to receive the attestations referred to in the concluding part of it. A FRIEND TO ACCURACY.

SIR, *Manchester, Dec. 23, 1745.*

On Monday the 2nd day of December, 1745, about 6 o'clock in the evening, I left London and came post for Manchester, having received a letter that day from my father that the Rebels were there the Friday before. I came to Derby the next day, about 7 o'clock in the evening, where the Duke of Devonshire then was, to whom I immediately sent an account by Mr. William Johnson, a Captain in his new-raised regiment, that three troops of the Duke of Kingston's light horse were that day come into Loughborough, and three more into Leicester.

About midnight the Duke of Devonshire, with the new raised forces then at Derby, marched for Nottingham, having received intelligence of the Rebels being at Ashbourne; and the Marquis of Hartington's gentleman was ordered to wait in the road betwixt Ashbourne and Derby till he actually saw the Rebels.

About 10 o'clock on Wednesday he returned to Derby with an account that the Rebels were within a few miles of the town. He did not stay
to

to light, but set out for Nottingham in company with Mr. Howe, the postmaster of Derby. I promised these gentlemen that I would stay in town, and take as particular an account of the Rebels as I was able, and would, if desired, send such account to the Duke of Devonshire at Nottingham: with which the Marquis's Gentleman seemed pleased, thanked me, and said it would be of service. Mr. Howe told me I might deliver such account to the servant he had left at his house, who would take proper care to forward it. Upon which I took leave of these gentlemen, and went to Mrs. Howe, and acquainted her with my design of staying in town, and desired she would give me a handfull of peace, by the help of which I thought I should execute my design with more certainty and less confusion than any other method I could think of; after which I took a walk to the end of the street which leads to Ashbourne, where I met with one Mr. O'Neill, an old school-fellow, who lives at Findern, three miles from Derby. After a short conversation, he gave me to understand that his business there was to get the best intelligence he could of the Rebels, and offered to introduce me to a friend's house who lived just at the entrance of the town from Ashbourne, which I accepted; and so soon as we came into the house we were conducted up stairs into a chamber towards the street, where we staid from about one o'clock till five in the afternoon, in which time the first division of the Rebels, with their pretended Prince, came in; after which I went to Mr. Howe's, wrote, and delivered a letter for the Duke of Devonshire, with the account I had taken, to Mr. Howe's servant, as before agreed upon; and immediately returned to my friend, who carried me the same evening upon his horse to Findern; where, with great difficulty, he procured me a guide and two horses for Uttoxeter.

I left Findern about eight o'clock the same evening, and got to Uttoxeter soon after ten, where I was in hopes of finding the Duke of Cumberland, but was informed there that he was at Stafford; whereupon I immediately applied to the postmaster, who procured me horses and a guide for Stafford, where I arrived before

two o'clock in the morning; rode immediately to the Duke of Cumberland's lodgings, and enquired for his secretary, to whom I was soon introduced. I informed him that the first division of the Rebels, consisting of 2300 foot, 450 horse, 75 baggage, and about 40 led horses, with their pretended Prince, got into Derby on Wednesday afternoon; and that the rear division, with their artillery and baggage, got into Ashbourne from Leek about three o'clock the same day; and, after halting there about half an hour, marched forward for Derby that night. This account the secretary immediately communicated to his Royal Highness, who was then in bed, and who by him returned me thanks for my intelligence; and said, that, if he had not been much fatigued the night before, he would have returned me thanks in person; and an express, in consequence of my intelligence, as I apprehend, was immediately dispatched to the commanding officer at Litchfield, and from thence to Nottingham. I was present when the orders were given to this messenger, and heard the secretary tell him, that he believed the Rebels would be at Nottingham before he would reach there. After I had staid for near the space of an hour with the secretary, and given him the best information I was able, I went to an inn in town, where, after having dismissed my guide and post horses, I accommodated myself as well as I could; but, as the town was quite full of the King's troops, I got little or no rest or refreshment. I made it my business, so soon as it was light to enquire for a horse, and as soon as I could hire one set out for Uttoxeter, where I arrived on Thursday the 5th instant, about three o'clock in the afternoon; and being desirous of returning to Derby that night, in order to get some further intelligence, which I had promised, if material, to communicate to his Royal Highness's secretary, I applied to the postmaster at Uttoxeter for horses, who procured them for me, with the same guide I had the night before to Stafford: and having heard the secretary tell the messenger, whom, as I said before, he dispatched in my presence to Litchfield and Nottingham, that he thought the Rebels would be at Nottingham before he could arrive; and from the consideration of their

their forced march from Leek to Derby in one day, I had no suspicion of their halting there, and concluded the town would be rid of them before my arrival. Therefore I set out with my old guide from Uttoxeter to Derby, about half an hour past four o'clock in the afternoon: it was past seven the same evening before I came to Derby. On my entrance into the town all seemed still, which confirmed me in my former belief, that the Rebels had left it. But I had not gone far before I was stopped and examined by their picquet guard, and, after a short examination, was, by a number of them, conveyed to the officer of the guard, who, after asking me a few questions, said I must go to his captain, who was likewise short in his examination of me, and said, that as I was a gentleman, the Prince (as he called him) would like to see me himself; so I and my guide were conducted to his lodgings at Lord Exeter's house, when, after about an hour's confinement in the guard-house, I was called into a large parlour, where there were near 30 of their chiefs and superior officers, before whom I was examined by one Keys, who was called their deputy secretary. I persisted in the story I had told the officers by whom I had before been examined; and had not my guide, who was confined and examined in another room, discovered the chief thing I wanted to have concealed (I mean my being at Stafford, and at his Royal Highness's lodging) I might probably have been discharged. And indeed, if he had not been a very weak and cowardly fellow, the hints I had given him would have been a sufficient direction to him, and our examinations had been consistent, which I conclude they were not; for, after I had been examined in the parlour, I was ordered up into Keys's lodging-room, where I passed under a further and more strict examination. I was then immediately threatened with a halter, and used in such a manner as gave me a lively specimen of what might be expected from such wretches in power; and awakened in me dismal apprehensions of the danger I was in. After they had tired themselves, I was ordered into their colonel's guard-room, which was a chamber in Lord Exeter's house looking into the garden,

where I was kept, and continued under a strong guard until about seven o'clock the next morning, at which time there appeared an extraordinary hurry and bustle amongst my guard, who talked much of their Prince being got up; and one quitted the room after another, till at last I was left alone, and then I began to think of making my escape. The first thing I did in order to it was to try whether I could open the sashes—one I found was nailed, the other I opened the shutter of, and raised the lower sash a little, but was interrupted by a person coming into the room, who, proving none of my guard, seemed to take little notice of me, and went out again; upon which I bolted the door on the inside, and made shift to get off my boots, and immediately after flung myself out of the window, under which was a gravel walk in Lord Exeter's garden: the height of the window from the walk was (as has been since computed) above seven yards. I was pretty much stunned with the fall, but soon recovered myself, and ran down the garden, which at the bottom is bounded by the River Darwent, and enclosed by high brick walls on each side, at the end of which, to the water, long iron spikes were driven, to prevent, as I apprehend, the communication betwixt that and the adjoining gardens. Notwithstanding which I got into the next garden without receiving any hurt, and afterwards ran across two more gardens, and passed, I know not how, all the fences till I came to Mr. Heathcote's, which I found to be a light brick wall. Upon laying hold of it at the lower end, part of the wall fell, and forced me into the river, which in that part is several yards deep: it was with great difficulty I got out of the water into Mr. Heathcote's garden, where I concealed myself for a short time in a garden-house. When I made my escape out of the guard-room I had no hat with me, and my peruke being lost, and my clothes wet, I found myself very cold; which if I could have borne, I thought my situation far from safe, and therefore determined upon stripping off all my clothes, leaving them in the garden-house, and swimming down the river, which I accordingly did for the space of about 50 yards, till I came to the
wear,

wear, and from thence waded down the river for about 70 yards before I could land on the other side; which when I had done, I ran down, keeping close to the river side for near three miles, and then discovered Alvaston, a village not far distant from, but on the other side the river; and being extremely cold and almost spent out, I resolved to make the best of my way thither, which obliged me to swim again across the river. It was with great difficulty I got to the town, where I went to the back door of the first house I came to, which proved to be one Mr. Rigley's, where I was received and behaved to with great humanity. They got me into a warm bed, where I had not lain long before I recollected that there were some women in the house who saw me when I came in; and not hearing them talk, I inquired what was become of them, and was told they were gone to Derby. Upon which I immediately got up, thinking I could not be long safe there, and requested Mr. Rigley's son-in-law, one Mr. Stenson, to accommodate me with some clothes, and direct me to some other house where I might be more concealed. Mr. Stenson lent me some clothes, after which I wanted a horse, which he could not then supply me with; and as I was utterly incapable of walking far on foot, he advised me to go to one Mr. Osborne's, who lived in the same town, and not far distant from him, which I accordingly did, and was received with a deal of civility; but before I had been there two hours, the news was brought me that some men from Derby were come in pursuit of me; upon which I made my escape out of a back door, and with all my might ran towards the river; but apprehending myself closely pursued, and being incapable of undergoing much more fatigue, I got behind a hedge, and lay upon the ground, till the cold had made such an impression upon me, as convinced me that if I continued there much longer I should be incapable of stirring, and necessary to my own death. I then attempted to go, or rather crawl upon my hands and knees, to Mr. Osborne's house, and got in again unobserved at the back door; but no sooner was I set down, than the men who were sent by Mr. Heathcote to

search for and bring me to Derby came to Mr. Osborne's house; upon which I made my escape, leaping out of a parlour window. Soon after my pursuers came into the house; and with the greatest difficulty and danger I got to Alvaston, another village at about half a mile's distance from Alvaston, where one Mr. Franceway of Nottingham had lent me his horse. I then borrowed some more clothes of a poor man, mounted Mr. Franceway's horse, and in dismal plight made the best of my way to Nottingham, where I arrived about four o'clock in the afternoon.

What I have hitherto said are facts of my own knowledge; but what chiefly relates to Mr. Heathcote, and the part which he and his emissaries have acted, I could only have from the testimony of others; and therefore desired a friend to take the examinations of those who heard and observed the same, which he accordingly has done; and yesterday I received from him six examinations in writing, signed by the several parties; by which it appears, that Mr. Heathcote's servant was one of the four persons who pursued me to Alvaston, and the others were three prisoners whom he had engaged and sent to assist in taking me; to whom (as they owned) he had given strict orders, which they in part pursued, by going first to the house of Mr. Rigley, insulting his wife, and declaring that the house, with the family, should or would be burnt or destroyed if I was not immediately delivered up to them; and particularly Mr. Heathcote's servant said he *must* have me, and durst not go without me. When they had entered in, and searched every corner of the house without finding me, they withdrew to an ale-house in the town, where they got intelligence of my removal from Mr. Rigley's to Mr. Osborne's; upon which they went immediately thither, searched Mr. Osborne's house, used several oaths and imprecations, and added such like threat as they had made use of at Mr. Rigley's, if I was not immediately delivered up to them. One gentleman in his examinations says, that Mr. Heathcote told him that he (Mr. Heathcote) had sent word to the Rebels by one Mr. Francis of Derby, who from thence went after them to Ashbourne, that the person who had

made his escape out of his garden was at a house two miles from Derby; and Mr. Heathcote at the same time declared to this gentleman, that he verily believed that the Rebels who came into his house to enquire for me would have shot me through the head if they had found me.

In the above narrative and short abstract of the examinations, I have omitted several circumstances which concur in further shewing the pains Mr. Heathcote was at, and the extraordinary zeal he shewed, to have me taken; though at the same time he has confessed he verily believes I must immediately have fallen a sacrifice to the Rebels. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, ELEANOR BIRCH.

Nottingham, Dec. 8, 1745.

Mr. SAM HEATHCOTE,

I imagine you are not apprehensive of the nature or consequence of your conduct respecting the gentleman whose clothes were left in your garden. Messengers, I understand, are dispatched to concert measures to obtain satisfaction from you, for the hazards he has run through, and the danger his life has been in, by the part you acted. I judge it a friendly part to let you know this, that you may speedily use your own prudence, and take the measures you judge proper to prevent the worst of consequences; without which you'll find yourself, before you are aware, in a terrible scrape. If you choose to make any application to the gentleman, I can direct you where to find him, to-day, or perhaps to-morrow. Let me know something of your purpose by the bearer. I hope you'll receive this as kindly as I intend it.

I am, Sir, yours, SEAGRAVE.

Mr. SEAGRAVE,

I am obliged to you for your favour by this bearer. The affair mentioned by you is the most unfortunate that ever befel me. The gentleman coming into my garden occasioned my being threatened to have my house blown up, and my servants were threatened to be shot if they did not immediately produce him. The Rebels told me that it was one of their own men who had deserted, and had endeavoured to steal one of the Pretender's horses; that they should soon be here again; and, if I did not

make it appear that he was not in my house, I should immediately undergo military discipline. This was the reason, on my hearing of his being at Alvaston, of sending over to be satisfied about it; and if the persons whom I sent behaved otherwise than I intended they should, I am exceeding sorry for it: I intended him no harm, and I hope and believe he has received none on my account. I am now ill of the gout, and cannot travel far, otherwise I would have waited on the gentleman; and when he comes to hear my story, I am sure he would think that I and my family have been in as great hazard as he; therefore I must desire the favour of you to tell him. And as you seem to be concerned for him, I will agree to refer the matter to you, or to any others we can agree on; and the trouble and charge you are at shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Sir, your most humble servant,

SAM. HEATHCOTE.

Derby, 9th December, 1745.

I desire you would do for me as I would do for you in the like case, and let me hear from you to-morrow. Had I known him to be any other than one of the Rebels, I never should have sent after him.

Nottingham, 10th Dec. 1745.

Mr. HEATHCOTE,

Sir,

You seem to mistake my letter; for I have not seen the gentleman, nor been applied to by him so much as for my advice, nor expect I shall. What measures are taking I know not; but hear, if something be not done to prevent it, you may soon find yourself in the hands of a messenger. The gentleman, I hear, is not removed this morning, but will be gone so soon as he is able. As I could not readily get to speak with him, I sent your letter, and offered to wait on him at his own time to know his pleasure; but he absolutely refuses to have any thing to say to me in answer to your letter.

In letting you know the gentleman was here, I did, in my own apprehension for you, what I should have been glad any one of the profession would have done for me, *mutatis mutandis*; and now I can do nothing further; but remain, Sir, Yours, &c.

SEAGRAVE.

COM-

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, INCLUDING BRISTOL.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. N.E. Warwick. N.W. Worcester. East, Oxford and Berks. South, Wilts and Somerset. West, Hereford and Monmouth.

Greatest length 70, *greatest breadth* 40, *circumference* 160, *square* 1718 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese,* Gloucester; excepting the city of Bristol, in its own diocese, and the chapels of Icomb and Cownoneyborn, in Worcester. *Circuit,* Oxford.

ANTIEN'T STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Dobuni.

Roman Province. Flavia Casariensis. *Stations.* Glevum, Gloucester: Duro-cornovium, Cirencester: Abone, Clifton or Aust: Trajectus, Oldbury.

Saxon Heptarchy. Mercia.

Antiquities. Woodchester and Cirencester Roman Remains. Norbury and Amberley Encampments. GLOUCESTER and Bristol Cathedrals. ST. MARY REDCLIFF in Bristol, TEWKESBURY, CIRENCESTER, FAIRFORD, QUEENINGTON, STROND, CAMPDEN, and ELKSTONE Churches. Hales Abbey. Lantony Priory. Berkeley, Beverstone, St. Briavels, Sudeley, and Thornbury Castles. Southam House.

There were four Mixed Abbeys in this county; viz. St. Peter's at Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Winchcombe, and Cirencester; no other county had more than two; whence perhaps was derived the proverb "As sure as God's in Gloucestershire," being considered as pre eminently there.

St. Peter's, in Gloucester, was founded in 680 by Wolphere, the first Christian King of Mercia. Within the walls of its church, the present cathedral, were interred Osric, King of Northumberland; Ethelfred Duke of Mercia; and his wife, Ethelfleda, the heroic daughter of Alfred; Robert Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror; and Edward II. The East window is the largest in England, the glass being 78 feet 10 in. by 35 feet 6 in. Here is a curious Whispering gallery. The great bell weighs 6500lbs.

Tewkesbury Abbey was founded in 715, by two brothers, Odo and Dodo, Mercian earls. In its stately church had sepulture, Brictric, King of West-sax; Robert Fitzhamon, Earl of Gloucester, the conqueror of Glamorgan; Edward, son of Henry VI.; George Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. and his wife Isabel, daughter of the "King-making" Earl of Warwick. The West window is inserted under a most beautiful circular receding arch.

Winchcombe Abbey, now wholly destroyed, was founded in 798, by Kenulf, King of Mercia, who, with his son and successor Kenelm (murdered by his sister Quendrida), was buried there.

Cirencester Abbey was founded in 1117, by Henry I. The famous Alexander Neckam, or Neckham, was its 7th abbot, and died there 1217.

The beautifully painted windows of Fairford Church were placed there by its founder, John Tame, a Merchant of London, one of whose vessels captured them in 1492, on board a Flemish ship bound for Italy.

In Hales Abbey lie the remains of its founder, Richard, King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwall, with his wife Senchia, sister to Eleanor, queen of Henry III. and his son Edmund Earl of Cornwall.

At Sudeley, Sept. 5, 1548, died and was buried Queen Catharine Parr.

In Bristol were buried St. Jordanus, sent by Pope Gregory with Augustin to convert the Saxons; Gildas, our most ancient English historian; and Robert Earl of Gloucester, general and brother to the Empress Maud. The Cathedral was founded in 1140, by Robert Fitzharding, younger son of the King of Denmark, who had sepulture therein. The beautiful Church of St. Mary Redcliff was founded in 1292, by Robert de Burton, six times Mayor of Bristol, and rebuilt in 1456 by William Canynges, the Bristol Gresham, celebrated in the Poems said by Chatterton to have been found in an old chest in this church, and written by a monk named Rowley.

GENT. MAG. May, 1817.

PRESENT

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Upper or Warwickshire Avon; Lower or Bristol Avon; Little or Berkeley Avon; Badgworth; Caron; Chilt; Churne; Colne; Evenlode; Frome; Isborne; Isis; Lech; Leden; SEVERN; Slour; Stroud, Switiate; Thames, whose source is near Cotes; Windrush; Wye.

Inland Navigation. Thames and Severn canal, which passes through a tunnel near Saperton, 2 miles and 5 furlongs long, and terminates near Lechlade, where, Nov. 19, 1789, a vessel for the first time passed from the Severn into the Thames. Hereford and Gloucester canal, which at Oxenhall enters a tunnel of 2170 yards long. Thames and Isis, Stroudwater, Berkeley, Lydney canals. Severn, Wye, Frome, and Isis rivers.

Eminences and Ficus. Cotswold and Stroudwater hills. Kymin naval temple Churchdown and Newnham churches. Tower of Gloucester cathedral. Cleeve Cloud. Icombe and Willersley camps. Beacon, Birdlip, Bredon, Broadway, Crickley, Frocester, Fryson, Kinabrow, King's Weston, Matson, May, Mæon or Meen, Rodborough, Sodbury, Spoonbed, Stanway, Stinchcomb, and Tog hills.

Natural Curiosities. The Buckstone near the Kymin. Penpark Hole. St. Vincent's rocks. Cheltenham, Clifton, and Gloucester medicinal waters. Vales of Evesham, Gloucester, and Berkeley. Forest of Dean. Numerous extraneous fossils, particularly Cornua Ammonis, Concha Rugosa, Asteria, Astrites, Belemnites, Coralloids, Anomia, and Cochlea.

Public Edifices. Gloucester Shire Hall, Infirmary, County Gaol on Mr. Howard's plan. Bristol Exchange and Commercial Rooms.

Seats. Badminton and Stoke, Duke of Beaufort, Lord Lieut. of the County. Barnsley Park, James Musgrave, esq. Lydney Park, Right. Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst. Barrington Park, Rev. Mr. Price. Matson House, William Fendall, esq. Batsford Park, Lord Redesdale. Miserden Park, Sir Edward Baynton Berkeley Castle, Earl of Berkeley. Sandys, bart. Blaze Castle, J. P. Hartford, esq. Oakley Grove, Earl Bathurst. Charlton House, W. Hunt Prince, esq. Prestbury Park, Hon. Berkeley Craven. Corse Court, Thomas Dowdeswell, esq. Prinknash Park, Bayley Howell, esq. Doddington Park, Christopher Codrington, esq. Randcomb Park, Bp. of Durham. Dyrham, William Blythwaite, esq. Rodborough, Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, bart. Fairford, John Raymond Barker, esq. Scizincote, Sir Charles Cockerell, bart. Flaxley Abbey, Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, bart. Sherborne House, Lord Sherborne. Gatecomb Park, Edward Sheppard, esq. Southam House, Thomas Bagshot de la Bere. Hampton Park, Philip Sheppard, esq. Stowell Park, T. Peurice, esq. Hempstead House, Daniel Lysons, esq. Toddington Hall, Charles Hanbury Henbury, T. Daniel, esq. Tracy, esq. High Meadow House, Viscount Gage. Tortworth Court, Lord Ducie. Highnam Court, Sir Berkeley William Guise, bart. Whitcombe Park, Sir Wm. Hicks, bart. King's Weston, Lord de Clifford. Williamsrip Park, Michael Hicks Knowle, Samuel Worral, esq. Beech, esq.

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Gloucester 2; Bristol, 2; Cirencester, 2; Tewkesbury, 2: total 10.

Produce. Cheese, Cider, Butter, Corn, Turnips, Fish, Sheep, Pigs, Timber, Freestone, Iron, Coal, Gypsum, Limestone, Tophus or Puff-stone, Pyrites, Crystals called Bristol Diamonds.

Manufactures. Woollen Cloth, Rugs, Carpets, Blankets, Stockings, Bar Iron, Wire, Edge Tools, Pins, Nails, Brass, Vitriol, Minium or Red Lead, Sal Ammoniac, Zinc, Glass, Hats, Refined Sugar, Snuff, Soap.

POPULATION.

Grand Divisions, 4; Hundreds, 28, and the County of the City of Bristol; *Parishes,* 320; *Market-towns,* 28; *Houses,* 54,040.

Inhabitants. Males, 123,192. Females, 152,322: total 285,514.

Families

Families employed in Agriculture, 20,782; in Trade, 29,988; in neither, 11,322: total, 62,092.

Baptisms. Males, 3,860; Females, 3,768. — *Marriages*, 2,330. — *Burials*, Males, 2,304; Females, 2,184.

Towns having not less than 1000 Inhabitants; viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Gloucester (capital city)	1,529	8,280	Newent.....	508	2,538
Bristol (city) and suburbs.....}	12,365	76,438	Tetbury.....	540	2,533
Cheltenham.....	1,677	8,325	King's Stanley.....	358	1,722
Stroud.....	1,174	5,321	Colford.....	259	1,551
Tewkesbury.....	992	4,820	Wotton under Edge.....	307	1,527
Bisley.....	1,093	4,757	Fairford.....	302	1,444
Cirencester.....	926	4,510	Marshfield.....	275	1,415
Mimchng Hampton.....	810	3,246	Winchcomb.....	296	1,256
Painswick.....	674	3,201	Chipping Sodbury.....	236	1,235
Horsley.....	667	2,925	Stow on the Wold.....	260	1,188
Dursley.....	513	2,580	Thornbury.....	214	1,083

Total, Towns, 22; Houses, 25,955; Inhabitants, 141,920.

HISTORY.

- A. D. 577, at Dyrham, Britons defeated and three of their Princes slain by Ceaulin, King of Westsex.
- 687, at Campden, the Saxo-Kings met to consult on the best mode of carrying on war with the Britons.
- 910, at Gloucester, October 26, Athelstan died.
- 948, at Puckchurch, May 26, Edmund I. mortally stabbed at a feast by Leolf, a robber.
- 1016, on the Isle of Alney, single combat between Edmund Ironside and Canute terminated by an offer from Canute to divide the kingdom.
- 1093, to Gloucester came Malcolm III. of Scotland, to treat with William Rufus.
- 1141, in Bristol Castle Stephen co. lived for 9 months, till exchanged for the Earl of Gloucester, brother of the Empress Maud.
- 1216, at Gloucester, October 28, Henry III. crowned.
- 1241, in Bristol Castle, died the Princess Eleanor, commonly called the Damsel of Brittany, after a confinement of 40 years.
- 1263, Gloucester, under Sir Macé de Besle, governor for Henry III. taken by the Barons.
- 1279, at Gloucester, were enacted by Parliament those laws connected with the Statute of Quo Warranto, known under the appellation of "The Statutes of Gloucester."
- 1327, at Berkeley Castle, Sept. 22, Edward II. most cruelly murdered.
- 1400, at Cirencester, conspiracy against Henry IV. suppressed, the Duke of Surrey and Earl of Salisbury being taken and beheaded by the inhabitants.
- 1461, at Bristol, Edward IV. saw Sir Baldwin Fulford pass to execution: the subject of "The Bristowe Tragedie" by Chatterton, in "Rowley's Poems."
- 1471, at Tewkesbury, May 4, Lancastrians totally defeated, Marquess of Dorset, Earl of Devon, Lord Wenlock, and 3000 men slain; Margaret of Anjou, her son Prince Edward, and the general the Duke of Somerset taken prisoners by Edward IV. After the battle Prince Edward murdered by the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, and the Duke of Somerset beheaded.
- 1497, from Bristol sailed the expedition under Sebastian Cabot (fitted out by the inhabitants), which discovered America.
- 1555, at Gloucester, Feb. 9, John Hooper, the second Bp. of Gloucester, burnt.
- 1642-3, Cirencester, under Colonel Fettiplace, Feb. 2, stormed by Prince Rupert, who took 1200 prisoners.
- 1642-3, at Highnam, March 19, Major-general Brett, Lord John Somerset, and nearly 2000 Royalists, surprised and taken by Sir William Waller.

- 1643, Bristol, under Colonel Fiennes, July 27, surrendered to Prince Rupert.
 1643, Gloucester successfully defended by Colonel Massie against Charles I. and Prince Rupert, until relieved, August 26, by the Earl of Essex.
 1645, Bristol, under Prince Rupert, Sept. 10, after a feeble defence, surrendered to Sir William Furfax.
 1648, at Bristol, William Cann, its Mayor, the first who proclaimed "that there was no king in England, and that the successors of Charles I. were traitors."

BIOGRAPHY.

- Atkins, Richard, typographical writer, 1615.
 Atkins, Sir Robert, Lord Chief Baron, 1621.
 Atkins, Sir Robert, historian of the county, Saperton, 1646.
 Ballard, George, antiquary, Campden, 1715.
 Bedford, Arthur, divine, Tiddensham, 1668.
 Benefield, Sebastian, Calvinistic divine, Prestonbury, 1559.
 Biddle, John, Unitarian, Wotton under Edge, 1615.
 Bisse, Philip, Bp. of Hereford, Oldbury, 1670.
 Boteler, Sir Ralph, founder of Sudeley Castle, Lord Treasurer to Henry VI.
 Bradley, James, astronomer royal, Sherborn, 1692.
 Bristol, John de, converted Jew, 1st Hebrew Lecturer at Oxford, flor. temp. Edw. III.
 Bristol, Ralph de, Bishop of Kildare, biographer, (died 1232.)
 CABOT, SEBASTIAN, discoverer of America, Bristol, 1467.
 Cantelupe, Nicholas, Prior of Northampton, historian, Gloucester, flor. temp. Hen. VI.
 Canton, John, natural philosopher, Stroud, 1718.
 Canyns, William, benefactor, Bristol, 1405.
 Capell, Richard, author of "Temptations," Gloucester, (died 1655.)
 Carpenter, John, Bp. of Worcester, Westbury, (died 1475.)
 Cartwright, William, poet and dramatic writer, Northway, 1611.
 Chamberlayne, Edward, author of "Anglæ Notitia," Odington, 1616.
 CHATFERTON, THOMAS, poet, Bristol, 1752.
 Chedworth, John, Bp. of Lincoln, (died 1411.)
 Child, William, musician, Bristol, 1705.
 CIRENCESTER, RICHARD OF, compiler of "Roman Itinerary," (died 1400.)
 Claudianus, Osbernus, commentator on the Pentateuch, Gloucester, (flourished 1140.)
 Clutterbuck, Richard, blind mechanic, Rodborough, 1634.
 Codrington, Robert, parliamentarian, voluminous writer, 1601.
 COLSTON, EDWARD, benefactor, Bristol, 1636.
 Corbet, John, nonconformist divine and historian, Gloucester, (died 1690.)
 Coxeter, Thomas, collector, Lechlade, 1689.
 Draper, Sir William, conqueror of Manila, antagonist of Junius, Bristol, (died 1787.)
 Ehol, Hugh, in 1527 discovered Newfoundland, Bristol.
 Estcourt, Richard, actor and dramatic writer, Tewkesbury, 1668.
 Fowler, Edward, Bp. of Gloucester, Westerleigh, 1632.
 Fowler, John, learned printer, Bristol, (died 1579.)
 Fox, Edward, Bp. of Hereford, statesman, Dursley, (died 1538.)
 Gloucester, Benedict of, biographer of St. Dubricius, (flor. 1120.)
 Gloucester, Robert of, historical poet, (flor. temp. Henry II.)
 Graves, Richard, author of "The Spiritual Quixote," Mickleton, 1715.
 Grocyne, William, 1st Grecian professor at Oxford, Bristol, 1440.
 Guise, Rachel, Lady Bradshaigh, Richardson's correspondent, (died 1743.)
 Guise, William, orientalist, divine, Ablond's court, 1653.
 GWINNETT, RICHARD, poet, Great Shurdington, (died 1717.)
 HALE, SIR MATTHEW, Chief Justice, Alderley, 1600.
 Hales, Alexander of, "Doctor Irrefragabilis," author of Sum of Divinity, (died 1245.)
 Hales, Thomas of, schoolman, (flor. temp. Edw. III.)
 Harmer, John, Greek professor, Churchdown, 1595.

- Harris, Robert, parliamentary divine, Campden.
 Harris, Walter, physician, Gloucester, 1651.
 Hele, Thomas, writer of French plays, 1740.
 Huntingdon, Robert, Bp. of Raphoe, orientalist, Deerhurst, 1636.
 KYRLE, JOHN, Pope's "Man of Ross," Whitehouse, Dymock, 1637.
 Lewis, John, biographer, topographer, and divine, Bristol, 1675.
 Matthew, Tobias, Abp. of York, Bristol, 1546.
 Merret, Christopher, physician and naturalist, Winchcombe, 1614.
 Moore, John, Abp. of Canterbury, Gloucester, (died 1801.)
 More, Thomas de la, warrior and author, (flourished 1326.)
 Neale, Thomas, Hebrew professor, chaplain to Bp. Bonner, Yale, 1540.
 Norton, Thomas, alchemist, Bristol, (died 1477.)
 Oldham, John, satirical poet, "The English Juvenal," Shipton, 1663.
 Overbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned by his wife and Carr, Bourton on the Hill, 1581.
 Penn, Sir William, admiral, Bristol, 1621.
 Phipps, Fabian, antiquary, Prestbury, 1601.
 Powell, Sir John, patriotic judge, Gloucester, (died 1713.)
 Powle, Henry, Speaker of the House of Commons, Williamstrop, (died 1692.)
 Raikes, Robert, first establisher of Sunday Schools, Gloucester, 1736.
 Ramsey, Lady Mary, benefactor, Bristol, (died 1596.)
 Reynolds, Richard, philanthropist, Bristol, (died 1816.)
 Roberts, William Isaac, poet, Bristol, 1796.
 Robinson, Mary, actress and poet, Bristol, 1758.
 Rudder, Samuel, historian of the county, Stouts Hill.
 Ruthal, Thomas, Bp. of Durham, Cirencester, (died 1523.)
 Sprint, John, author of "Cassander Anglicanus," (died 1631.)
 Stephens, Robert, antiquary, historiographer royal, Eastington (died 1732.)
 Stubbes, Henry, nonconformist divine and author, Ipton, 1605.
 Taylor, John, "The Water Poet," Gloucester, 1580.
 Tewkesbury, Alan of, friend of Becket, (flourished anno 1200.)
 Thomas, William, Bp. of Worcester, Bristol, 1613.
 Thome, Nicholas, founder of Bristol grammar-school, Bristol, 1496.
 Tracy, Richard, author of "A Preparation to the Crosse," Taddington.
 Tracy, Sir William, murderer of Becket, Taddington, (died 1180.)
 Trapp, Joseph, poet, translator of Virgil, Chertington, 1672.
 Trotman, Edward, abridger of Coke's Reports, Cam, (died 1648.)
 Tryon, Thomas, religious enthusiast, Bibury, 1631.
 White, Joseph, divine, orientalist, and critic, Bampton Lecturer, 1751.
 White, Thomas, founder of Sion College, Bristol, (died 1623.)
 Whitefield, George, Calvinistic methodist, Gloucester, 1714.
 Winchcombe, Tideman of, Bp. of Worcester, physician to Richard II. (died 1400.)
 Wintle, Thomas, divine, Gloucester, 1757.
 Worcester, William of, author of Itinerary, Bristol, 1415.
 Worgan, John Dawes, poet, Bristol, 1791.
 Workman, John, nonconformist divine and author, Lasborough, (died 1636.)
 Yearsley, Ann, poetical milk-woman, Bristol, 1756.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At Alderley, was buried, Chief Justice Sir Matthew Hale, and at Great Barrington, Lord Chancellor Talbot. •

At Berkeley was born Dr. Edward Jenner (now resident at Cheltenham), the first introducer of Vaccine inoculation. — In the Castle is preserved the cabin furniture of the circumnavigator, Sir Francis Drake. — The murder of Edward II. is most poetically alluded to in "The Bard" of Gay. — In the church-yard is Swift's epitaph "On Dickey Pearce, the Earl of Suffolk's fool."

In Bristol Cathedral are monuments of Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, Sterne's "Eliza;" of Powel the actor, with an epitaph by Colman; of Dame Harriet Hesketh, the friend and correspondent of Cowper; of the Rev. Samuel Love,
 with

with an epitaph by Mrs. Hannah More; and of Mary wife of the Rev. William Mason, with the beautiful epitaph written by her husband.—In All Saints Church lie the remains of the philanthropist Colston, who expended upwards of 70,000*l.* in acts of benevolence.—In St. Mark's Church was buried the infamous *Jedloe*, associate of Titus Oates. In the church-yard of St. Peter's lies the unfortunate and imprudent Richard Savage. The present Poet Laureat (Southey), Coleridge, Cottle, and Mrs. Hannah More, are natives of Bristol.

In Cirencester Church are the monuments of Allen first Earl Bathurst, (the friend of Atterbury, Addison, Bolingbroke, Prior, Swift, and Pope); and of his son Lord Chancellor Bathurst.

The Cotswold Games, instituted by Robert Dover, an attorney of Barton on the Heath, were of great celebrity in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Ben Jonson, Drayton, and other poets of that age, wrote verses on those athletic exercises, which verses were collected in 1636, and published under the title of "*Annalia Dubrensis*."

At Eberton, was buried Sir John Fortescue, Chief Justice and Chancellor to Henry VI. author of "*De laudibus legum Angliæ*."

In Gloucester Cathedral, are two beautifully sculptured monuments, one of Alderman Blackach and his wife; the other of Mrs. Morley; also a monument to Ralph Bigland, garter king at arms, author of "*Collections for Gloucestershire*," who died 1784.

At Minchin Hampton, was buried Dr. Bradley, the astronomer.

At Newent, in 1602, was buried Anne Wilson, aged 115; and at Longhope, in 1708, Thomas Bright, aged 124.

Ridmarton is the birth-place of the antiquaries, Samuel and Daniel Lysons.

Seperton was the birth-place, residence, and burial-place, of Sir Robert Atkin, historian of his native county.

Tewkesbury was once celebrated for its mustard, which is alluded to in Shakespeare's Henry IV.

ON DRY-ROT.

"A disease known, is half removed."

MANY theories have been set forth to account for the Dry-rot; many too have been the remedies prescribed to cure, and the means to prevent it: but I believe all have hitherto been alike unsuccessful; for although its *nature* may have hitherto eluded our search, yet I think its *origin* is not so obscure as to discourage our endeavours to discover it. I hope I may anticipate, that if the following Essay do not completely develop its nature, and preventative, that I shall have furnished materials, at least, that may enable others to supply these desiderata, now so greatly needful for our shipping and our dwellings.

I consider the Dry-rot to be the result of the Putrefactive Fermentation, which is modified and much accelerated by situation and circumstances.

It will, I conceive, materially assist many persons (*shipwrights* especially) to comprehend the whole of the subject, by giving first a short general account of the Organisation of Trees.

Trees are organised bodies; being furnished with several sets of vessels, adapted to perform the several functions of elaborating, and circulating their vital fluids, and of respiration: they consist obviously of the roots, stem, branches, bark, and leaves; and these all contain vessels fitted to the functions each has to perform: it is generally agreed by Naturalists, that these are of three kinds, besides the respiring vessels of the leaves; namely, first, the *common vessels*: these are long cylindrical tubes, passing up through the root and bole, into the branches, and terminating in the leaves; and their office is to convey the *sap* into the elaboratory of the tree (the leaves); where it is changed into the *peculiar juices* of the plant; and is thence conveyed back again to the root by the second set, which are denominated the *proper vessels*, to nourish and supply aliment to the tree, for its growth, and form; annually, a new zone of wood around the tree; these vessels are situated principally in the internal bark, and cellular tissue above it; and are, like the former, long cylindrical

dricul tubes, running from the leaves back into the root: the third set are the *spiral vessels*, accompanying the common vessels; and are supposed to be either absorbents, or air-vessels; but their office has not yet been clearly shewn. In trees, besides their vascular structure, two kinds of fluids are found, *the sap*, and *peculiar juices*: the sap is a fluid nearly as liquid as water, is imbibed by the root from the soil, and is conveyed, as before stated, by the common vessels through the tree: the *peculiar juices* are the sap concocted, and changed by the leaves: they are found in the proper vessels, and are thus fitted to become the aliment of the tree.

Having now related, of the physiology of trees, what I consider necessary in this short disquisition, it will be proper to take a view of the *method of Nature*, in conducting her vegetable offspring to their final growth and use. 'All things change' is her motto, and wherever we turn we find ample proofs of its truth: the plant originates from the seed of its parent, is fed by its *ashes*, passes through the various stages of germination and vegetation, scatters the germs of a new generation, and finally nourishes its own offspring after the manner itself was supplied.

All vegetable substances, when left to themselves, undergo the *putrefactive fermentation*; or in other words they are gradually decomposed, and decay. It is necessary to this end, that water should be present, and that the temperature should not be below 45°, nor so high as to evaporate the water hastily. This process therefore depends upon the presence of moisture and heat; but the moisture must not be perpetually renewing; neither may the subject be submersed, nor the heat too great. Any temperature between 45° and 90° assists this process, and the nearer it approaches the maximum, the more rapid will be the process. When these circumstances meet in a tree which has passed its age of maturity, or in timber, the elementary parts of the water, the oxygen and hydrogen gases, attracted by and attracting the principles of the wood, aided by heat, (and this heat is generated by the moist vegetable substance, as is exemplified in the case of damp hay or saw-dust) *separate*; and the fer-

menting and vegetating principle, oxygen gas, begins to act: the consequences of this action are, the formation of water, the springing forth of fungus*, which owes its origin to the action of the oxygen gas upon the sap and juices of the tree (and be it remembered, that timber, as now felled and used, is loaded with them), that stimulus, assisted by the heat generated, exciting an unnatural or abortive vegetation of these, in consequence of the tree not possessing its complete organs to modify the vegetation; gaseous matter is also generated (carbonic acid gas); the loss of the weight and cohesion of the wood ensues, and this process is carried on until the whole vegetable matter has undergone a complete change; the organic texture is at last destroyed, and there results a heap of unorganised carbonaceous matter.

It now remains to shew that the putrefaction of wood, and the *Dry-rot*, are one and the same process, under different modifications: this I shall endeavour to do by comparing the cases.

The agents then in the first case are water, and heat; the agents in the second case are the same.

The circumstances are alike; being only more favourable to its rapidity in the second. It is found in the first, that when the water is frequently renewed, or the wood is submersed, that it proceeds very slowly, or not at all; and when the wood is kept dry, it does not occur. In the second case these circumstances affect in the same manner: those parts of a ship that are covered with water, as the floors and keel, very rarely have *Dry-rot*; and those parts that are kept dry by being exposed to the sun and air, are also free from it; except, indeed, when they happen to be continuations of timbers, the lower end, of which are in situations favouring the change. Again, a high temperature is a favourable circumstance in

* It is, I think, worthy of remark, that the putrefactive fermentation of animal matter is productive of animals of inferior organisation to their parent: thus the varieties of maggots are the production of that process, in man and brute; so the fungi in varieties, owe their origin to the same cause.

the first case; so it is in the second, as is exemplified in the case of sending newly built ships into hot climates; where they are remarked to decay in a rapid manner. Moisture is applicable in the same manner; let us notice those parts of ships most infected, and we shall find that there heat and moisture prevail: from the heads of the first futlocks up to the gun-deck beams, along the dead-wood, in the stern-frame, in the cant-bodies fore and aft, its ravages are most remarkable; and precisely in those situations do heat and moisture most prevail: there is a difference in situation and of circumstances in the latter case, which will account for its amazing rapidity, namely, the shutting up the timber in a damp state, as it were in a box; and surrounding it with a damp, heated, and stagnant atmosphere; this must, according to the nature of the thing, cause it to decay faster than that which has the advantage of an occasional renewal of water and of air, and the frequent action of the sun's rays.

The phenomena are the same; being slightly modified by circumstance and situation, and passing with greater rapidity. In the first case they are the occasional appearance of fungi; the extrication of carbonic acid gas; the formation of water; the reduction of the weight, solidity, and loss of the strength of the wood; and the destruction of its fibrous and organic texture.

In the second case these are also the phenomena: the fungus is always found to precede it; this is so notorious, that it has been supposed by many to be the cause of it. The extrication of carbonic acid gas is also constantly found; this is evident from the unwholesome state of the atmosphere of ships below the gun deck, when rotten; especially if they have not been ventilated for some considerable time. The loss of weight, strength, and solidity of the timber, are its principal and most obvious characteristics. The formation of water is found one of its indications, as frequently, before fungus appears, the surface of the timber is covered with moisture. The destruction of the fibrous and organic texture is not so generally seen, because the ships are generally opened, and re-

paired before the decay has proceeded so far, yet it may be traced; it is not unusual to find the centre of a timber reduced to an impalpable powder.

The result is similar, being a mass of carbonaceous powdery matter.

Having thus compared the two cases, and found the agents, phenomena, and results the same, the conclusion is irresistible, that they are the same process.

Form of Thanksgiving for the Preservation of the Regent.

MR. URBAN, May 1.

AS I am certain of your veneration for the Truth, and your attachment to that which we are told is "the pillar and ground" of it, I do not doubt that, if you think they are vindicated in the following Letter, you will insert it in your Miscellany for the present month. F. H.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Albemarle.

Vicarage, Okehampton,

My Lord, April 10.

I trouble you with this to answer a question which your Lordship is said to have asked at the late County meeting at Norwich.

The Times Newspaper of April 7, reports that your Lordship said,

"It had been admitted on all sides that it [the attack on the Prince Regent] was no indication of disloyalty in the great body of the people, although Ministers had at first attempted so to construe it; and the Church was profaned by an open assertion that it was so.—(Hisses and applause.) Had not the Church, be asked, directly charged the People of England with madness?"

And I am astonished to find, that although the Reverend Mr. Glover made an "energetic address," your Lordship's question did not receive the decided negative which I now give to it.

I am not ignorant that something of the kind came from an Honourable Baronet in a certain Assembly. I had two reasons for not noticing it then. The first, your Lordship will readily imagine, arose from the place; the other, which I presume equally influenced all the Members of that Assembly, arose from the man.

As the bell clinketh,

So the — thinketh,
said the wisdom of our ancestors. No, I am well aware that the Baronet is as certain

certain to resound at the application of the word *People*, as the aforesaid instrument at that of the clapper. And a fine juggle we find in all the newspapers.

But is your Lordship really to be informed, that a word may have two senses; and that the poor Baronet here laid hold of the wrong one? *People* may mean either, as he took it, "those who compose the community;" or, as the framers of the form in question applied it, "the vulgar." And your Lordship would not have failed to see that they did so apply it, if you had not jumped, in the spirit of the Epic Poet, into the middle; but had begun in the jog-trot way at the beginning; where, they have expressed it by "the base and barbarous assaults of a lawless multitude," each being previously equivalent to your Lordship's own expression, "the act of an intemperate rabble;" which his R. H. of Sussex has been pleased to style "certain popular irregularities."

If your Lordship could have wanted any thing farther to satisfy you that the Church, as you express it, had not directly charged the people of England with madness, the Reverend gentleman above-mentioned might have supplied it, by informing you, that the words which have given you such offence were actually written by a man who never could have heard of the People of England. FRANCIS HUSH.

MR. URBAN, May 7.
THE long-projected Bill for consolidating and amending the various existing Laws for enforcing the Residence of the Clergy, and better Payment of Stipendiary Curates, having been now brought before Parliament; I wish to suggest an objection, which has, I believe, as yet only partially occurred, though a very serious one, to a new provision introduced into this Act.

The clause in question is intended to restrict spiritual persons of every description from renting or farming lands (other than their own glebes) to a larger extent than twenty acres. It has been stated that by the recent Act of 13 Geo. III. cap. 84, no spiritual person can farm *any* land (not being glebe) without a licence from the Dio-

cesan; and that therefore this must be so far a gain. Confining the application of the proposed new clause to *un-beneficed* Clergy, it may be true, but not otherwise; for, by the 21st Hen. VIII. cap. 13, sect. 8, it is expressly provided, that "spiritual persons not having sufficient glebe or domestic lands in their own lands, in right of their churches, may take in farm other lands*, provided only that the increase thereof be always employed and put to and for the only expence in their households and hospitalities, and not in anywise to buy and sell again." And as by the concurrent Act of 13 Geo. III. above cited, it is further provided, that "nothing contained in that Act shall extend to deprive any spiritual person of any privilege, as to the taking, having, or holding any farm or lands to which any such spiritual person was before entitled" under the former Act, it is evident that this new clause in the Consolidation Bill absolutely annihilates a previously existing privilege of the Beneficed Clergy—an undisturbed enjoyment ever since the reign of Henry VIII.

I must, therefore, Mr. Urban, as a Beneficed Member of the Establishment, feeling I am on the point of having a comparatively frivolous privilege granted as a boon, which I am to be deprived of a great and valuable immunity, beg for one to remonstrate against such a decided invasion of my professional rights. VIGILITS.

MR. URBAN, May 8.
HAVE observed with pleasure, in several of the public papers, a proposal for a Subscription to assist the Canadian Protestants in building Churches; and I hope it will receive that encouragement from the supporters of our venerable Religion, which so pious an undertaking deserves.

It is well observed in the proposal, that "when it is considered that *twenty-five* years ago the greater part of this Country was an uninhabited wilderness; that all the Settlers were either labourers or poor farmers; that it was necessary to build houses for themselves, and barns for their

* And that evidently to an unlimited extent, subject to the proviso that follows.
stock

stock and grain; that roads were to be made, and schools erected; and all this without the least assistance from any public fund; it cannot be a matter of surprize that there are scarcely any Churches, and that an appeal should be made to the generosity of the Mother Country."

No man can be insensible to the necessity and importance to any society of maintaining principles of sound Religion amongst its members; and of affording to all ranks the means of knowing and fulfilling their duties, the worship of God, the allegiance due to their Country, and all the charities of social life: for these are, indeed, the very bonds of every society. If they are of such importance in civilized countries, with a well-regulated government and active police, how much more needful are they to restrain and influence the dictates of passion, in a country where there may be truly said to be no Government at all! for the parts of Canada on behalf of which the Subscription seems to have been commenced, is too far removed from the Courts of Justice, and the eye of the Legal Authorities, to be under much restraint from them.

If there were then no other motives than those suggested by a prudent policy, this Subscription claims the patronage of every friend to order and good government, and of every person wishing well to Great Britain. But there are motives of a more honourable kind, which call upon the charitable and pious to assist their Canadian brethren in erecting places of Public Worship. In Canada the Protestants are surrounded on the one side by men bigoted to the Roman Catholic Religion, and on the other they are liable to be misled by the wild and enthusiastic doctrines of visionary Fanatics. And, indeed, unhappily, the latter have already commenced their labours, and in some instances with too much success. To check the progress of Error, would be at all times the wish and object of the pious man; but at the present moment, when such efforts have been made to disseminate doctrines bordering on Infidelity, it should be particularly the care of the Members of the Established Church, to endeavour to prevent any of their brethren from becoming the sacrifice of such delu-

sions. And what better method can there be, than assisting them to build places where the Ritual of the Church of England may be performed in publick, and where they may hear its doctrines expounded by a well-educated and learned Clergyman, who will at the same time warn them of errors, and specious systems of Religion, and instruct them in their duty to God and their Country?

That the present attempt to effect these desirable and important objects may be successful and encouraged, must be your wish, Mr. Urban, and that of every Church of England man, as well as of,

Yours, &c. WYKEHAM

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.

(Continued from page 328.)

MR. URBAN, *Crosby-square.*
May 11.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL

THE spot now occupied by this magnificent Cathedral was formerly the Palace of the Kentish Monarchs. I will not occupy your Pages with a history of Augustine, and of his successful labours as a Preacher of the Gospel; but I may be permitted to remark, that it was the interest awakened in the mind of the Roman Pontiff for the instruction of the English youths, which first induced him to undertake the conversion and civilization of their Country.

The Choral School at Canterbury is coeval with the establishment of the Anglican Church; Augustine having introduced the Chanted Service still retained in our Cathedrals. The Science of Music was universally cultivated by the Clergy; and was so completely identified with religious offices, that, in the language of our ancestors, to sing and to pray are used as synonymous terms.

"That Augustine settled a School here," say the Canterbury Historians, "can hardly be doubted." And we are informed, by the same authority, that a Collegiate Establishment, with Masters and Professors, under the Archiepiscopal jurisdiction, attained great celebrity during the Heptarchy, and served as a model for the Universities which arose at a subsequent period.

In treating of an Academical Institution, confessedly the most ancient

in England, it will not be out of place to enquire what was the general constitution of Episcopal Schools at a period contemporaneous with the mission of Augustine and the erection of this Cathedral.

"At the entrance of the Bishop's Court," says an antient Author, "was an apartment where the young students who were trained up for the Ministry had their common dormitory and hall, and other convenient rooms, under the charge of some grave guardian, having a master to instruct them in Arts, and another to oversee their manners; all under the inspection of the Bishop, whom they did assist in the public Divine Service, according to their degree." "This is judged to have been the original of Cathedral and Collegiate Schools."

In these Foundations, almost invariably connected with the religious societies of the Antient Church, the neighbouring youth of all ranks were gratuitously instructed. The rival orders of the Clergy were sensible that their interest, no less than their duty, required them to secure this influence over the early principles of their flock; and the privilege of directing their elementary studies was frequently the subject of great jealousy and contention.

The public School at Christ Church, supported by the Archbishop and Convent, is frequently mentioned in their records. It flourished till the dissolution of the Monastery, and was re-established by Henry VIII. when he new-modeled and regulated the Cathedral. Several of the Novices belonging to the Monastic Institution were received as Students on the New Foundation.

The Archiepiscopal Cathedral is one among the few instances where a Royal Grammar School subsists, under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, from which the young members of their Choir are entirely excluded. The Choristers are taught singing three times a week in the Church, where there is a musical school-room; and learn Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic at private schools, at the expence of the Church. This latter is a new regulation, of about five years date. I have never heard of any man of eminence educated in the Choir at Canterbury. M. H.

Observations on Ill Health arising from Indigestion.

(Continued from p. 322.)

§ 4. *On the Quantity and Quality of Food.*

I HAVE already adverted to the fact, that the principal object of medicine, in cases of defective digestion, is to obtain a good appetite and digestion, rather than to load the stomach with food in hopes of producing nourishment.

Whatever is undigested, is not only useless, but becomes a source of irritation, and creates disease in the organs of nutrition. Persons who are weak, and who appear to require much nourishment for the recovery of their health, often fall into a palpable error, in supposing that by taking nutritive food when they have a weak appetite, they really gain strength. Instead of doing this, a proper period of fasting, perhaps combined with bitter medicines as stomachicks, should rather be resorted to, in order to enable the stomach to digest its food, which should be given in small quantities, that the whole of it may be properly converted into nourishment. Nutritive food, in moderate quantities, taken at intervals of not less than 6 hours, seems to me the most proper for weak and irritable stomachs; and long experience and observation have convinced me, that one of the most fatal errors into which people in general fall, is that of supposing they should eat frequently, instead of allowing the stomach, by a moderate fasting, to recover its powers of digesting.

Concerning the quantity of food, it is well known that different things (from the effect of early habits, and of peculiar idiosyncracies of the constitution) agree variously with different people; yet it is a mistake to suppose that what appears to agree with the feelings of any individual stomach, may not ultimately lead to mischief. There is such a thing as *inducing*, and rendering familiar, healthy habits of diet, which at first are almost repulsive. In general we should consult the feelings of the sto-

*The *Infus. Gentiana comp. cum Sennd.* is a good medicine to be taken *three hours* after breakfast, for stomachic weakness combined with constipation

mach.

mach, find out by observation what is best digested, and always avoid repletion, and all foods of too stimulating and heating a quality. It is quite curious to observe the various things which different physicians have condemned as pernicious, but which healthy persons are in the daily habit of using. Dr. Lambe considers animal food and common water as unwholesome; and he has many supporters. I have paid particular attention to many of these cases, and am convinced that in general some peculiar irritability of constitution has been the cause why vegetables have agreed best, combined with this circumstance, *that people are induced to eat less of them than they would eat of meat and other delicacies of the table.* The principle of their health or recovery may therefore be reduced to that of *temperance.* The celebrated John Hunter observes, that most people are living habitually what he calls *above par*; and that this is the cause why diseases so often occur, and prove fatal. And I am positive that the generality of human diseases may be referred to this source, as well as to the mistaken views people take of the manner of curing disorders at first only trifling. Porson, the Greek Professor at Cambridge, used to say, he preserved his health *ἐκ τοῦ μηδὲν ὑπερσθῆναι* (from not over-eating of any thing); got ill sometimes *ἐκ τοῦ ὑπερσθῆναι πολλὰ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πίνειν τοῦ ὀίνου*, but always cured his complaints *ἐκ τοῦ μη πίνειν καὶ εἶδεναι* (from neither eating nor drinking any thing). This observation, taken *cum grano salis*, applies more or less to all who are daily exposed to the temptations of a superfluous table. When a full diet is eaten by the sedentary and inactive, the consequences are, sooner or later, fatal. I am induced to dwell so much on this subject, from a belief that people in general, particularly in England and Germany, err on the side of gluttony. I have recently made observations on the manner of living in France and in Scotland; and I am convinced that the English eat and drink nearly twice as much on an average as their neighbours either to the North or to the South, particularly of animal food and spirits; and that disorders arising from gluttony and drunkenness are

particularly prevalent in England. These habits of intemperance (unsuspected from its daily use), combined with late hours and sedentary habits, will, as civilization and luxury increase, weaken and impoverish the inhabitants of the cultivated parts of Europe, but particularly in England, where the numerous gin-shops and ale-houses really constitute a national evil, and should be regarded, in a political point of view, as having a tendency to sap the constitutions of the lower orders of the community, and to enfeeble and render meagre and ineffective the rising generation of Britons. With a view to impress on the minds of the publick the bad consequences of the common use of such liquors, I shall consider this subject more at large in a subsequent paper. And I have prefixed these observations on diet, air, and exercise, and given a summary review of the functions of digestion, with a view that the Reader may be prepared to estimate the injury done to the digestive organs by drinking of spirituous and fermented liquors, even in so small a degree as to produce no temporary mischief.

P. S. I cannot help adding one fact with regard to light food, which I have had now corroborated by such good authority that it cannot be doubted; namely, that the inhabitants of those countries of the East, where vegetables and rice constitute the principal article of diet, and who drink no strong liquors, recover often from wounds which are known to be always fatal to Europeans.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

April 19.

THE following decision respecting the right of having Spring Guns in private grounds, is at this time very interesting; and will, I trust, be read and remembered by all *keen* preservers of Game. The idea of loading guns intended to kill and wound petty depredators with pebbles, is horrible.

"Among the causes tried at the Warwick Assizes, was one to recover compensation in damages for injury sustained by a little boy named Jay, who was in August last severely wounded by the discharge of a spring gun, set in a garden near Birmingham, belonging to a Mr. Whit-

Whitfield. The facts, as they appeared in evidence, were briefly these.—On the 7th August, between six and seven in the evening, the boy in question, who is about 13 years of age, accompanied by a younger brother, went into a field adjoining the garden of the defendant in search of a stick, for the purpose of making a standard to a kite. *With this intention they went to the hedge which skirted the defendant's garden, and while one of the lads was in the act of cutting a stick, he received the contents of a spring gun in the lower part of his body.* He was taken to the hospital, where he remained for many weeks in a most dangerous state, but afterwards recovered. The gun had been loaded with small pebbles, 17 of which had been extracted, and seven yet remained within him. The learned Judge in addressing the Jury observed, that the right to defend property in this way was questioned by the most eminent Lawyers of the present day. He was of opinion in this case, that the plaintiff had a right to recover; and farther, that if the plaintiff had even broken into the defendant's garden, the action would lie. 'Surely (said the Judge), the Law never intended to give any man the right of shooting another or so trivial a trespass as that alleged to have been committed by the poor unfortunate plaintiff in this case.' Verdict for plaintiff—*Damages One Hundred and Twenty Pounds. Costs 40s.*"

I consider it clear, that, if death had ensued, it would have been Manslaughter. I shall not say what ought to be the feelings of a Christian, who thus deprives a fellow creature of life. S. P.

MR. URBAN,

April 10

THE *Variations of the Compass* constitute one of the principal phenomena of Nature which have hitherto defied the scrutiny of the minutest Philosophers; and may be ranked among the numberless evidences of the finite capacity of the human mind. All that we can do in such cases is to withdraw from a too prying curiosity into what has not been revealed, and with dutiful humility to content ourselves with the practical use of the facts before us.

It is the necessary practice of the Navy for the Captains or Masters of ships to take an observation of the Sun's azimuth every day at noon; and by this practice they are enabled to ascertain with correctness the varia-

tions of the needle from the North pole.

Sometimes accidental or local circumstances will disturb it, as by the glass with which it is covered, and this from so slight an application of the finger as is barely necessary to wipe off a little dust. The same glass rubbed a little more with the finger, a bit of muslin, or of paper, will attract either end of the needle, so as to hold it to the glass for several minutes far out of the due direction. Phil. Tr. No. 480, p. 243. The remedy for this inconvenience is to moisten the surface of the glass by a wet finger. (*Ibid.*) But these kind of variations are not such as I mean to consider at this time.

The azimuth compass is used for finding the Sun's magnetic azimuth or amplitude, and thence the variation of the compass.

If the magnetical East amplitude found by the instrument should be less than the true amplitude, their difference would shew the variation of the needle Easterly. If the true East amplitude be Southward, as also the magnetical amplitude, and this last be the greater, the variation of the needle will be North-west, and *vice versa*. If amplitudes be found of different denominations, *v. gr.* if the true amplitude be six degrees North, and the magnetical amplitude five degrees South, the variation, which in this case is North-west, will be equal to the sum of the magnetical and true amplitudes; I understand the same for West amplitudes. The variation may likewise be found from the azimuth; but in that case, the Sun's declination, latitude of the place, and his altitude must be given, that his true azimuth may be found.

The variation or declination of the needle is properly defined to be the angle which a magnetic needle suspended at liberty makes with the meridian line on an horizontal plane, or an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the true and the magnetical meridian. It is termed at sea *North-easting*, or *North-westing*.

The variation seems to be generally discoverable as ships recede from any shore and advance in the ocean. The needle sensibly feels the attraction of the shore which it has left.

Dr. Hooke's communication to the Royal Society shewed that the magnet has

has its peculiar pole, distant ten degrees from the pole of the earth about which it moves, so as to make a revolution in 370 years; and by Dr. Halley's Tables it appears that throughout all Europe the variation is West, and is more in the Eastern parts thereof than the Western, increasing that way.

The experience in the Science of Navigation which this Nation has acquired, has enabled the most learned men in the study of it to lay down fixed rules by which these variations may at all times be known and observed; and were it not so, the inevitable loss of many ships and lives, as well as the objects and destinations of their voyages, would ensue; for if they sailed for the North, and took their course as the needle points, they would soon find themselves many leagues out of their way.

According to Dr. Halley's theory, the variation of the compass is supposed to be owing to the difference of the velocity of the motions of the internal and external parts of the globe. It seems to follow that all the magnetical poles have a motion Westward; but if it be so, it is evident that it is not a rotat on about the axis of the earth, for then the variations would continue the same in the same parallel of latitude (the longitude only changed) as much as the motion of the magnetical poles; but the contrary is found by experience, for there is no where in the latitude $51\frac{1}{2}$ North between England and America, a variation of eleven degrees East at this time, as it was once here at London. Wherefore, it seems that our European pole is become nearer the Arctic pole than it was heretofore; or else, that it has lost part of its virtue. But whether these magnetic poles move altogether with one motion, or with several; whether equally or unequally; whether circular or libratory; if circular, about what centre; if libratory, after what manner; are things yet unknown.

Dr. Halley executed a Mercator's chart, on which the variation was marked for many parts of the world, in A.D. 1700; whereby the longitude was readily found of any place where its latitude and the variation were given. But as the change in the variation is very slow, new charts every seven or eight years became necessary,

and the old ones useless, because they have not been renewed; and it is much to be regretted that such a work should not always accompany the Nautical Almanack. Mountaine and Dodson in 1744, and others, have added their studies on this important inquiry. Mr. Canton in 1756 commenced a series of observations, amounting to near 4000, with a variation compass of about nine inches diameter. In 603 days the diurnal variation of 574 was regular, *i. e.* the absolute variation of the needle Westward was increasing from about eight or nine o'clock in the morning till about one or two in the afternoon, when it became stationary for some time; after that, the absolute variation Westward was decreasing, and the needle came back again to its former situation, or near it, in the night, or by the next morning! The diurnal variation is irregular when the needle moves slowly Eastward in the latter part of the morning, or Westward in the latter part of the afternoon; also when it moves much either way after night, or suddenly both ways in a short time. These irregularities seldom happen more than once or twice in a month, and are always accompanied with an Aurora Borealis. His experiments led him to this principle, that the attractive power of the magnet, whether natural or artificial, will decrease while the magnet is heating, and increase while it is cooling; the irregular variation must arise from some other cause than that of heat communicated by the sun, which he discovers by subterranean heat, which is generated without any regularity as to time, and which will, when it happens in the North, affect the attractive power of the magnetic parts of the earth on the North end of the needle. That the air nearest the earth will be most warmed by the heat of it, is obvious; and this has been frequently noticed in the morning, before day, by means of thermometers at different distances from the ground. Phil. Tr. XLVIII. p. 526. I have been as brief as possible in my selections on this subject, in order to draw the attention of some of your philosophical readers, who may be inclined to benefit mankind by the result of their observations on this very useful topic of inquiry. It may be remarked that

Mr. Canton's observations were taken in this metropolis; but the far more useful object in view is to render it more fully elucidated than is to be found in either of our principal Cyclopædias, one of which, by the Rev. Dr. Rees, is now lying before me, where the outlines are well arranged; but no books on any Science can be equal to practical observations, and the notes set down on the spot while a ship is at sea; it is from this, that I wish to acquire fixed principles.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *May 16.*

I must be recollected with horror, that, at the beginning of the late Revolution in France, the Royal monuments at St. Denis, with the relics therein remaining, were violated, and with the nac fabrick itself given up to havoc and destruction. Notwithstanding the almost certain chance of death, one Frenchman was found, who by slow degrees, and in a manner unnoticed, collected what part remains of the Royal monuments existed, not only on the spot, but in other parts of the kingdom, which had shared a like fate, and formed a kind of Exhibition in Paris; and, strange to say, after considering all that had previously occurred, with some sort of general approbation; even the Arch-Tyrant himself was not averse to a measure so apparently opposite to all his traitorous views!

We are given to understand from recent French intelligence, that his present Majesty (LOUIS THE DESIRED) is restoring the sacred pile as well as its dilapidated condition will admit, and setting up the above sepulchral objects in the best order possible, under the care and superintendence of their pious Collector, in the order they appeared before that black eventful time spread desolation throughout the Christian hemisphere, — blessed England alone escaping the dreadful visitation!

Thus promising, I shall bring to notice what appears to me a very curious and interesting subject, as connected with the above French transactions.

At a sale of pictures, at Christie's, 1789, the Collection of Sir Robert Bernard, was an ancient painting, 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches, finished in the

highest and most wonderful degree of penciling that is possible to conceive. By permission of Mr. Christie I made a drawing from the painting in colours, &c. which I have since preserved with all due regard. The Catalogue specified that it was by "Albert Dürer; a Priest at Mass, and an Emperor of Germany attending." It was purchased by Mr. Cosway, R. A. and it is now (being so understood) in the possession of the Prince Regent.

By consulting Montfaucon's "*Hist. de la Monarchie Francoise*," exemplified from their ancient sculptures and paintings, in reference to the monument of Dagobert, it will be found that the left portion of it is introduced in the painting on the right extremity thereof; and, by continuing our search among four views, three external and one internal, taken by Major Anderson during the short-lived cessation of hostilities in 1801, and since engraved by Howlett and published by Taylor, our opinion is further confirmed, that the painting is a view of the Eastern interior of St. Denis, looking East; therefore the title of the performance is beyond all dispute, "A Priest at Mass at the monumental altar of Dagobert, on the south side of the choir of the Royal Abbey Church of St. Denis, a King of France attending, &c."

Description of the Painting.

The scene takes in the Eastern part of the choir; on the right, the greatest portion of Dagobert's monument. By referring to Montfaucon's engraving, it shews an arch supported by canopies and niches with statues of a King and a Queen; the arch enriched in a succession of angels. At the base of the arch, a low tomb, with the recumbent statue of Dagobert in the usual devotional attitude. Ground of arch divided horizontally into three basso-relievos relating to the life of Dagobert, and miracles of St. Denis, with inscriptions and date 645. On the arch a pediment; in the tympanum, Our Lord, and two kneeling Bishops. On each side of the monument, columns and pinnacles; the whole work an evident imitation (with some few French national strokes) of our very remote ancient Architecture.

It has often been insinuated that Montfaucon's engravings were not faithful representations of those originals

ginals from which they are said to be taken: this I always thought to be an unfounded assertion, and the more so since I discovered the true and strong semblance of the painting with the above engraving; and further, by consulting Montfaucon's engravings of the famous Bayeux tapestry, the Conquest of this country by William of Normandy, with four selected specimens from that tapestry, of drawings made for the Society of Antiquaries last Summer, by Mr. Stothard, jun.; it is found that the performances strongly resembled each other; of course they both are authentic imitations of the originals. Thus deciding, it will be no great stretch of belief to conclude the whole of Montfaucon's Work to be a fine and accredited publication; and the more so as it was brought out under the patronage of Lewis the Fifteenth.

Projecting from the monument (centrically) is the small altar of Dagobert; the table curious Mosaic enlaving; top of the table and sides covered with fine lining; on the table a cushion and missal; no other furniture. The back, or altar-screen in three departments, exhibiting a most gorgeous display of goldsmiths work and jewellery; and so exquisitely pencilled was the combination, that it might be said to dazzle the sight. The screen had three compartments containing the figures of God, and saints on each side. Above, a small shrine, wrought in the same profuse style, with a cross, so wonderfully embellished, that no description can do adequate justice to its merit. Green velvet curtains on each side to veil the altar when not in use. Pavement; another elaborate effort of Mosaic. On the left of the altar a pageant of a descending angel presenting to the priest at the altar a pen and scroll of parchment. In the distance, the choir-screen and rood-loft over it, but not remarkable for any peculiar decorations. In the extreme distance, the windows of the gallery over the Eastern aisle of choir, in strict consonance with Major Anderson's views; fronts of gallery hung with various-coloured embroideries. The priest has the alb, over which a plain black velvet cope, lined with crimson; on it (at the back), a rich embroidered cross, set with an assemblage of small religious figures: he

is in the act of holding up the wafer. His cope borne by a kneeling laic, with the left hand, the right hand holding a lighted taper. On the left of altar is a King of France kneeling in regal robes of green velvet faced with ermine, and an ermine cope, or mantle; long bushy hair and beard, and wearing an excessively rich jewelled crown, having four bows springing from it, supporting a globe and cross; the King's hands are held up in devotional surprise: a number of persons in attendance, standing. A priest in a black habit is holding back the altar curtain to give view of the sacred ceremony. Costume, time of our Henry VII.

Before we quit the subject, let us turn back our eyes through the scenes of revolving Time, and conceive, that if a small and circumscribed object like Dagobert's altar gives to the wonderer sense so much of high transporting art, what must have been the effect of the wide and immense overlappings and setting-forth of the altars and screens in our Cathedrals on holidays and festivals? What indeed! Imagination fades, and proves our mental retrospect vain and nugatory!

Yours, &c.

J. CARTER.

Mr. I KEAY,

May 10.

THE Metropolis is justly considered as the seat of every improvement in Art and Science, and no less is it the seat of Humanity. The late Establishment of a Dispensary for the Diseases of the Ear will fill up that chasm which was alone wanting to complete the Coarnable Institutions; and, by its being under the superintendence of an eminent Physician, and Surgeon, (Dr. John Sims and Mr. Curtis, Aurist to the Prince Regent,) it cannot fail to be attended with success. Mr. Curtis, in his Lectures on the Ear, has introduced a variety of inventions for assisting hearing, particularly his artificial Ears, which are much approved of by deaf persons; he has also invented a Hearing Trumpet, which shuts up in a small case for the pocket.

Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

* * * Mr. T. FISHER's Letter reached us too late for insertion this month; as did also CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS, and AN ADVOCATE FOR THE POOR LAWS.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

59. *Curiosities of Literature, in Three Vols. 8vo. pp. 537, 520, 483. Murray.*

THE public approbation, which for five and twenty years has been uniformly bestowed on two of these volumes, unequivocally evinced by the sale of Five Editions, has been the most gratifying reward the intelligent Collector of these "Curiosities" could have received; and, fortunately for the Literary World, has stimulated the exertion which has produced a Third Volume—the fruits of a maturer age, and of long and laborious research—still more entertaining, and even more instructive, than the former volumes.

"This Miscellany," Mr. D'Israeli with unaffected modesty says, "was first formed, many years ago, when two of my friends were occupied in those anecdotal labours, which have proved so entertaining to themselves, and their Readers *. I conceived that a Collection of a different complexion, though much less amusing, might prove somewhat more instructive; and that Literary History afforded an almost unexplored source of interesting facts. The Work itself has been well enough received by the publick to justify its design.

"Every class of readers requires a book adapted to itself; and that book which interests, and perhaps brings much new information to a multitude of readers, is not to be contemned, even by the learned. More might be alledged in favour of works like the present, than can be urged against them. They are of a class which was well known to the Ancients. The Greeks were not without them, and the Romans loved them under the title of *Varia Eruditio*; and the Orientalists more than either, were passionately fond of these agreeable collections. The fanciful titles, with which they decorated their varied miscellanies, sufficiently express their delight.—The design of these arrangements, is to stimulate the literary curiosity of those, who, with a taste for its tranquil pursuits, are impeded in their acquirement. The characters, the events, and the singularities of modern literature, are not always familiar, even to those who excel in classical studies. But a more numerous part of mankind,

by their occupations, or their indolence, both unfavourable causes to literary improvement, require to obtain the materials for thinking, by the easiest and readiest means. This Work has proved useful; it has been reprinted abroad, and it has been translated; and the honour which some writers at home have conferred on it, by referring to it, has exhilarated the zealous labour which six Editions have necessarily exacted."

The subjects which are discussed in the new volume, are:

"The Pantomimical Characters; Ex-tempore Comedies; Massinger, Milton, and the Italian Theatre; Songs of Trades, or Songs for the People; Introducers of Exotic Flowers, Fruits, &c.; Usurers of the Seventeenth Century; Chidiock Titchbourne (a Roman Catholic's History); Elizabeth and her Parliament; Anecdotes of Prince Henry the son of James I. when a child; the Diary of a Master of the Ceremonies; Diaries, Moral, Historical, and Critical; Licensers of the Press; Of Anagrams and Echo Verses; Orthography of Proper Names; Names of our Streets; Secret History of Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford; Ancient Cookery and Cooks; Ancient and Modern Saturnalia; Reliquiæ Gethinianæ; Robinson Crusoe; Catholic and Protestant Dramas; The History of the Theatre during its Suppression; Drinking Customs in England; On Literary Anecdotes; Condemned Poets; Acajou and Zirphule, of its Preface; Tom of Bedlams; Introduction of Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate. Charles the First's Love of the Fine Arts; Secret History of Charles I. and his Queen Henrietta; The Minister, the Cardinal Duke of Richelieu; The Minister, Duke of Buckingham, Lord Admiral, Lord General, &c. &c.; Felton the Political Assassin; and Johnson's Hints for the Life of Pope."

If we were to select the Articles which appear to have been formed on the most extensive reading, condensed in a very concise and entertaining form, the three earliest Essays in the Volume, and more especially that on the "Pantomimical Characters," would not fail to delight our Readers. But for these we refer to the Volume which contains them; and content ourselves with a few extracts that may be considered of a more generally popular description.

* In the fifth Section we are told,

* "The late William Seward, esq. and James Pettit Andrews, esq."

GENT. MAG. May, 1817.

"The

"The greater number of our Exotic Flowers and Fruits were carefully transported into this Country by many of our travelled nobility and gentry; some names have been casually preserved. The learned Linacre first brought, on his return from Italy, the Damask-rose; and Thomas Lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VIII. enriched our fruit-gardens with three different Plums. In the reign of Elizabeth, Edward Grindal, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, returning from exile, transported here the medicinal plant of the Tamarisk. The first Oranges appear to have been brought into England by one of the Carew family; for a century after, they still flourished at the family seat at Beddington, in Surrey. The Cherry-orchards of Kent were first planted about Sittingbourne, by a gardener of Henry VIII.; and the Currant-bush was transplanted when our commerce with the Island of Zante was first opened in the same reign. To Sir Walter Rawleigh, we have not been indebted solely for the luxury of the Tobacco-plant, but for that infinitely useful root, which forms a part of our daily meal, and often the entire meal of the poor man—the Potatoe, which deserved to have been called a *Rawleigh*. Sir Anthony Ashley first planted Cabbages in this country, and a Cabbage at his feet appears on his monument. Sir Richard Weston first brought Clover grass into England from Flanders, in 1645, and the Figs planted by Cardinal Pole at Lambeth, so far back as the reign of Henry VIII. are said by Gough to be still remaining there: nor is this surprising, for Spilman, who set up the first paper-mill in England, at Dartford, in 1590, is said to have brought over in his portmanteau the two first Lime-trees, which he planted here, and which are still growing, and worth seeing. The first Mulberry-trees in this country are now standing at Siou-house. The Reader may find more dates amassed respecting the introduction of Fruits, &c. in Gough's *British Topography*, vol. I. p. 133.

"The very names of many of our Vegetable Kingdom indicate their locality: from the majestic Cedar of Lebanon, to the small Cos-lettuce, which came from the isle of Cos; the Cherries from Cerasuntis, a city of Pontus; the Peach, or *Persicum* or *mala Persica*, Persian apples, from Persia. The Pistachio, or *Pistacia*, is the Syrian word for that nut. The Chesnut, or *Chataigne*, in French, and *Castagna* in Italian, from Castagna, a town of Magnesia. Our Plums coming chiefly from Syria and Damascus, the Damson, or Damascene

Plum, gives us a recollection of its distant origin. It is somewhat curious to observe on this subject, that there exists an unsuspected intercourse between nations, in the propagation of exotic plants, &c. Lucullus, after the war with Mithridates, introduced Cherries from Pontus into Italy; and the newly-imported fruit was found so pleasing that it was rapidly propagated, and six and twenty years afterwards, as Pliny testifies, the Cherry tree passed over into Britain *. Thus a victory obtained by a Roman Consul over a King of Pontus, with which, it would seem, that Britain could have no concern, was the real occasion of our countrymen possessing Cherry orchards. Yet to our shame must it be told, that these cherries from the King of Pontus's city of Cerasuntis, are not the cherries we are now eating; for the whole race of cherry trees was lost in the Saxon period, and was only restored by the gardener of Henry VIII. who brought them from Flanders—without a word to enhance his own merits, concerning the *bellum Mithridaticum*!"

The Section on "The Names of our Streets" is curious, and amusing.

"Lord Orford has, in one of his letters, projected a curious Work to be written in a walk through the Streets of the Metropolis, similar to a French Work entitled '*Anecdotes des Rues de Paris*.' I know of no such Work, and suspect the vivacious Wither alluded in his mind to Saint Foix's '*Essais historiques sur Paris*,' a very entertaining work, of which the plan is that projected by his Lordship. We have had Pennant's '*London*,' a Work of this description; but, on the whole, this is a superficial performance as it regards Manners, Characters, and Events. That antiquary skimmed every thing, and grasped scarcely any thing; he wanted the patience of research, and the keen spirit which revivifies the past. Should Lord Orford's project be carried into execution, or rather, should Pennant be hereafter improved, it would be first necessary to obtain the original names, or their meanings, of our Streets, free from the disguise in which time has concealed them. We shall otherwise lose many characters of persons, and many remarkable Events, of which their original denominations would remind the historians of our streets.

"I have noted down a few of these modern misnomers, that this future historian may be excited to discover more.

"*Mincing-lane* was *Mincheon-lane*; from tenements pertaining to the Min-

* "Pliny, Nat. Hist. lib. xv. c. 25" "cheons,

cheons, or Nuns of St. Helen's, in Bishopsgate-street.

"*Gutter-lane* corrupted from *Guthurin's-lane*; from its first owner, a citizen of great trade.

"*Blackwell-hall* was *Bakewell's-hall*, from one Thomas Bakewell; and originally called *Basing's haugh*, from a considerable family of that name, whose arms were once seen on the antient building, and whose name is still perpetuated in *Basing's lane*.

"*Finch-lane* was *Finke's-lane*, from a whole family of this name.

"*Thread needle-street* was originally *Thrid-needle-street*, as Samuel Clarke dates from his study there.

"*Bildul-lane* is a corruption of *Beltzetter's-lane*; from the first builder or owner.

"*Crutched friars* was *Crowched* or *Crossed friars*.

"*Lothbury* was so named from the noise of Founders at their work; and, as *Howel* pretends, this place was called *Lothbury* 'disdamedly.'

"*Garlick hitl* was *Garlick hithe*, or *hive*, where *Garlick* was sold.

"*Gracechurch-street*, sometimes called *Gracious-street*, was originally *Grass-street*, from a herb-market there.

"*Finchurh street*, from a fenmy or moorish ground by a river side.

Galley key has preserved its name, but its origin may have been lost. *Howel*, in his 'Londonopolis,' says, 'here dwell strangers called *Galley-men*, who brought wine, &c. in *Galleys*.'

"*Greek street*, says *Pennant*, 'I am sorry to degrade into *Grog-street*,' whether it alludes to the little vivacious Eel, or to the merry character of its tenants, he does not resolve.

"*Bridewell* was *St. Bridget's-well*, from one dedicated to Saint *Bride* or *Bridget*.

"*Marybone* was *St. Mary on-the-Bourne*, corrupted to *Mary-bone*; as *Holborn* was *Old Bourne*, or the Old River; *Bourne* being the ancient English for river; hence the Scottish *Burn*.

"*Newington* was *New town*.

"*Piccadilly* was named after a hall called *Piccadilly-hall*, a place of sale for *Piccadillies* or *Turn-overs*; a part of the fashionable dress which appeared about 1614. It has preserved its name uncorrupted; for *Barnabe Rich*, in his 'Honestie of the Age,' has this passage on, 'the body makers that do swarm through all parts, both of London and about London. The body is still pampered up in the very dropy of excess. He that some fortie years sithe should have asked after a *Pickadilly*, I wonder who would have understood him;

or could have told what a *Pickadilly* had been, either fish or flesh.'

"This is sufficient to shew how the names of our Streets require either to be corrected, or explained, by their historian. The French, among the numerous projects for the moral improvement of civilized man, had one, which had it not been polluted by a horrid faction, might have been directed to a noble end. It was to name Streets after eminent men. This would at least preserve them from the corruption of the people, and exhibit a perpetual monument of moral feeling, and of glory, to the rising genius of every age. With what excitement and delight may the young contemplatist, who first studies at *Gray's Inn*, be reminded of *Verulam*-buildings.—The names of Streets will often be found connected with some singular event, or the character of some person. Not long ago, a Hebrew, who had a quarrel with his community, built a neighbourhood at *Bethnal-green*, and retained the subject of his anger in the name the houses bear, of *Purim-place*. This may startle some theological Antiquary at a remote period, who may idly lose himself in abstruse conjectures on the sanctity of a name, derived from a well-known Hebrew Festival: and, perhaps, colonize the spot with an antient horde of Israelites."

We shall conclude our account of this truly valuable Work, by copying Dr. "Johnson's Hints for the Life of Pope."

"I shall preserve," says Mr. D'Israeli, "a literary curiosity, which perhaps is the only one of its kind. It is an original memorandum of Dr. Johnson's, of hints for the Life of Pope, written down as they were suggested to his mind, in the course of his researches. The lines in Italicks, Johnson had scratched with red ink, probably after having made use of them. These notes should be compared with the Life itself. The youthful student will find some use, and the curious be gratified in discovering the gradual labours of research and observation; and that art of seizing on those general conceptions which afterwards are opened by meditation, and illustrated by the powers of a man of genius. I once thought of accompanying these hints by the amplified and finished passages derived from them: but this is an amusement which the Reader can contrive for himself. I have extracted the most material notes.

"This fragment is a companion-piece to the engraved fac simile of a page of Pope's Homer, in the second volume of this

this Work, of which I shall now observe, that there never was a *more minutely perfect copy* of a manuscript.

"That fac simile was not given to shew the autograph of Pope—a silly practice which has lately so generally prevailed—but to exhibit to the eye of the student, the fervour and the diligence required in every work of genius: this could only be done by shewing the state of the manuscript itself, with all its erasures, and even its half-formed lines; nor could this effect be produced by giving only some of the corrections, which Johnson had already, in printed characters. My notion has been approved of, because it was comprehended by writers of genius; yet this fac-simile has been considered as nothing more than an autograph by those literary blockheads, who, without taste and imagination, intruding into the province of Literature, find themselves as awkward as a once popular Divine, in his 'Christian life,' assures us would certain sinners in Paradise, like 'Pigs in a Drawing-room.'

"POPE.

"Nothing occasional. No haste No rivals. No compulsion. Practised only one form of verse. Facility from use. Emulated former pieces. Cooper's-hill. Dryden's ode. Affected to disdain flattery. *Not happy in his selection of Patrons.* Cobham, Bolingbroke * *Cibber's abuse will be better to him than a dose of hartshorn.* Poems long delayed. Satire and praise late, alluding to something past. He had always some poetical plan in his head †. Echo to the sense. Would not constrain himself too much. Felicities of language. Watts ‡. Luxury of language. *Motives to study—want of health, want of money—helps to study—some small patrimony.* *Prudent and frugal—pint of wine.*

LETTERS.

Amiable disposition—but he gives his own character. *Elaborate. Think what to say—say what one thinks. Letter on sickness to Steele.* *On Solitude. Ostentatious benevolence. Professions of sincerity.*

* "He has added in the Life the name of *Burlington*."

† "In the Life Johnson gives Swift's complaint that Pope was never at leisure for conversation because he *had always some poetical scheme in his head*."

‡ "Johnson in the Life has given Watts's opinion of Pope's poetical diction."

Neglect of fame. Indifference about every thing.

Sometimes gay and airy, sometimes sober and grave.

Too proud of living among the great.

Probably forward to make acquaintance. *No literary man ever talked so much of his fortune. Grotto. Importance. Post-office, letters open.*

Cant of despising the world.

Afflictation of despising poetry.

His easiness about the critics.

Something of foppery.

His letters to the ladies—pretty.

Abuse of Scripture—not all early.

Thoughts in his letters that are elsewhere.

ESSAY ON MAN.

Ramsay missed the fall of man.

Others the immortality of the soul. Address to our Saviour.

Excluded by Berkeley.

Bolingbroke's notions not understood.

Scale of Being turn it in prose.

Part and not the whole always said.

*Conversation with Bol. R. 220 *.*

Bol meant ill. Pope well.

Crousaz Resnel Warburton.

Good sense Luxurians—felicities of language. Wall.

Loved labour—always poetry in his head.

Extreme sensibility. Ill-health, headaches.

He never laughed.

No conversation.

No writings against Swift.

Parasitical epithets. Six lines of Iliad †.

He used to set down what occurred of thoughts—a line—a couplet.

The humorous lines end sinner. Prunello ‡.

First line made for the sound, or v. versa.

Foul lines in Jervas.

More notice of books early than late.

DUNCIAD.

The line on Philips borrowed from another poem

Pope did not increase the difficulties of writing.

Poeta pulchrum."

* "Ruffhead's Life of Pope."

† "In the Life Johnson says, 'Expletives he very early rejected from his verses; but he now and then admits an epithet rather commodious than important. Each of the six first lines of the Iliad might lose two syllables with very little diminution of the meaning; and sometimes, after all his art and labour, one verse seems to be made for the sake of another.'"

‡ "He has a few double rhymes; but always I think, unsuccessfully, except one in the Rape of the Lock."

LIFE OF POPE.

60. *A Treatise full of Consolation for all that are afflicted in Mind or Body, or otherwise; which armeth us against Impatience under any Cross.* By Nicolas Bownde, D. D. First printed in 1608. Reprinted 1817. Nichols, Son, and Bentley. 12mo, pp 127.

"THE Church of England, in the Exhortation contained in her Office for Visitation of the Sick, instructs her Members, that 'there should be no greater comfort to Christian persons than to be made like unto Christ, by suffering patiently adversities, troubles, sicknesses,' &c. The Editor of this excellent little Treatise knows no Author whose Writings are more calculated, by God's blessing, to promote the practical adoption of that exalted and most pious sentiment: and if this important end shall be in any degree effected, his only object in bringing it before the Publick in a new Edition will be answered."

The Editor has performed an acceptable service in reviving this excellent little Manual, which, in these times of difficulty and distress, is calculated to do much good, in directing the sufferer, either in mind or body, to that Source from whence alone consolation is to be found.

Dr. N. Bownde was of Peter-house, Cambridge, and Rector of Norton in Suffolk. He appears to have been an eminent Divine of his day, though his name does not occur in any of our Biographical Collections.

Besides this little Work, he was the Author of the following:

1. "A Storehouse of Comfort for the Afflicted in Spirit, set open in certain godly and fruitful Sermons, by Nicolas Bownde, D. D. and now published for the further good of all those that love and fear the Lord." 4to. London, 1604.

2. "The Holy Exercise of Fasting described out of the Word of God." Cambridge, 8vo. 1604. *

3. "The Doctrine of the Sabbath before and under the Law, and in the time of the Gospel." London, 4to. 1604.

4. Another excellent Tract, by the same Author, which the Editor possesses, is entitled, "The Unbelief of St. Thomas laid open for the Comfort of all that desire to believe, arming us against despair in the hour of death."

61. *Letters from the North Highlands, during the Summer of 1816.* By

Elizabeth Isabella Spence, Author of a Caledonian Excursion.

AT a moment when so many of our active and enterprising countrymen are preparing to embark for the Continent, it may appear strange, that we should venture to recommend to imitation a quiet domestic tour, which, though sufficiently attractive to the simple lovers of Nature, would be tame and insipid to those fastidious lovers of picturesque romance who must be excited by the Alps and Apennines with all their concomitant dangers and horrors, the avalanche and the banditti, not forgetting Algerine corsairs, the plague, and the sirocco. It is impossible to deny that Miss Spence travelled from Edinburgh to Inverness without the intervention of a single accident, and that she afterwards made various excursions in the Highlands without having once to experience either difficulty or privation, disgust or disappointment. To atone for this absence of vexation and misadventure, we are willing to affirm, that we have closely followed her steps, from the commencement of the volume to its close, without the fatigue or weariness which is apt to affect the reader of a Highland tour. We have, indeed, discovered that the Author, by being in good humour herself, possesses the power to transuse those healthful feelings of complacency and delight, so essential to positive enjoyment. Amenity is the leading feature of her Work; but we have also to commend a certain propriety of arrangement; the judicious alternation of description and detail, and the many miscellaneous anecdotes which are happily interspersed through this agreeable volume.

At Aberdeen, Miss Spence met with an uncultivated female bard, extraordinary for her situation, and interesting from her character and misfortunes. Christian Milne was descended from humble parents, and taught to read by a village dame at Auchintoul, who was too notable to suspend her spinning-wheel during the lesson repeated by her docile pupil; at the same time she learned to write, of which she became so fond, that she constantly carried in her pocket a piece of broken slate, on which she scrawled her imperfect characters; in this harmless exercise, she was, however, interrupted by a thrifty step-

step-mother, to whose persecution was added the sting of self-reproach whenever a clandestine volume seduced her to neglect some appointed task. It is curious to trace the progress of the untutored mind, though distressing to mark the painful struggles of native talent and refinement with toil and penury and misery. The little narrative of Christian Milne is judiciously communicated in her own simple language; and the following extract will, we doubt not, interest in her favour our benevolent Readers:

"When about fourteen years of age, I was sent to Aberdeen, and went to service. I had neither books nor leisure; but I was treated with kindness, and was happy. There I composed many things while I was at work, and wrote them down on the Sunday evenings.—After keeping them for some time, I destroyed them, that it might not be known that I *ashed* my head with such nonsense. Thus I went on writing and destroying till I was twenty-two years of age, when I became a servant to Dr. Jack, Principal of King's college, Old Aberdeen. I had a slight illness, during which time I was very low-spirited, and lamented that I had no home to go to in case I should get worse (my father being then dead). I sat up in bed, and wrote the little poem published, 'Painful Recollections.' Just when I had finished it, and laid it down, Mrs. Jack came to my closet, with the kind intention of inquiring how I did—the paper lay on the table.—Mrs. Jack asked me, if I had been writing, and if it was my own composition, or if I had copied it. I was afraid to acknowledge myself the author, but the Doctor and she told me I need not be ashamed. At this I was encouraged to confess, that I had written much, but destroyed them. Dr. Jack advised me to preserve what I might write in future, which I did. In my twenty-fourth year I was married to Peter Milne, a journeyman ship-carpenter. Soon after I became known to the lady of Capt. Livingston, who commended what was shewn her, and made me happy by speaking to me with kindness, and expressed a wish to see whatever I wrote. When I had collected a good many little poems, Mrs. Livingston shewed them to Dr. Livingston; and his lady kindly invited me to their house, and never shall I forget how proud and happy I felt that day. Dr. Livingston shewed my poems to the Right Rev. Bp Skinner and Mr. Ewen, who called upon me, and to my utter astonishment

offered me their support, and proposed to publish my little writings, which were published by subscription in 1806; the profits amounted to 100*l.* which was a great sum to me. I have been afflicted with bad health for eleven years—during the winter and spring I am seldom able to rise from my bed. I have eight children, five of which I have nursed with the spoon. Though the profits of my little book, and the patronage of some of the worthiest people, have been very sweet to me; yet those blessings have been much embittered by the ridicule and contempt with which I have been treated by those amongst whom I am obliged to live, because I have been so idle as to write rhymes—but those respectable ladies and gentlemen whose names I have mentioned can witness that I have not been the more idle on that account; for I have composed my poems, such as they are, when I was most busily employed about my washing, baking, or when rocking the cradle with my foot, the ink-stand in one hand, the pen in the other, and the paper on my knee, with my children about me. When busy at work, I laid the paper and ink beside me, and wrote the stanza as it came into my mind, and then to my work again.

"I have suffered many difficulties, and much sickness!—my husband has been twice taken captive by the Americans, and lost his cloaths and wages—but still I have kept my little treasure untouched. The world may blame me in suffering what I had done to save it; but it was from a good intention, for when I saw so many widows, when I looked around, left by seafaring men in poverty, I felt, if deprived of my husband, this was intended by a kind Providence to keep me from want, when I should be left a helpless widow with a large family. The gentleman who has been my husband's employer, for twelve years, has built a new vessel of 120 tons burthen, and he has been made master of her; my long-saved money has just purchased a sixteenth share of the said vessel; if he is successful, we may be in a little better circumstances in a year or two; but I must leave that to God, who has done so much for me."

To this interesting little Narrative are subjoined two Poems, which are greatly superior to the ordinary class of verse even from more lettered poets.

At Glasgow, Miss Spence was gratified by hearing a sermon delivered by Dr. Chalmers, who has lately been known in England by an admirable scientific Work, but in Scotland

land has long been celebrated for his pulpit eloquence. In the expectations she had formed of this eminent preacher, she was not disappointed; and with her judicious strictures on his style and manner we close our extracts:

"Dr. Chalmers is popular, while avoiding and seemingly disdaining the arts which many consider as essential to popularity—no grace of exterior or manner, no melody of voice, nothing in appearance that conveys the idea of dignity or elegance. In short, his power over the will, and even the affections, is a victory over prejudice and every visible obstacle; he owes nothing to any extraneous and whatever. It is the genius of a logician, a poet, an astronomer—a powerful intellect in short, which after grasping all human science, soars beyond it, influenced by zeal, and exalted by pure Christianity.—No man can sink lower in familiar simplicity of diction, without touching the level of vulgarity—no man can rise higher, where the grandeur of his subject is his muse, without once approaching the borders of bombast or false sublimity—he is always clear, because he goes directly to the point in view, without deviating in search of studied effect; he is always impressive, because he evidently speaks from the heart as well as from the understanding; his figures and illustrations, the spontaneous and sudden powers or fruits of a bright and vigorous imagination, illuminate his subject, and enchain attention. It is the privilege of true and high genius to exercise this engrossing power over minds capable of reflecting its light."

62. *The Topography and Natural History of Hampstead.* Nichols, Son, and Bentley. — (Concluded from Volume LXXXV. ii. pp. 530.)

THE Third and last Section of this interesting Work is entitled "Local Survey, including notices of places of amusement, antient houses, population, &c."

"It was towards the commencement of the eighteenth century that Hampstead became celebrated as the resort of the wealthy, the idle, and the sickly, under the specious name of a *Watering-place*. Houses of amusement and dissipation now started up on all sides, and the public Papers teemed with advertisements of concerts at the *Long rooms*, raffles at the *Wells*, races on the *Heath*, entertainments at *Belsize*, and private marriages at *Sion Chapel*."

Some very curious information respecting the various places of public entertainment is collected from Newspapers and other publications of the time. Hunting appears to have formed a part of the amusements at *Belsize*, and the Prince and Princess of Wales partook of that diversion in July 1721. The following is extracted from the *St. James's Journal*, June 7, 1722.

"On Monday last, the appearance of nobility and gentry at *Belsize* was so great, that they reckoned between three and four hundred coaches, at which time a wild deer was hunted down and killed in the park before the company, which gave near three hours' diversion."

The Local Survey is continued by a few notices of West End; North End; Chalcot; Kilburn (which has been rapidly increasing in size for some time past, and no place of worship exists within any moderate distance); and Primrose Hill, notorious for the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey.

The Middlesex Election was held on the Heath in the years 1681 and 1695; and continued to be held there till the year 1700-1, when the first announcement appears of their taking place at Brentford.

The *Highways*, and various data respecting the *Population*, bring us to the notices of *Antient Houses*.

Of these, the *Chicken-house*, a low brick building in the farm house style, is designated by tradition as an appendage to Royalty.

"There was nothing remarkable in the interior except some painted glass, well executed, representing our Saviour in the arms of Simeon, and (in another window) small portraits of King James and the Duke of Buckingham, under the former of which is the following description: 'Icy dans cette chambre coucha nostre Roi Jaques, premier de non. Le 25me Aoust, 1619.' This glass is now removed, and is in the possession of Thomas Neave, esq. of Branch Hill Lodge, Hampstead."

A beautifully delicate representation of these portraits is annexed.

The house, formerly the residence of Sir Henry Vane, is next described, where afterwards resided Dr. Joseph Butler, Bp. of Durham, the author of "The Analogy," who ornamented the house with a considerable quantity of painted

painted glass, still preserved there, which is reported to have been a present from the Pope to Dr. Butler.

Branch Hill Lodge, the property of Thomas Neave, esq. contains a very large and most valuable collection of painted glass: among the most remarkable pieces are,

"The Nativity, from a Convent at Ghent, and a most rich and highly-finished piece from a convent at Rouen, representing Catherine of Austria, Queen of Portugal (consort of John III.) its founder, and St. Anne. It contains also a fine piece of the Crucifixion, of a large size; many Scripture subjects, and figures of saints, besides some highly-finished historical pieces upon a smaller scale."

Among the *Charitable Benefactions* the name of the benevolent John Stock, esq. stands conspicuous. His epitaph is given, containing an account of his several benefactions, from the tablet in the North-east corner of Christ Church, London.

An account of the Parochial provision for the Poor, of the old Work-house (accompanied by a beautiful view from the ever-tasteful pencil of Mr. Alexander), of the new Work-house, Sunday School, Benefit Society, and Female Friendly Society. — close this portion of Mr. Park's labours.

The concluding portion of the work is entitled "Memorials of remarkable Inhabitants of Hampstead." And here, as may be expected, a great variety of interesting information and entertainment occurs.

"It has been my object rather to furnish the regular Biographer with new materials from obscure sources, than to give summaries of Biography already written. — Could longer time have been devoted to the search, many more names might doubtless have been added to this catalogue of inhabitants of Hampstead, who have in any way distinguished themselves from the common herd of men; and still more numerous must be the individuals who were unknown to fame, only because they courted it not: for

"Many there be, who, through the vale of life,

With velvet pace, unnoticed softly go;
While jarring discord's inharmounious strife

Awakes them not to woe.
By them unheeded, carking care,
Green-eyed grief, and dull despair,
Smoothly they pursue their way,

With even tenor, and with equal breath,
Alike through cloudy and through sunny day,

Then sink in peace to death.

H. Kirke White."

A few extracts from these biographical notices are subjoined:

"At the *Heraldie Visitation* of Middlesex in 1664, by Ryley (Lancaster) and Dethicke (Rouge Croix), there was only one family at Hampstead who gave in their pedigree, viz. Woodward. This seems to imply a great dearth of gentry."

"From a letter of Sir Richard Steele's to Pope, it appears that Sir Charles Sedley (the profligate companion of a profligate Monarch) died at Hampstead. This circumstance appears to have been unknown to any of his biographers, among whom I do not feel the smallest inclination to number myself. A vitiated mind alone can derive satisfaction from narrating a series of debaucheries. His political character, however, would perhaps bear better acquaintance; for Sir Charles having suffered considerably by a prosecution for offences *contra bonos mores*, 'took up, and grew very serious,' as Anthony Wood has expressed it, and became a leading man in the House of Commons. Some idea will be conveyed of his parliamentary eloquence by the following short but pithy Speech:

"Sir Charles Sedley's Speech in the House of Commons, made on the Bill for raising Money for the Civil Lists, in the first of the reign of William III.

"Mr. Speake — We have provided for the Army; we have provided for the Navy; and now, at last, a new reckoning is brought us. We must provide likewise for the Civil Lists. Truly, Mr. Speaker, it is a sad reflection that some men should wallow in wealth and places, whilst others pay away in taxes the fourth part of their yearly revenue for the support of the same Government. We are not upon equal terms for his Majesty's service. The Courtiers and Great Officers charge as it were in armour; they feel not the taxes by reason of their places, whilst the Country Gentlemen are shot through and through by them. The King is pleased to lay his wants before us, and I am confident expects our advice upon it. We ought, therefore, to tell him what pensions are too great, what places may be extinguished during the time of the war and public calamity his Majesty is encompassed with. His Majesty sees nothing but coaches and six, great tables, &c. and therefore cannot imagine the want and misery of the rest of his subjects. He is a brave and generous Prince; but

he

he is a young King, encompassed and hemmed in by a company of crafty old courtiers. — To say no more, some have places of 3000*l.* some of 6000*l.* and others of 6800*l.* *per annum*; and I am told that the Commissioners of the Treasury have 1600*l.* *per annum* a-piece. Certainly public pensions, whatever they have been formerly, are much too great for the present want and calamity that reigns every where else. And it is a general scandal, that a Government so sick at heart as ours is, should look so well in the face. — We must save the King money wherever we can; for I am afraid the war is too great for our purses, if things be not managed with all imaginable thrift. When the people of England see all things are saved that can be saved; that there are no exorbitant pensions nor unnecessary salaries, and all is applied to the uses to which they are given, we shall give, and they shall cheerfully pay, whatever his Majesty can want, to secure the Protestant Religion, and to keep out the King of France, and King James too, whom (by the way) I have not heard named this Sessions, whether out of fear, discretion, or respect, I cannot tell — I conclude, Mr. Speaker: Let us save the King what we can, and then let us proceed to give him what we are able." — *Hart. MS.* 6389, f. 64."

"*Thomas Lord Erskine*, 'whose splendid career at the English Bar' is familiar to the whole Nation*, and who was appointed Lord High Chancellor in 1806, soon after the death of Mr. Pitt, is now a resident at Hampstead. His Lordship having lately ascertained the interment of Lord Buchan, has erected a marble tablet in the chancel of Hampstead Church to his memory, upon which is this inscription:

"Near this place lies buried
the Right Honourable David Erskine,

* "I use the words of Sir Egerton Brydges, in his new edition of Collins's Peerage, IX. 273, where see an ably drawn sketch of his Lordship's Life.

"Lord Erskine became a resident at Hampstead about 25 years ago, having purchased a house with a garden adjoining to it (connected by a subterranean passage), upon the very top of Hampstead Hill, above Kenwood. It was at that time a very small place; and, though commanding from its elevation a most extensive and splendid prospect, was entirely shut out from it by banks and hedgerow timber, so as to possess no beauty or interest whatsoever. The improvement and decoration of this spot has been the amusement of many years; and, though attended with a very considerable expence, by great additions to its extent, and by cultivation and ornament, has amply repaid its possessor, by being now a most delightful retirement, though within an hour's distance of any part of London. It is so entirely shut out from the road between Hampstead and Highgate by walls and plantations, that no idea can be formed of it by strangers to the place. Lord Erskine having surrounded it with evergreens of different descriptions, has lately given it the name of Evergreen Hill."

GENT. MAG. May, 1817.

Earl of Buchan,
Lord Cardross,
Lord Auchterhouse, &c. &c.

born A.D. 1672;
died October 14th, O.S. A.D. 1745,
aged 73.

This stone was erected to his memory
by his Grandson,
Thomas Lord Erskine,
an Inhabitant of this Parish.

"Lord Erskine married, on the 29th of March, 1770, Frances, daughter of Daniel Moore, esq. M.P. for Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, by whom he has four sons and four daughters. This lady, soon after her marriage, her husband being then an Officer in the Army, accompanied him to the Island of Minorca, where they remained several years; and during her whole life (the early part of which was attended with many difficulties, Lord Erskine being then a younger brother, without any fortune), she conducted herself with the utmost prudence, fidelity, and affection. She died in London on the 26th of December 1805; and was interred in a large inclosed vault, on the West side of Hampstead Church; and an elegant monument by Mr. Bacon, junior, was soon afterwards erected by Lord Erskine to her memory, the execution of which being admirable, I have given a faithful representation of it."

The design of the Monument is simple and chaste; consisting of a female figure on one side, supporting a scroll with an Inscription (which forms the central object); on the other side a figure of Hope; the scroll surmounted by a sepulchral urn.

The Inscription is as follows:

"Near this Place
lies buried
the Honourable Frances Erskine,
the most faithful and
most affectionate of women.

Her

Her Husband,
Thomas Lord Erskine,
an Inhabitant of this Parish,
raised this Monument
to her lamented Memory,
A.D. 1809."

"Dr. George Sewell was descended from the antient family of Sewell, of Great Heny in Essex; and was the son of Mr. John Sewell, treasurer and chapter clerk of the College of Windsor, where he was born. Prepared for the University at Eton School, he was entered of Peter-house, Cambridge, and took a Bachelor's degree in medicine there*. From College he went to Leyden, for the advantage of studying under the great Boerhaave, and, on returning to England, practised in the Metropolis as a Physician for several years, but not with sufficient success to fix him permanently there.—He next removed to Hampstead, where he resided the remainder of his life, pursuing his profession with credit, reputation, and profit, until it became the abode of three other Physicians, when his practice rapidly declined. Possessing talents for composition, both in prose and verse, he was now necessitated to make merchandize of his literary labours; and appears to have been retained by the booksellers for a considerable time, as editor of several of their reprints of English Poets. Dr. Sewell was an ingenious and elegant writer, and was regarded as a fit companion for such men as Pope, Addison, &c. He kept no house at Hampstead, but was a boarder; was much esteemed, and so frequently invited to the tables of the neighbouring gentlemen, that he had seldom occasion to dine at home. Here he is supposed to have fallen a victim to consumption.

"The following verses, written probably shortly before his death, convey an interesting idea of his own consciousness of, and meditation upon, his approaching end:

"*Soliloquy by Dr. Sewell, in his Garden at Hampstead*†.

"Why, Damon, with the forward day
Dost thou thy little spot survey;
From tree to tree, with doubtful cheer,
Observe the progress of the year;
What winds arise, what rains descend—
When thou before that year shalt end?
What do thy noon-day walks avail,
To clear the leaf, and pick the snail?"

Then wantonly to death decree
An insect usefuller than thee.
Thou and the worm are brother kind,
As low, as earthy, and as blind.
Vain wretch! canst thou expect to see
The downy peach make court to thee?
Or that thy sense shall ever meet
The bean-flower's deep-embosom'd sweet,
Exhaling with an evening blast?
Thy evenings then will all be past.
Thy narrow pride, thy fancied green,
(For vanity's in little seen),
All must be left when Death appears,
In spite of wishes, groans, and tears;
Nor one of all thy plants that grow,
But Rosemary—will with thee go."

"Dr. Sewell's death took place at Hampstead, the 8th of Feb. 1726. His interment, four days after, was conducted in the meanest manner, his coffin being little better than that allotted by the Parish to workhouse paupers; and, neglected by all his friends, his corpse was carried to the grave, accompanied by one solitary attendant! No memorial was placed over him, and the only indication of the spot (a holly tree) has been long since removed‡.

"It is impossible to read Dr. Sewell's works, without the conviction that he was an amiable and a good man; and one may almost venture to say, that he drew the image from his own bosom, when (in a short Poem, intitled by him "Conscience,") he describes the happiness of a man whose mind, unmolested by the fears of the wicked, enjoys the peaceable satisfaction of reviewing a life of innocence and utility. After representing

"The stings which angry conscience darts"

upon the hardened, but not invulnerable bosom of the Infidel, he exclaims,

"But oh! thou art not always thus:
sweet guest, [breast.
Thou canst as well compose the troubled
When man reviews himself with thoughts
sincere, [clear;
And sees his actions fair, his bosom
No unrepented trace of sin behind,
To taint and rankle in the fester'd mind;
The soul, well pleased, its own fair picture loves, [approves.
And Conscience ratifies what Heaven
Then peace is sown within; the pregnant seed [breed;
Quickens with active life, and blessings
The face with social humour shines; the eye

* "He was created Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh about July 1725."

† "From a Posthumous Treatise upon the Usefulness of Snails in Medicine."

‡ "This holly tree formed part of a hedge-row which was once the boundary of the Church-yard."

Darts joy ; the hand is ready to supply ;
And Heaven is half obtain'd—before we
die.”

“ Dr. Sewell contributed largely to the supplemental volumes of the *Speculator* and *Tatler*; and had the principal share in a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; but he distinguished himself most by his tragedy of ‘*Sir Walter Raleigh* *,’ which was successfully performed at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and has much merit. His other Works are, ‘*A Defence of the Bill, intituled an Act to prevent the growth of Schism,*’ 1714, 8vo. ‘*A Vindication of the English Stage; exemplified in the Cato of Addison,*’ 1716, 8vo. ‘*An Introduction to the Life and Writings of Gilbert Burnet, Lord Bishop of Sarum, &c.*’ 1716, 8vo. ‘*A new Collection of Original Poems,*’ 1720, 8vo. ‘*Two Moral Essays on the Government of the Thoughts, and on Death,*’ 1726. These were published, together with some of his Poems, and a fragment of a Play called ‘*Richard the First,*’ written at the recommendation of Addison.

“ Besides these, Dr. Sewell was the father of some controversial tracts, in which he entered the lists as the Tory champion, against the Bishop of Salisbury, whose zeal had eminently distinguished itself in the cause of the Whigs—At the desire of the booksellers, he undertook to edit a reprint of the Poems of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, Sir Thomas Wyatt, and others, to which they are said to have been encouraged by the casual panegyric of Pope, who compared the Earl of Surrey to his Patron, Lord Granville†. Poor Sewell, however, had no imitation in Elizabethan literature, and the attempt utterly failed under his hand. This reprint is justly scouted as the most incorrect edition extant of any antient Poet. ‘It would have been surprising,’ says Mr. Alexander Chalmers, ‘had it contributed to revive his memory, or justify Pope's comparison and eulogium.’” ‡

The following epitaphs are upon the family tomb of Nathaniel Lord Delamere, in the Church-yard: the former on two of his sons, the latter on his daughter.

“ Rest undisturb'd, ye much-lamented pair,
The smiling infant and the rising heir.

Ah! what avails it that the blossoms
shoot,

In early promise of maturer fruit,
If Death's chill hand shall nip their infant
bloom, [tomb?

And wither all their honours in the
Yet weep not, if in life's allotted share,
Swift fled their youth.—they knew not
age's care.”

“ Heavenward directed all her days,
Her life one act of prayer and praise,
With every milder grace inspir'd
To make her lov'd, esteem'd, admir'd :
Crown'd with a cheerfulness that show'd
How pure the source from whence it
flow'd :

Such was the maid—when in her bloom,
Finding the appointed time was come,
To sleep she sunk, without one sigh—
The saint may sleep, but cannot die.” §

“ *Inscription on a raised Altar-tomb in
the Church-yard :*

“ Here are deposited the remains of
James Burn, D.D.

many years senior Chaplain to the
Presidency of Calcutta,

whose character singularly united the
firm and manly with the gentler virtues,
while the genuine spirit of his profession
shone in habitual acts of discerning
beneficence and truly Christian charity.

Poverty relieved—Youth protected—
a Life uniformly spent in the

service of Religion and his Country—
These are unfading Monuments, the con-
templation of which composed and
brightened his last moments.

He died July 26, 1794, aged 67.”

The following notices close the
account of *George Steevens, esq.*

“ The character of Steevens, it is per-
haps impossible to analyze. He was
subject to fits of kindness and fevers of
resentment, the physical causes of which
were oftentimes too remote from com-
mon observation to be traced by any
perception but his own. During the
period of cordiality he was the most de-
lightful companion, and the most fasci-
nating acquaintance; and by those very
few who haply escaped the effects of his
caprice, his memory is almost idolized.
But that he was not ‘immaculate,’ as
his Shakespeare has been pronounced,
Davies, in his *Dramatic Miscellanies*,
Murphy, in the Preface to his Works,
and the Author of the *Pursuits of Litera-*

* “ The writer of *Raleigh* is something of a scholar, and has a great deal of good
diction, but is by no means a Play-writer.” *Hughes's Correspondence*, 1. 110.

† “ Surrey, the Granville of a former age.” *Windsor Forest*.

‡ “ Life of Surrey, in Mr. Chalmers's edition of the *British Poets*.”

§ “ The verses on this tomb are said (but I know not on what authority) to be
written by Gilbert Cooper, the Biographer of Socrates.”

ture,

ture, have sufficiently denoted. He was balloted into the Literary Club in 1774, on the nomination of Dr. Johnson, who seems not to have had any cordial regard for him, but deemed him *mischievous*, if not *malignant*. At the meetings of the club, however, he never particularly distinguished himself; for Steevens was brilliant only when he could take the lead, and there he could not do so.—To the memoranda of Steevens's fugitive *jeux-d'esprit* given in Mr. Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, may be added, that he was the Author of many squibs on the Rowleian Controversy in the Gentleman's Magazine; that he contributed largely to the *St. James's Chronicle* and *Public Advertiser*; and that he occasionally furnished dialogues and designs for Sayer's Caricatures." *

The *Appendix* contains several very curious antient documents, given in their original orthography and contractions; to which are annexed a few additions, and an index.

The Work possesses peculiar attractions from the popularity of its subject: and these are not at all diminished by the manner in which the subject is treated, either as to selection, arrangement, or composition.

63. *Selections from the Works of Fuller and South; with some Account of the Lives and Writings of those eminent Divines.* By the Rev. Arthur Broome, late of Balliol College, Oxford. Second Edition enlarged. 12mo. pp. 274. Lackington and Co.

THESE "Selections" from the Works of Fuller and South are well calculated to instruct by sound precept, and convince by powerful argument—at the same time that they amuse and delight by continual sallies of humour and wit.

"The Selection from Fuller is chiefly extracted from the 'Prophane and Holy State,' a work not so well known as it deserves to be, and which is now become scarce, no edition of it having been published, as I believe, since that in 1617. The characters, which are drawn with admirable beauty, are somewhat abridg-

* "A large collection of original Drawings of Churches and other public buildings in the county of Cambridge, executed in Indian ink, by the late George Steevens, was sold at Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby's auction-room, March 28, 1812."

ed, but the text, as well as the orthography throughout, have been carefully preserved."

"A curious mistake, first noticed by an ingenious friend, occurs in Dr. Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography, in the Life of one Nicholas Ferrar, to whose pen his Biographer has thought proper to ascribe the above work. The mistake arose, it seems, from this circumstance. Ferrar used to employ the women of his family in transcribing many valuable publications, for the purpose of having them illuminated and bound in a choice manner; and amongst others, a manuscript copy of the *Prophane and Holy State* was found amongst his papers after his decease."

We cannot dismiss the notice of this publication without extracting an article from the pen of each of these eminent Divines, though with no solicitude to select passages distinguished above the rest by their merit.

"*On Jestng.*"

"Harmlesse mirth is the best cordiall against the consumption of the spirits; wherefore, jestng is not unlawfull, if it trespasseth not in quantity, quality, or season.—Jest not with the two-edged sword of God's word. Will nothing please thee to wash thy hands in, but the font? or to drink healths in, but the church chalice? And know, the whole art is learnt at the first admission, and profane jests will come without calling. It in the troublesome days of King Edward the Fourth, a citizen in Cheapside was executed as a traitour, for saying he would make his sonne heir to the crown, though he onely meant his own house, having a crown for the signe; more dangerous it is, to wit-wanton it with the majestie of God. Wherefore, if without thine intention, and against thy will, by chance-medly thou hittest scripture in ordinary discourse, yet fly to the city of refuge, and pray to God to forgive thee.—Scoff not at the naturall defects of any which are not in their power to mend. Oh, 'tis crueltie to beat a cripple with his own crutches!—Neither scorn any for his profession if honest, though poore and painfull.—He that relates another man's wicked jest with delight, adopts it for his own.—He that will lose his friend for a jest, deserves to die a beggar by the bargain.—We read that all those who were born in England the year after the beginning of the great mortality in 1349, wanted their soure cheek teeth. Such let thy jests be, that they may not grinde the credit of thy friend, and make not jests so long till thou becomest one."—Fuller.

"*Religion.*"

"Religion.

"The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and portable pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or the envy of the world. A man putting all his pleasures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel; the value is the same, and the convenience greater.—There is nothing that can raise a man to that generous absoluteness of condition, as neither to cringe, fawn, or to depend meanly, but that which gives him that happiness within himself, for which men depend upon others. For surely I need salute no great man's threshold, sneak to none of his friends or servants to speak a good word for me to my conscience. It is a noble and sure defiance of a great malice, back'd with great interest, which yet can have no advantage of a man, but from his own expectations of something that is without himself.—But if I can make my duty my delight; if I can feast and caress and please my mind with the pleasures of worthy speculations or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex me if they can. My pleasures are as free as my will; no more to be controlled than my choice, or the unlimited range of my thoughts and my desires.—Nor is this kind of pleasure only out of the reach of any outward violence, but even those things also that make a much closer impression upon us, which are the irresistible decays of nature, have yet no influence at all upon this. For when age itself, which of all things in the world will not be baffled or defied, shall begin to arrest, seize, and remind us of our mortality, by pains, aches, deadness of limbs, and dulness of senses; yet then the pleasure of the mind shall be in its full youth, vigour, and freshness. A palsy may as well shake an oak, or a fever dry up a fountain, as either of them shake, dry up, or impair the delight of conscience. For it lies within, it centres in the heart, it grows into the very substance of the soul, so that it accompanies a man to his grave; he never outlives it, and that for this cause only, because he cannot outlive himself."—*South*.

64. *Sacred Poems: selected from the best Writers: designed to assist young persons to read and recite Metrical Compositions with propriety; and to inculcate the most important principles of Love to God and Benevolence to Man.* By Ph. Le Breton, A.M. Master of the Academy in Poland-street, 12mo. pp. 144. Law and Whittaker.

THIS little Volume, "intended to promote the desirable coalition of

taste with early piety," and extracted from the works of correct and elegant writers, is printed for the use of the pupils of the Editor's Academy. And he trusts that it will be found calculated "to arrest the attention of youth; to improve them in the art of reading and reciting; to meliorate their language and sentiments, and to make strong and indelible impressions on their minds."

65. *Reasons for the Establishment of Provident Institutions, called Savings' Banks, with a word of Caution respecting their formation: and an Appendix, containing a model for the formation of Savings' Banks, according to the plan adopted by the Provident Institution established in the Western part of the Metropolis, and by that for the City of London, and its Vicinity.* By John Bowles, Esq. The third edition, with additions. 8vo. pp. 46. J.M. Richardson.

PAMPHLETS of this very benevolent description cannot be too widely diffused; and we are glad to see the subject taken up by so able and so experienced a Writer.

"The Bill for the Protection and Encouragement of Banks for Savings, having passed the House of Commons, was read the first time in the House of Lords, when Lord Viscount Sidmouth stated, that it was not proposed that this Bill should then pass; and his Lordship moved, that it should be printed, in order that it might receive full consideration, before the attention of the House should be called to the subject in the next Session. The Bill, therefore, in effect, only stands over, that it may receive the consideration which is due to the importance of the subject; and, there is every reason to conclude, that, early in the next Session, it will be again brought forward.

"In the mean time, although the expected law will afford additional facilities and securities to Savings' Banks, together with an exemption from various stamp-duties, and other expenses, to which they are now liable, it must not be doubted that these valuable institutions are already fully competent to give legal effect to their operations. In one respect only they are defective for want of Legislative aid. As the law now stands, they are unable, upon the death of depositors, to obtain a discharge from responsibility for deposits, however small, unless the expense attending the Probate of a testamentary disposition, or the taking out of Let-

ters of administration, be first incurred. To remedy this defect, some provision has been made in the Bill already framed. That provision, however, seems inadequate to its object. Its deficiencies will, it may be hoped, be supplied in the next Session; and it is respectfully submitted to consideration, whether the regulation acted upon in the Institutions formed at Bath, Exeter, the Western part of the metropolis, and the City of London, would not furnish a good model for a Legislative enactment. In the mean time, no inconvenience is likely to ensue from suspending a final arrangement upon this subject. Whenever, upon the death of a depositor, the Probate of a will or Letters of administration shall be produced, the course to be pursued is obvious. Should no such documents be forthcoming, there can be no legal claimants; and no regulation can, in that case, have any legal effect, until it shall have received the sanction of the Legislature. In all other respects, these Institutions are fully competent to act, and their speedy formation throughout the Kingdom, is a most desirable object. When the expected law, for their protection and encouragement, shall have passed, they will, of course, take the benefit of the aids and privileges thereby conferred. But it is earnestly recommended to the promoters of these Institutions, in their original formation to keep in view this important truth, that their stability and permanence must depend upon the regular and certain performance of the engagements which may be entered into, respecting *the payment of interest and the return of deposits*. These engagements are fundamental—they are vital—they embrace the very objects which all depositors have in view when they deposit their money in such Banks. It is, therefore, of indispensable necessity that they be such as may stand the test of time,—such as shall continue practicable amidst all the fluctuations, to which public or private credit may be exposed.

In the Appendix we are informed,—

“The Provident Institution, established in the Western part of the Metropolis, has already met with the most encouraging success. It originated with the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor.

“The City of London Provident Institution, opened on the 22d July, 1816, and on the 31st December in the same year, the number of deposits which had been then received was 2667, and the amount of these deposits £3831. 11s. 8d.”

66. *The State Lottery, a Dream*, by Samuel Roberts. Also *Thoughts on Wheels, a Poem*; by James Montgomery, Author of the *Wanderer of Switzerland*, &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 144. Sherwood and Co.

THOUGH this philanthropic Pamphlet is more particularly addressed to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, it is worth the attention of every one who has the welfare and the morals of his Country at heart.

“Having obtained,” Mr. M. says, “(by means which it is not necessary to disclose) the power of laying before you a Speech, which is to be delivered from the Throne in the year 1917, I think that I may with confidence rely, not only on its being useful and interesting to you, but also on its producing that Effect which I so ardently desire.”

A few sentences from this supposed Speech may not be unacceptable.

“As your King, and the Father of my People, I meet you on this occasion with increased pleasure and satisfaction. Another year of Prosperity and Happiness, since we last met, has been added to the forty and nine which we had before enjoyed together in the same relationship. That year has contributed to evince still more strongly your filial affection and attachment to me, and, I trust, my parental solicitude and love for you, and for all my Subjects.

“Several causes, at this time, contribute to demand a more than ordinary recurrence to the many advantages which we now enjoy, and the many errors and dangers which we have been enabled to avoid and escape. I have now for half a century been spared and permitted to reign over you, as a Father amongst his Offspring, in uninterrupted Peace and increasing Prosperity. It is now a full Century since the Legislators of these Kingdoms evinced their conviction, that no iniquitous measure could contribute to the welfare of the State, by cancelling one of the foulest blots that ever stained the Records of any Government. From that Period we may, therefore, date *the true Exaltation of these Kingdoms*.

“It is now upwards of a century since one of my predecessors on the throne of these kingdoms, whose virtues seem to entitle him to have fallen on better times, but whose disposition and abilities fitted him for the troublesome and unworthy ones in which he lived and reigned, fervently wished, that every poor child in his dominions might be enabled to read the Bible. His pious prayer

prayer has been heard: all the poor children in the land can now read it, and (thanks be to God, and his agents, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and the Bible Society) each of them has a Bible to read."

The *Dream* unfolds scenes resulting from the Lottery, sufficient to freeze the mind with horror; and, incidentally, the present system of *Stage Coaches* is severely reprobated.

The "Thoughts on Wheels" are a small set of Poems on the *Wheel of Combat*, the *Car of Juggernaut*, the *Inquisition*, and the *State Lottery*; the whole concluding with an animated Address to Britain, imploring the abolition of the *Lottery*. We would copy the Address, if our limits permitted; but must content ourselves with some extracts.

"I Love Thee, O my native Isle!
Dear as my mother's earliest smile,
Sweet as my father's voice to me,
Is all I hear, and all I see;
When glancing o'er thy beauteous land,
In view thy *Public Virtues* stand,
The Guardian-angels of thy coast,
To watch the dear *domestic Host*,
The *Heart's Affections*, pleased to roam
Around the quiet heaven of Home.

"I love Thee,—when I mark thy soil
Flourish beneath the Peasant's toil,
And from its lap of verdure throw
Treasures which neither Indies know.

"I love Thee,—when I hear around
Thy looms, and wheels, and anvils sound,
Thine Engines heaving all their force,
Thy waters labouring on their course,
And Arts, and Industry, and Wealth,
Exulting in the joys of Health

"I love Thee,—when I trace thy tale
To the dim point where records fail;
Thy deeds of old renown inspire
My bosom with our fathers' fire;
A proud inheritance I claim
In all their sufferings, all their fame:
Nor less delighted, when I stray
Down History's lengthening, widening
way,

And hail thee in thy present hour,
From the meridian arch of power,
Shedding the lustre of thy reign,
Like sunshine over land and main.

"I love Thee,—when I read the lays
Of British Bards, in elder days,
Till rapt on visionary wings,
High o'er thy cliffs my Spirit sings;
For I, amidst thy living choir,
I too, can touch the sacred lyre.

"I love thee,—when thy Sabbath
dawns
O'er woods and mountains, dales and
lawns,

And streams, that sparkle while they run,
As if their fountain were the Sun:
When, hand in hand, thy tribes repair,
Each to their chosen House of Prayer,
And all in peace and freedom call
On Him, who is the Lord of all."

67. *The Acadian Code of Signals, on new Principles, calculated for the various Numeral and Alphabetical Symbols used at Sea and by Land: with a flexible Key and Instructions.* By a *Practical Telegraphist*. 4to pp. 39. Sherwood and Co.

This curious Volume, consisting chiefly of tables and one plate, is scarcely within the province of a Reviewer; but the Work appears to be so ingenious that some extracts from the Preface shall be given.

"The Author projected the plan in Guadeloupe, in 1811, and finished the work, in its present state, on a desolate island * of Nova Scotia, unassisted by any person or book than 'Johnson's Pocket Dictionary.' If originality be any merit, he ventures to claim it.

"He has, for the last fifteen years, particularly devoted his attention to this branch of Science, with a view to simplify Telegraphic Communication in general, for naval, military, and mercantile purposes; in short, to unite simplicity, economy, scope, expedition, and certainty, with the fewest number of symbols, and in the smallest possible compass.

"The Author is a plain unlettered man (this preface is a convincing proof of the assertion); he is by no means qualified to dazzle with pomposity, or to complicate so simple a Science through four hundred pages; his vocabulary may be seen at one view, as a Chart.

"For general benefit it would be impossible to translate any other plan.

"It is, therefore, now under translation, for Merchants and Masters of merchant ships, of different nations and languages, to communicate at sea and on shore, in the most comprehensive and satisfactory manner, without employing an interpreter.

"The facility and certainty to find and extract the message *verbatim*, with an evident saving of nine flags in a single suit, may be some inducement for its adoption, independent of its power as a General Interpreter."

After exhibiting the outline of his plan, he proceeds,

* "This island is about fifteen leagues Eastward of Halifax. — Des Barres has named it Salisbury."

"The

"The united learning and penetration of a Johnson, Aristotle, and Plato, employed for a century in concerting sentences, would fall far short in a message of fifty words, and in one of twenty; more than synonymous matter could not be expected.

"Who dare attempt to concert sentences for the impulse of genius and modern tactics, for a Nelson, for a Wellington, those great masters of the New School?

"Lord Nelson's memorable Signal was not furnished by any concertor of sentences; he was reduced to the necessity of extracting it in small portions, from an ingenious and meritorious vocabulary, since superseded by the adoption of another possessing superior ingenuity and merit — '*England expects every man to do his duty.*' This signal required fourteen exhibitions with twenty-four flags — extract the same message from this vocabulary, the number of exhibitions will be five, the number of flags eighteen.

"Any word, with its inflections, sentence, or point of the compass contained in this vocabulary, can be given in two exhibitions, by any symbols used on shore for telegraphic purposes.

"Those who are qualified to appreciate the importance and utility of telegraphic communication, can readily ascertain how far the Author has succeeded in this Work, by extracting a promiscuous message against time (and the number of symbols) from this and any other vocabulary extant.

"From repeated trials, the Author flatters himself the result of further proof will be equally satisfactory, whether it be by flags, or any other symbols used in Europe; he therefore most cheerfully submits this Work to an impartial public, as the basis of an universal vocabulary, for reciprocal communication with the different Nations of the Universe; to benefit Commerce in general; to civilize without the sword; to assist the Missionary in humanizing and enlightening the Savage."

68. *A Practical Example-Book on the Use of Maps. Containing Problems and Exercises, to be worked and filled up by Students in Geography. Designed as an Auxiliary to that Study, for the Use of Schools and Private Students.* By J. Robertson, Surrey-House Academy, Kennington-cross. 4to. pp. 38. Lackington and Co.

THESE Problems and Exercises are designed to furnish the Student in Geography with a course of practical instructions on the Use of Maps,

and to facilitate a knowledge of the topographical situation of places on the earth.

"The whole is arranged in the form of an Example-Book, with proper spaces left for the insertion of the answers; a mode which, it is presumed, will afford much convenience to the instructor, while it renders an essential service to the pupil.—Of the utility of this plan, the practical teacher will be best able to decide. It has been used in manuscript by the Author, with considerable advantage to his own pupils; but in order to save that time necessarily occupied in writing the examples, he has been induced to commit them to the press."

69. *A System of Geography, for the Use of Schools and Private Students, on a new and easy Plan; in which the European Boundaries are stated as settled by the Treaty of Paris and Congress of Vienna. with an Account of the Solar System, and a Variety of Problems to be solved by the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.* By Thomas Ewing, Teacher of English, Geography, and History, in Edinburgh, 12mo. pp. 300. Law and Whittaker.

THE object of Mr. Ewing has been, as he tells us,

"To supply what, in the course of his experience, appeared to him as the defects of some works of merit now in use, by a compilation from the best authorities, ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW, and to avail himself rather of whatever was instructive and interesting, than to aim upon every occasion at originality. And as it is necessary to understand something of the whole, of which a part only is to be particularly studied, a short but distinct account has been given of the Solar System, before proceeding to the description of the Earth, and its inhabitants."

The subdivisions of the several Continents are thus traced:

"In the first place the boundaries, divisions, towns, islands, mountains, lakes, bays, capes, and rivers, are all accurately and perspicuously stated: the ancient divisions are likewise mentioned, with notes on the preceding particulars: then succeed—1st, *The Historical Geography* of the country, comprehending its names, extent, chronology, and antiquities; 2d, *Its Political Geography*, including the religion, government, army, navy, and revenue of the country; 3d, *Its Civil Geography*, in which the manners and customs, language, literature,

ture, manufactures, and commerce of the inhabitants, are described; 4th, its *Natural Geography*, containing an account of the climate and seasons, appearance, soil, and agriculture, animals, minerals, and natural curiosities of the country.—Under the article *Chronology*, the history of every country is traced to the most remote antiquity, and brought down to the date of the present publication. And besides a variety of the most useful Problems to be solved by the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, a Vocabulary is added of such names of places as are liable to be mispronounced, divided and accented according to the most usual mode of pronunciation."

70. *Apicius Redivivus; or, the Cook's Oracle: wherein especially the Art of composing Soups, Sauces, and Flavoursing Essences is made so clear and easy, by the quantity of each article being accurately stated by weight and measure, that every one may soon learn to dress a Dinner, as well as the most experienced Cook; being Six Hundred Receipts, the result of actual experiments instituted in the kitchen of a Physician, for the purpose of composing a culinary Code for the rational Epicure, and augmenting the alimentary enjoyments of private families: combining economy with elegance, and saving expense to housekeepers, and trouble to servants.* 12mo Bagster.

IN this Work are exhibited a copious variety of Receipts suited to the taste of Patricians, and adapted to the pockets of Philosophers, accompanied with the Author's certificate of his having survived a labour which no preceding Cookery-book-maker perhaps ever encountered; that of having not only dressed, but eaten the substance of each Receipt, before he set it down in his book.

In the true spirit of a Working Bee, he has imported from Butchers, Poulterers, and Fishmongers, Cooks, and Tavern-keepers, that honey which we venture to recommend to the Reader's palate—and "may good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both!"

71. *The Wine and Spirit Dealer's and Consumer's Vade-Mecum; containing Instructions for Managing, Flavoursing, Colouring, Preserving, and Recovering Wines and Spirits; with a Collection of Approved Receipts for making British Wines, Compounds, Cordials, Cyder, Perry, and Vinegar; and for recovering Ale and Porter,* GENT. MAG. May, 1817.

when Stale or Flat. Also Directions for Brewing on a small scale. By R. Westney. 12mo. pp. 162. Lackington and Co.

MR. WESTNEY is of opinion that what may benefit many, ought not to be concealed by a few; and assures us, that the very best and most approved Receipts at present in use will be found in this small volume; having spared neither pains nor expense in collecting them for many years.

The Receipts are numerous; and we give the Author credit for their excellence. He concludes with a List of "Necessary Articles for Wine and Spirit Vaults and Gentlemen's Cellars."

72. *Second Annual Report of the Irish Free Schools, in George-street, St. Giles's; read at a General Meeting, Dec. 18, 1816.*

IT is painful to observe, in this otherwise satisfactory "Report," the following unexpected information; which is perhaps somewhat too strongly painted:

"The Roman Catholic Priests have continued, by every method of inducement, to urge the Parents to withdraw their Children from the Schools; by promises of advantage if they complied, and by threats of excommunication, and of the denial of any future assistance to them or their children, if they refused. These inducements have been urged, not only in their private conversations, but even from their pulpits. Subordinate agents have also been at work to forward the designs of our opponents. Anonymous hand bills have been industriously circulated among the Poor, of the most scurrilous nature, and fraught with the grossest falsehoods and misrepresentations respecting the objects and conduct of the Managers of the Institution. Attempts have even been made by force to prevent the Children from attending the Schools. Within the last month, eleven children have been withdrawn from the Schools; several of whose parents have declared (and one of them has signed such a declaration in the School Minute-book), that the Priests had insisted on this as the condition of their being received to confession, and obtaining their Christmas absolution."

But it is pleasing to be told, that

"If any thing further were wanted in vindication of the conduct of this Establishment—

Establishment, and of its beneficial results, the Committee trust it will be found in the proceedings before the Education Committee of the House of Commons, printed in June 1816. The state of the different Schools in the Metropolis was there very fully investigated, and the Committee have no doubt that the St. Giles's Irish Free Schools will be found to have stood the test of the most rigid examination, both for the purity of their principle, and the benefits which have flowed from them upon the desti-

tute but interesting objects of their care." That "a School has been established on Saffron Hill, on principles precisely similar to the Society's, for the instruction of the children of the poor Irish who reside in great numbers in that neighbourhood." And that "permission was granted to Mr. Finigan, the Society's Schoolmaster, in the course of last winter, to make use of the School-room in an evening for the purpose of instructing adults in reading the Scriptures."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge.—**March 27.** The Rev. Dr. CHARLES BURNET, and the Rev. JOHN CLEAVER BANKS, trustees of a certain fund appropriated to the use of the late Professor PORSON during his life, have transferred to the University 400*l.* Navy 5 per cent. stock, the interest of which is annually to be employed in the purchase of a book or books, to be given to the resident Under-graduate who shall make the best Translation of a proposed passage in Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse.—The passage fixed upon for the present year is the 2d part of Henry IV. act 3d, scene 1st, beginning with "O Sleep," and ending with "Deny it to a King."

April 4.—The following account of Academical Honours obtained at this University during the last 70 years may prove acceptable:

Since the year 1747, 999 gentlemen have obtained the high rank of Wranglers, 975 that of Senior Optimes, and 849 that of Junior Optimes. Of the Wranglers 248 have been of St. John's, and 247 of Trinity; of the S. O.'s each of these colleges has had 194; of the J. O.'s St. John's has had 160, and Trinity 157. Next to these great rivals, *longo sed proximus intervallo*, comes Caius, who claims for his share 71 Wranglers, 59 S. O.'s, and 52 J. O.'s. Not one of the other Colleges, with the exception of Queen's and Christ's, has obtained more than 50 Wranglers.

Rugby School.—**March 26th**, the Trustees' Prize for the best Latin verse composition, (subject, "*Monemur nescio quo pacto in locis ipsis intuendis, in quibus eorum quos admiramus adsunt vestigia,*") was gained by JOHN HEYRICK MACAULAY. The other Trustees' Prize, for the best English Poem, (subject "*The death of Virginia,*") was adjudged to JOSEPH M. HAMILTON. The Master's Prizes on the same subject were gained by JOHN W. TOMLINSON, R. CHURTON, A. VEASRY, H. ROGERS, and T. S. COBBOLD.

Nearly ready for Publication:

A Third Volume of "The Genuine Works of William Hogarth; with Biographical Anecdotes; by JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A. and the late GEORGE STEEVENS, Esq.:" containing *Clavis Hogarthiana*, and other Illustrative Essays; with Fifty additional Plates.—Of this Volume a very limited Number is printed on Demy Paper, and on Royal only 100 Copies.

A brief Description of the Guildhall of the City of London; embellished with an interior View of the Hall from a Drawing by J. C. BUCKLER.

MR. BRITTON's "Illustrations of Winchester Cathedral," No. III. containing six engravings of that interesting Church.

HAVELL's "Views of Seats," No. VI. containing engravings, with Historical and Descriptive Accounts, of Buckingham House, and Holland House: the former from a drawing by JOHN BUNNETT; the latter from a drawing by the late JOSEPH CLARENDON SMITH. Both accounts written by MR. BRITTON.

The History and Antiquities of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, with several Engravings, by Mr. W. G. MOSS. The Historical and Biographical Illustrations by the Rev. Mr. NIGHTINGALE, author of the "Beauties of Shropshire, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, London and Westminster," &c.

A History of Whitby, with a statistical survey of the Vicinity to the distance of twenty-five miles; by the Rev. GEORGE YOUNG; with the assistance of some papers left by the late Mr. R. WINTER, and some materials furnished by Mr. JOHN BIRD.

Travels through France and Germany by way of Flanders, in 1815, 1816, and 1817, by J. JORGENSEN, Esq.; comprising a view of the state of Society, Morals, Politics, and Manufactures of those Countries, and interspersed with historical and political Anecdotes.

The First Volume of the Elgin Marbles, with an Historical and Topographical Account of Athens; illustrated by about Forty Plates drawn from the original

original sculptures, and etched by the Rev. F. J. BURROW.

A Narrative of the Loss of the American Brig Commerce, wrecked on the Western Coast of Africa, in Aug. 1815; with an account of the sufferings and captivity of her surviving officers and crew, on the Great African Desert; by JAS. RILEY, late Master and Supercargo. It contains particulars of the Cities of Tombutoo and Wassanah, the latter situated on the banks of the Niger, fifty days' journey to the South-east of the former, by an Arab Traveller.

Journal of a Voyage to New Zealand, in company with the Rev. SAMUEL MARSDEN; with an account of the state of that country and its productions, the character of its inhabitants, their manners, customs, &c. By Mr. NICHOLAS.

The Advantages of Solitude; a Sermon preached at Salters' Hall Meeting-house, by the late Rev. HUGH WORTHINGTON, April 20, 1777.

Mr. JOHN BIGLAND's Historical Display of the Effects of Physical and Moral Causes on the Character and Circumstances of Nations: including a comparison of the ancients and moderns in regard to their intellectual and social state.

The Patriot's Portfolio.

A Lecture, read to the Plymouth Institution, on the Prevention and Cure of Dry Rot in Ships of War. By GEORGE OGG, of Plymouth.

RAY's Proverbs, printed *verbatim* from the best Edition (of 1769).

Select Pieces in Verse and Prose, by the late JOHN BOWDLER, jun. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.

Memoirs and Remains of the late Rev. CHARLES BUCK; containing extracts from his Diary, and Letters to his Friends; interspersed with observations illustrative of his Character and Works. By J. STYLES, D. D.

Editions in French and English of Memoirs of the Marquis of DANGEAU, written by himself; containing a vast number of unknown facts and anecdotes relating to Louis XIV. his Court, &c. Now first published from the original MS Journal, with historical and critical notes, by Madame de GENLIS.

The Ninth Volume of "The Poetical Register." The Tenth Volume will be published in January 1818.

A new and corrected edition of the Musæ Etonenses, with additional pieces, 2 vols. 8vo. By the Hon. WM. HERBERT.

A Tribute of Sympathy, addressed to Mourners. By W. NEWNHAM, Esq.

Evening Hours; a Collection of Original Poems.

A Translation, from the Pen of a Lady, of a French Work (which met

with an extensive sale on the Continent some time back) entitled "The Hero, or the Adventures of a Night."

Preparing for Publication:

The Diary of JOHN EVELYN, Esq. the celebrated Author of "The Sylva, a Discourse of Forest Trees," printed from the original MS. in the Library at Wotton.—It contains his Travels in France and Italy; many particulars of the Courts of King Charles II. and the two subsequent reigns, and of many celebrated persons. Added to this will be original Letters of Sir EDW. NICHOLAS (Secretary of State) to King Charles I. during some interesting periods of that reign, with the King's answers in his own hand-writing. It will be comprized in 2 Vols. 4to.; the first of which, and a great part of the second, is printed. There will be Portraits engraved from the most exquisite drawings of the celebrated *Nanteuil*.

The History of Europe, from the Peace of Amiens in 1802, to the Peace of Paris in 1815; forming a Seventh Volume of the History of Modern Europe. By Dr. COOTE.

The History and Antiquities of Surrey: to form Two Volumes Royal and Imperial 4to, and to be illustrated with 100 Engravings in the line manner by the first Artists. The Drawings will be made by Mr. J. P. NEALE.

An Excursion to Windsor; interspersed with Anecdotes, Historical and Biographical, for the improvement of the Rising Generation. By the Rev. JOHN EVANS, of Islington. To which will be annexed, "The Journal of a Trip to Paris, by Brussels and Waterloo, in the Autumn of 1816; by JOHN EVANS, jun."

A Translation of the Works of Virgil, partly original, and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt. By Mr. JOHN KING.

Letters addressed to a serious and humble Inquirer after Divine Truth, with a peculiar aspect to the circumstances of the present times. By the Rev. EDWARD COOPER.

Scripture Portraits; or, Biographical Memoirs of the most distinguished Characters recorded in the Old Testament: with historical narratives of the principal events, accompanied with serious, moral, and practical reflections, with appropriate mottoes to each portrait, adapted to Juvenile Readers. By the Rev R. STEVENSON of Castle Hedingham.

The Genealogy of Christ, elucidated by Sacred History: with a New System of Sacred Chronology. By Mr. OVERTON, of Crayford, Kent.

A select and very valuable Collection of rare Specimens of Early Printing; being the First Part of the Library of JOHN MORDAUNT JOHNSON, Esq. is announced for sale by Mr. EVANS.

EUONYMUS says, "I regret that Mr. Rudge (p. 322) should be offended at my *attempt* to put Christian advocates upon their guard against a practice which I consider as unfriendly to the cause of Sacred Truth. I meant not to say any thing captious or disrespectful. I wrote under the influence of a habit I have formed, of strictly scrutinizing testimonies to Scriptural facts, that I may never be in danger of presenting a weak and undefended part to any champion of Infidelity. I am happy to find that my remarks have not been useless; and in the spirit of the Religion that I venerate, I will meekly endure the indignity of being 'written down *an Ass*' by one who knows me not."

• EUONYMUS also inquires after JAMES SERCES, Vicar of Appleby, Lincolnshire, who published in 1729 "*Traité sur les Miracles, &c.*" and of whom he can find no Biographical notices.

VIGILIE asks where authentic account can be found of those smaller Religious Houses in England which were dependant on the Norman Convents during the Era of the connexion of England with France?—*Answer*, In the "*History of the Alien Priors.*"

ANTI-SOCIUS remarks, that "about the year 1786, a Pamphlet, entitled '*A Plan of Coalition and Alliance with the Unitarian Church,*' excited considerable notice. The Author was at the time (and has I believe ever since remained) unknown; although report has attributed it to the pen of a distinguished polemic Writer."—He proceeds, "As the subject of this spirited Tract applies even now with particular force to some popular and but too prevalent errors in the Christian Church, I cannot but express an anxious interest to learn, to *whom* the friends of the Establishment were really indebted for this humorous confutation of the views of a Party which has been, with more ostentation than accuracy, termed that of the RATIONAL CHRISTIANS."

J. G. says, he has read with indignation the subjoined passage in vol. II. of "*Mélanges Philosophiques, &c.*" of Voltaire. He has no doubt of the falsehood of the charge; but should be glad, for the honour of his country, to see a refutation of it.—*Translation*. "In my youth I had thought that Newton had made his fortune by his extraordinary merit. I had supposed that the Court and City of London had nominated him by acclamation Master of the Mint. No such thing. Isaac Newton had a very amiable Niece, called '*Madame Conduit,*' who was in high favour with the Lord Treasurer Halifax. The calculation of

Infinitude and the doctrine of Gravity would have availed him nothing without a handsome Niece."

F. B. A. requests information respecting the representatives of the Killegrews.

CASSANNE says,—"*Your description of the late Countess of Uxbridge, mother of the gallant Marquis of Anglesey, is somewhat erroneous (see page 284); Her ladyship was, Jane Champagne, eldest daughter of Arthur Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnois, in Ireland; her ladyship was great granddaughter of Arthur Forbes, the second Earl of Granard (not granddaughter), by the marriage of her paternal grandfather, Major Josias Champagne, of Portarlinton, in the Queen's County, with the Lady Jane Forbes, eldest daughter of the Earl. The Countess of Uxbridge had five sisters, viz Mrs. Stepney, of Durrrow, in the King's County; Lady Desvoeux; Mrs. Close; Miss Champagne; and Lady Borrowes.*"

D T. who remarks that "there is a Scotch song, entitled *There is my thumb, I'll ne'er beguile thee,*" observes, "It is well known to every Antiquary of that Country, that, as a confirmation of an agreement, the parties, in the presence of their neighbours, crossed their thumbs, which evidence was as legal as any of our forms of law; as a Jew used to cast off his shoe, and given to his neighbour. It was a pledge or bond of agreement. In Hebrew this very same term, almost similarly expressed, *סֵם תּוֹם* *thom*, signifies 'an account or relation of an affair, or trust, to a person in authority.' The similarity of the application is apparent, and the derivative probable. If it should appear that this etymology is just, it will perhaps assist to confirm the opinion of the strict analogy, in many of their terms, of the Hebrew and English tongues."

MR. CHAMBERLIN believes that the Song inquired after in the Second Part of our last Volume, p. 448, will be found set to Music in a National Spectacle, or Interlude, called "True Blue, or the Press Gang," in which in his early days he remembers seeing the late Mr. Reinhold perform the part of the Lieutenant employed to press into the service the Lover, to whose character the first Stanza is appropriated, calling forth from the Girl he is destined to part with, the Second Stanza as a reply.

We shall gladly enroll MARCUS in our Loyal Corps of LITERARY *Volunteers*.

ONE OF THE PACK; J. H. S.; RICHARD ROE; Z. X. on "Awlscombe;" &c. &c. in our next; with a LAURENTIAN, whose former communication was excluded on account of its satirical allusions.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

To the Author of the Lines in p. 254.

YOU'RE so cheerful and happy at *Seventy-three*,

And thankful for Comfort in store;
I must beg for a look at a Leaf in your Book,

Who have just enter'd *Seventy-four*.
Peckham, May 6. D. B.

EPIGRAMS

From the FRENCH *.

FRIGID in verse, nor more inspir'd by Love,
In vain you rhyme, Florella's heart to The Nymph disdains you, and her smile refuses,
As if she were in league with all the Muses. BIGNICOURT..

JACK, by the Constables entrapp'd,
Was destin'd to the Law a prey:
But while his easy Keepers napp'd,
He stole—guess what—he stole away. BREBLUF.

NATURE and Sickness fight,—a Man the prize;—
If Nature wins, he lives,—if Sickness,—Blind Men (call'd Doctors) come, the fray to part,
With random strokes of weapons forg'd by If chance they hit the foe, the day's their own,
If Nature gets the hurt, the patient's gone! LEMIERRE.

ORIGINAL EPIGRAM,

By the Translator of the above.

"**TIME** has not thinu'd my flowing hair,"
'Tis still so thick, 'twould make you stare;
But he has play'd the Barber's part,
And powder'd it with wondrous art,
Meaning, no doubt, to let me see,
That, when he can, he'll powder Me!"

Mr. URBAN, May 4.

IN addition to the Translation of Mr. Warton's elegant lines on Sleep in p. 256, I send you three others; the first by Dr. Wolcot, the second by Mr. Mey-

* The French have a great talent for writing Epigrams; and many of our Countrymen have plundered them without acknowledgement. Prior himself is one of these borrowers, as in his Epigram of, "O no, for my Virginity," &c. and others, generally admired as original. More may be said on this at some future opportunity. The French, however, borrow from us as largely in return.

ler, and the third an attempt by one (before he had seen either of the foregoing) who subscribes himself your young friend and constant Reader, F.

By Dr. WOLCOT.

Come, gentle Sleep, attend thy votary's prayer,
And, tho' Death's image, to my couch How sweet! thus lifeless, yet with life to lie!
Thus, without dying, oh! how sweet to

By Mr. MEYER.

Emblem of Death! come, soothing, balmy Sleep,
Friend of my pillow! o'er my eyelids Soft let me slumber, gently breathing,
Live without life, and without dying die!

By ———

Come, gentle Sleep! tho' picture of the dead,
Be still the constant partner of my bed.
For thus I die, yet do not lose my breath;
And thus, tho' living, I resemble death.

*Extracts from an Address for the Anniversary of the LITERARY FUND, at Freemasons' Hall, May 1, 1817 *. Written and recited by WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, Esq.*

YOUR Bard, when more than twenty years were past,
Here, gave a Farewell Poem as his last;
Again he breaks the silence of his Muse—
For who could Royalty, and you refuse?
He therefore ventures to revive those lays,
So highly honour'd by your former praise!

* * * * *

When years have swept the present race away,
And friends to Science celebrate this day;
If Fate permits my humble verse to last,
When Life's delusive visions all are past!
This may be said, among the Poet's friends,
'He did his utmost to promote its ends;
To plead the cause of Learning's sons distress'd,
Was still a leading passion of his breast,

† The passages here omitted have already appeared in our vols. LXIX. and LXX.—Mr. Fitz-Gerald, after having given twenty Poems, for as many successive years, to the Literary Fund, took his leave as an Annual Writer in May 1816; but honoured by the wish of the Royal Chairman, at the last Anniversary, and highly flattered by the request of the Society, to hear him again, he, on this day, selects, and incorporates, in his Address, parts of his Poems for 1799 and 1800.

And

And of his unbrib'd Muse the theme, and
spring,

Love for his Country, honour to his King !
But be * who first this noble fabric rais'd,
Shall with no common gratitude be prais'd :
The Tomb has clos'd upon the Founder's

head,
His merit lives, his error only dead !
And when relief to suffering bards is given,
A prayer for him will reach the gates of

Heaven ! [phied bust,
Time that destroys the high-wrought tro-
W will spare the bay that blossoms o'er his

dust !
Eternal honour to that Prince's name,
Who, on the love of Science, builds his fame !
Amidst the cares for ever near a throne,
The Regent made our Founder's work his

own : [Pride,
Long may he live our Patron, and our
With Learning, Worth, and Virtue by his
side !

MR. URBAN. March 10.

THE inclosed *Jeu d'Esprit* came acci-
dentally to my hands a short time
since : you will at once see that it is
a Joke upon the renowned Antiquary
" Browne Willis, of Whaddon Hall, in
the county of Buckingham," whose Works
and History you are well acquainted
with. It is attributed to Richard, Lord
Viscount Cobham, at whose splendid
mansion at Stowe the subject of it was
a frequent visitor ; but whether his Lord-
ship were in truth the author of it, I do
not at all know : nor am I quite sure that
it is copied with perfect correctness, the
Original being written in a very ineffe-
rent hand : at all events, it is at your
service. * Yours, &c. J. B.

Whilom there dwelt near Buckingham,
That famous County town,
At a known place nigh Whaddon Chase,
A Squire of odd renown.

A Druid's sacred form he bore,
His robes a girdle bound,
Deep vers'd he was in ancient lore,
In customs old profound.

A stick torn from that hallow'd tree
Where Spenser us'd to sit
And tell his tales with leering glee,
Supports his tott'ring feet.

High on a hill his mansion stood,
But gloomy dark within ;
Here mangled books, as bones and blood
Lie in a giant's den.

Crude, undigested, half devour'd,
On groaning shelves they're thrown ;
Such manuscripts no eye could read,
Nor hand write—but his own.

No Prophet he, like Sidrophel,
Could future times explore :
But what had happen'd he could tell
Five hundred years and more.

* The late David Williams, esq.

A walking Alm'nack he appears,
Stript from some mouldy wall,
Worn out of use through dust and years,
Like ' cutcheons in his hall.

His boots were made of that Cow's hide
By Guy of Warwick slain,
Time's choicest gaye to abide
Among the chosen train.

Who first receiv'd the precious boon
We're at a loss to find
By Spelman, Camden, Dugdale worn ;
And then they came to Hearne.

Hearne strutted in them for a while,
And then, as lawtul heir, [spoil,
Browne claim'd and seiz'd the precious
The spoil of many a year.

His car himself he did provide
To stand in double stead,
That it should carry him alive,
And burv him when dead.

By rusty Coins old Kings he'd trace,
And know their air and mien ;
King Alfred he knew well by face,
Though George he ne'er had seen.

This wight th' outside of Churches lov'd
Almost unto a sin :
Spire Gothic of more use he prov'd
Than pulpits are within :

Of use, no doubt, when high in air
A wand'ring bud they'll rest,
Or, with a Bannum's holy care,
Make lodgments for its nest.

Ye Jackdaws, that are us'd to talk
Like us of human race,
When nigh ye see Browne Willis walk
Lodd chatter forth his praise.

When'er the fatal day shall come—
For come, alas ! it must—
When this good Squire must stay at home,
And turn to antique dust ;

The solemn dirge, ye Owls, prepare ;
Ye Bats, more hoarsely scream :
Croak, all ye Ravens, round the bier,
And all ye Church Mice, squeak.

Fragment by ARTHUR BROOKE.

Male est inheerucle et laboriose
Magisque et magis in dies et horas.

CATULLUS.

THE World and the World's duties :—
these are things [of joy ;
That long have lost, to me, their face
Nor lightly will the mind's exhausted
springs [employ ;
Resume on this low sphere their fond
The thoughts that first repress'd them may
destroy : [vain,—
The deadening sense that all below is
Fame but a breath, and fortune but a toy,
Reason's proud gift but ampler scope
for pain,— [rise again.
Hath sunk my heart's best hopes, never to
When

When most the afflicted spirit shrinks
 from life, [woe,
 Bent with the weight of woe succeeding
 If then 'tis doom'd to mingle in the strife,
 And uncomplaining bear each heartless
 blow; [dare not flow :
 While the breast heaves with sighs that
 Spurn'd by the slaves, though spurn'd,
 it must despise, [dares to shew,
 Bleeding with wounds which Pride dis-
 The indignant soul, too long degraded,
 cries [hand denies!
 For that releasing stroke — the dastard
 In the wild dream of days for ever gone
 To trace the progress of the mind's first
 blight,—
 To feel a wasted life rush blindly on
 As through the dark an arrow's aimless
 flight!—
 To look beyond until the wearied sight
 Turns back to earth in doubt or worse
 dismay,— [of night
 These are the thoughts that throw a pall
 O'er the fair front of Youth's yet open-
 ing day, [gering blooms away.
 And sweep from the dull scene Joy's lu-
 * * * * *

We do not sink at once into despair,
 But while a hope survives, to that we
 cling; [bear
 Some lov'd deceit will tempt us still to
 The ills which Age at length on all must
 bring; [wing
 E'en in the shadow of Death's hovering
 The dreamer points to bliss beyond the
 skies; [spring,
 And in this desert breast sweet feelings
 Oh * * as I gaze on those soft eyes,
 Lending this life a charm not earth beside
 supplies
 Oh, Love! when all our young delusions
 fail. [breast,
 Still be Thou last to leave the hard'ning
 O'er its proud calm thy breath may yet
 prevail, [zest,
 Steel'd as it is to Pleasure's quick'ning
 Yes! by *thine* influence still might be
 repress'd [honest hate;
 That gath'ring scorn which ends in dead-
 Teach man this suffering lot may yet
 be blest : [though late,
 Be thou his guide, and if he find,
 One fond congenial heart — then may he
 smile at fate!

* * * * *
 O'er the rude harp these notes had idly
 rung; [lov'd theme,
 When feeling, waken'd by the once-
 In its cold mansion kindling as I sung,
 Leap'd to the strings, till I could almost
 deem
 Myself absorb'd in that luxurious dream!
 For I had said, that cheer'd by Love
 alone [beam,
 The drooping eye might yet with gladness

And that to call one answering heart
 our own, [ills atone.
 Might in the weariest hour for life's worst
 The soothing voice, whose tones of ten-
 derness [side were pain,
 Would whisper peace when aught be-
 The hand affectionate, whose gentle press
 Would calm the throbbing of the fe-
 ver'd brain,
 That sought on that soft bosom to regain
 A rest too long denied it:—these would
 well [vain
 Repay an age of suffering!—but 'twere
 To seek for Woman's love in Woe's sad
 cell; [and I'd leisure dwell.
 That is a flower best known where Pomp
 Though this be so, let those who can, love
 on;
 It is not well to probe the soul too deep :
 Why should we bid Heaven's brilliant
 bow begone [sleep
 Because a *shade*? Who would not rather
 Through *dreams* of happiness, than waking
 weep?
 He that can find a respite from his woes,
 Though but in fancy's shadowing, let him
 keep
 The dear illusion; so he join not those
 On whom, with opening Truth, Joy's gates
 for ever close!
 To seem alone upon a boundless sea
 Where the sweet breath of Hope ne'er
 fann'd the wave —
 Or through the desert of Eternity
 Seeking for rest, when there can be no
 grave,
 Nor stream Lethæan the hot heart to lave
 That bears a sleepless vulture in its
 core; [slave,
 These are the feelings of that worldly
 Who, when all earth-born pleasure
 charms no more,
 Yet in his grovelling thought *farther* will
 never soar! *Canterbury.*

FAREWELL TO OXFORD.

— ipsæ rursum concedite sylvæ. VINC.
 SILENT and slow along thy sedgy shore,
 Fair Isis, as I take my twilight way,
 And pensive listening to the dashing oar,
 Frame in thy praise some tender fare-
 well lay;
 My melting soul looks back upon the day
 When first I knew thee — welcome to
 that hour! [sway
 Hail to that moment! — though the Gothic
 Of Pedant Tyranny upon me shower
 The last — worst — venom'd shafts of its
 deceitful power.
 Oxford! I leave thee — not in ire or
 wrath — [borrow'd hue,
 Though Friendship false put off her
 And the keen adder hath been in my
 path — [adieu;
 Still must my lips send forth a soft
 Memory

Memory still twines around thy joy — and
who [not be found ?

Hath quaff'd the cup where dregs may
Home of my youth! — when fading from
my view [ground,

Thy spires recede, and all thy classic
Such parting will inflict an ever-staunch-
less wound !

There be but few who will not soon forget
Me and my foibles — faults — perchance
my name —

And I shall vanish as a dream; but yet
I have avow'd, and still assert the
claim [blame]

(Let the proud pedant Cynic praise or
That thou hast on me, while the faith-
ful heart [blame]

Of One remains — and while the mutual
Of Friendship burus, and will its joys
impart, [most angry dart.

Then welcome to the worst, and Hate's

And him I had not known, perchance nor
seen, [me

But thou in thy benevolence gav'st to
That radiant star that boasts the bright-
est sheen

Of all in Friendship's youthful galaxy —
Ne'er may that heart forget to love, but be
As the bright glow-worm to the night of
life,

That shines when all is dark uncertainty —
Who, when his path with peril, toil, be-
rife, [world of strife ?

Would ask a better guide in this wide

And thou too — save one — the dearest
friend, [breast ;

How vainly memory honours us to
Say — will our hearts continue still to
blend,

Till wearied life sigh for its final rest ?
Wilt thou remember those brief visions
drest [were young,

In hope's bright colours — while we yet
And yet 'twas our life's bitter bowl to taste,
When on each word — look — friend-
ship's accents hung,

And mutual fondness dwelt on each en-
dearing tongue ?

To thee — to all — who here my path have
bless'd,

I bid a long — perchance a last fare-
well —

But who the ivy from the trunk can wrest ?
Whene'er of youthful hearts and joy I
tell,

Remembrance o'er her web invisible,
Will twine around my soul — that here
she wove —

And hold it bound in that resistless spell,
That seems to shed, where'er our foot-
steps rove,

A halo o'er the forms of those we us'd
to love.

J. W. T.

EPITAPH

IN KENSINGTON CHURCH.

" Sacred to the Memory of ISABELLA
CAVE, youngest Daughter of Sir Thomas
Cave, Bart. of Stanford Hall, co. Leices-
ter. Died Jan 1, 1817 *.

Reader! if Patience, Meekness, Faith,
and Truth, [Youth —
Have charms for Age, or influence on
Pause on this spot, here drop one heart-
felt tear, —

Here, learn to die in hope, or live in holy
fear." A. H.

URBANE URBANISSIMÆ,

IN opere illo tabulato quod internos Do-
minum parietes succingit Pencillo de-
scripta sequentia mihi occurrebant Disti-
cha (mirabiliter conservata ab anno 1748),
quorum bonitate captus, in chartam trans-
tuli, censeoque, nisi prius forte legeris,
eadem tibi placitura.

SUM TUI AMANTISSIMUS, VIATOR.

IN Currū conduco locum visurus amicum
Millia qui decies distat ab urbe novem.
Impatiens Auriga moræ, nos urget; et hora
Cum nondum sciant tertia, jungit equos.
Vix expectatus, media inter somnia surgo,
Per longum misere discutiendus, iter. —
Ingrédior, sedeo, cubitumque coarctor
utrumque,

Atq; duas ungues comprimor inter Anus;
Cum Mater e contra Puer est, Milesque
protervus,

Distento hos inter corpore Caupo sedet;
Altera tussit Anus, rixatur et altera, jurat
Miles, PONKASÆI Caupo, vomitq;
Puer — [dirigæ

Dulce Sodalitium! si sint hæc usque Qua-
Commoda, maluerim longius ire pedes.

STANZAS

In honour of Juvenile Talent as displayed
on a late occasion.

HASTIL thee, Muse, and twine the wreath,
The roseate chaplet gay :

To Daphnis † give the grateful meed,
The myrtle and the bay.

Say, Vocal Sisters, who inspir'd
His sweetly classic strains,

Which might have claim'd the olive crown
On fam'd Olympia's plains ?

Bright Albion's genius, pain'd to find
The Roman win the day,

Bent her mild piumon o'er his head,
And bade him raise the lay.

He rais'd the lay — the flowing rhyme
Might grace Parnassus' height :

Tu' Agan maidens stood surpris'd,
And stopp'd their soaring flight.

Hear him, they cried; contend no more,
But guard his rising fame :

So Britain shall in future times
Boast of her † Daphnis' name.

JUVENIS.

* See p. 94. † Oliviant.

HIS-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; continued from p. 361.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 18.*

Mr. *Huskisson* stated that to complete the new line of communication from the South to the North parts of the Metropolis, 600,000*l.* was required. The Royal Exchange Assurance Company being unable to advance more than one half of this sum, the Bank of England had agreed to advance the other half. He now applied for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Crown to borrow this money upon the security of its landed possessions.

Mr. *Littleton* reprehended the dangerous, immoral, and fraudulent mode of raising money by Lotteries. The gross sum accruing annually to the revenue from Lotteries was 500,000*l.* He characterized the present scheme as being a fraud upon the public: the chance of any great prize was about 71 to 1. He feared that a certain degree of patronage formed one of the motives for supporting the present system of Lotteries. In England there were four places of 500*l.* a year each attached to this institution, five of 350*l.* one of 300*l.* one of 230*l.*, twenty-one of 200*l.*, six of 100*l.* to 150*l.*; and he had no hesitation in saying, that these places were altogether sinecures. In Ireland, there was the first commissioner, Sir A. Alexander, at 300*l.* a year; four other commissioners, at 200*l.*; two certificated commissioners, at 100*l.*; two comptrollers, at 100*l.*; one stamp comptroller, at 14*l.*; two clerks, at 60*l.*; two at 50*l.* There was Mr. Thompson, who had been an absentee 16 years, received 250*l.* a year: in fact, no Lotteries had been drawn in Ireland for 16 years. The Hon. Gent. concluded by proposing, 1st, That by the system of State Lotteries, a spirit of gambling was promoted, destructive to the morals of the people, and detrimental to the revenue of the country. 2d, That this House will no longer authorize the existence of State Lotteries.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. *W. Ward*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, contended, that the evils flowing from Lotteries had been greatly lessened; and that, if this source of revenue was taken away, it would be difficult to supply it by fresh taxes.

The motion was negatived, by 73 to 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 20.*

In reply to a question put by Lord *Grenville*, Earl *Rathurst* stated, that a circular was sent to the Governors of all the Islands in the West Indies having local legislatures, stating the desire of the Government.

GENT. MAG. *May*, 1817.

that measures should be adopted with a view of ameliorating, as far as possible, the situation of the Slaves. Accounts have since been received that at Jamaica an Act has been passed for the Registration of Slaves; and also an Act for giving greater effect to the Abolition of the Slave Trade. In Barbadoes also an Act had been passed for the Registration of Slaves; and in St. Vincent's a similar Act had been introduced, but had been delayed on account of some forms. Accounts of a similar nature were expected from the other Islands by the next mails.

March 24.

The Bill to prevent Seditious Meetings being reported, Viscount *Sidmouth* proposed a clause to prohibit public meetings within a mile of the two Houses of Parliament, when sitting, or of the Courts of Justice when sitting at Westminster.

Lord *St. John* thought the clause tended to embarrass the right of holding public meetings.

The Earl of *Rosslyn* observed, that this clause would prevent the inhabitants of Westminster from exercising a privilege which was possessed by the inhabitants of every other part of London.

The clause was agreed to.

March 25.

The third reading of the Seditious Meetings Bill was opposed at some length by Lord *Erskine*, who concluded his speech with the following declaration:—"Just so was it with measures for keeping down freedom—in the stagnation of public sentiment, in the destruction of its vivifying principles, you encountered infinitely more danger than from its excesses. He did not now hold the opinions that he did when he formerly signed a paper upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform; he did not now hold these opinions to the same extent; and to those who said he ought to be consistent, he would say he was bound to nothing but a faithful discharge of his duties as a Member of Parliament. But let every man have the same freedom of opinions, and let not that freedom be shackled by unnecessary fetters. He thought this Bill pregnant with danger to the liberty of the subject, from the powers given by it to a single Magistrate to prevent, at his discretion, the right of petitioning from being exercised, and that Magistrate appointed by the Crown. With these

these views of the subject, and considering this measure as calculated to excite discontent, instead of allaying it, by the obstacles it threw in the way of the fair and proper expression of public opinion by means of petition, by its leaving it to the discretion of a single Magistrate to prevent every kind of meeting for that purpose, he felt it his duty to oppose the Bill."

The Duke of *Sussex*, following on the same side, contended that the measure was a serious infringement upon the rights and liberties of the subject.

Viscount *Sidmouth* proposed to withdraw the clause brought forward yesterday for the prevention of public meetings within a mile of Westminster Hall; for the purpose of proposing an amendment, excepting that part of the Parish of St. Paul's Covent garden, and of the Borough of Southwark, within the distance described in the clause. He also proposed to have this clause inserted in the permanent part of the Bill.

The clause was agreed to, and the third reading of the Bill was carried by 111 to 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 27.

Mr. *Gilbert* brought up the first Report of the Committee appointed by the House to inquire into all the reductions which, consistently with the safety of the State, could be effected in the public expenditure. The Report was read; and began by stating that the subject was not new to the House, as in 1812 and 1813 measures had been adopted in it. The Committee had inquired 1st, what reductions it was possible to make; 2dly, what compensations should be given to persons holding high and effective offices; and 3dly, what offices might be reduced which were considered in the nature of sinecures, and that all such offices should be as soon as possible abolished after the deaths of their respective holders. The Committee recommended the abolition of the Chief Justiceship North and South of the Trent, of the Auditorship of the Exchequer, of the Clerk of the Pells, the four Tellerships of the Exchequer, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Governor of the Isle of Wight, and the Commissary-general of Munitions. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) The Committee considered such offices ought to be abolished. In presenting this Report the Committee stated that they had lost no time in considering the matters referred to them, and had made their report as early as possible; and had not omitted to attend to every measure of real and practical economy. The clerk was proceeding to read the remainder of the report, but Mr. D. *Gilbert* suggested this was not necessary, as what had been read was sufficient to give the Members of that House an idea

of what had been done, and of what the Committee intended still further to do.

The Report was then ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 29.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord *Liverpool*, and Lord *Bathurst*, as his Majesty's Commissioners, declared the Royal Assent to the Eighteen Millions Exchequer Bills; the Pig and Bar Iron Exportation, the Court of Exchequer Cause, the Northampton Judges' Lodging, and several private Bills.

March 31.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Seditious Meetings Bill, and Naval Officers Pay Bill.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that the House at its rising should adjourn till Monday se'nnight.

Mr. *Ponsonby* said, he should not have objected even to a longer adjournment; but he could not avoid observing, that the House was now separating after the Royal Assent had been given to the last of a series of coercive measures — measures which, it was true, were rendered necessary by the public distress, which had produced the immediate cause for them; but Parliament was about to adjourn without having done any thing but enact those coercive measures: he hoped, therefore, that before the House met again, his Majesty's Ministers would have taken some step towards the alleviation of those distresses. He did expect much from the exertions of the Committee that was sitting; and he hoped that, on the return of the House, his Majesty's Ministers, and the Committee together, would be able to state that something had been done. He should not have objected to a longer adjournment if such a hope were held out; and even if it were not, the state of the Speaker's health would prevent him from opposing the motion.

Mr. *Canning* trusted that the Right Hon. Gentleman would not be disappointed in his expectation concerning the attention which the Committee and his Majesty's Ministers would bestow on the subject before them; but, if the Right Hon. Gentleman laid in his claim for a sudden and complete removal of all the distresses of the country, he claimed what is beyond the reach of Ministers to effect, and put impossibilities to be performed by human means.

Mr. *Brougham*, in the course of a long speech, observed, he was not so sanguine on the labours of the Committee as his honourable friend (Mr. *Ponsonby*): for he well recollected the origin of that Committee, and the manner in which it

was composed. He well recollected, that the appointment of the Committee was not conceded as a boon by Ministers, but extorted in consequence of a notice given from an honourable friend of his, that such a Committee would be moved for. He must say one word, too, on a disappointment of another kind, which, he foresaw, must occur. — He was afraid, after all the pains that had been taken to prevent the people of Westminster from meeting, that if the House expected no meetings would take place within a mile, they would be grievously disappointed. — [He then explained this, by pointing out flaws in the Act.] — He concurred with his honourable friend in the hope that something would be effected during the recess towards alleviating the distress that so loudly demanded attention, and he hoped also, that during the adjournment no steps would be taken by Ministers touching the affairs of South America, or any thing done to impede the independence of those Colonies — an object, the accomplishment of which every liberal mind must so ardently desire. He trusted that Ministers would not commit the country in the way of mediation, more than they had committed it already.

Mr. *B. Bathurst* stated, that the Bill did not apply to meetings held while Parliament was not sitting: that he believed the Courts of Justice had the power of preventing meetings in Westminster hall during the time they were employed there; and that, at all events, Mr. Fox had on one occasion submitted to their authority on such an occasion. Notwithstanding the defects of the Bill, which were no secret to Ministers, he declared it a salutary measure. It was true, that the prevailing distress was the cause of the measure, for that distress had laid the people open to the arts of designing men. It was impossible to hope that any measures could entirely remove that distress, but every exertion would be made with the hope of alleviating it.

Mr. *Curwen* said, that in that branch of the question which he had brought before the House (the Poor Laws), a plan of relief would be devised, which would be effectual to a considerable extent. He believed that his Majesty's Ministers were in earnest upon all these subjects, for they had listened to every suggestion.

Mr. *Bennet* asked if there was any truth in the report that Marylebone Church, which stood on the property of the Duke of Portland, was to be made over to Government, and Crown property given the Duke elsewhere in exchange. The office of sexton in that church was worth 1000*l.* per annum; that of clerk 1000*l.*, and there were other offices in proportion, all which influence was to be added to the Crown. He then inquired of an Hon. Member

(Mr. *Curwen*) the state of his measures respecting the Poor Laws.

Mr. *Brougham* and Mr. *Curwen* mutually disclaimed any idea of superseding each other's measures; and the latter gentleman stated, that he had experienced every assistance from a Noble Lord (Castlereagh) to whom he had submitted his plans. What would eventually be done must depend on his Majesty's Ministers. His intention was to propose that personal property and the public funds should be subjected to the poor rates (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Calcraft* expressed his belief that Ministers would not concur in any plan to render the public funds liable to the poor rates. (*Hear, hear!*) In the two months which the House had sat, but little had been done; and he was afraid the people would be disappointed with respect to the Finance Committee.

Lord *Binning*, and Messrs. *Sturges Bourne*, and *F. Lewis*, defended the Finance Committee.

April 14.

The House met, pursuant to adjournment. The Deputy-Clerk read a letter from Mr. Speaker, excusing himself for not attending, on account of indisposition.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that a duty fell on him which must be a painful consideration to all: but it was consolatory that it gave an opportunity to the House of passing an unanimous vote, in consequence of the ill health of their estimable Speaker. His health had, indeed, been much sacrificed recently by his anxiety and late sittings in the chair, in which those who had most observed his conduct would be most deeply impressed with a feeling of his integrity, attention, and ability. He therefore proposed to adjourn to April 24.

Mr. *Ponsonby* said, he cheerfully concurred in the motion. He regretted extremely the cause of the present interruption of the Session, and wished that the great anxiety of the Speaker in his attention to his duties had not urged him recently to sit in the chair so long. He had observed its effects on his health more than once, when business was long and pressing. To his attention and anxiety they might principally attribute the severity of his indisposition. He thought the proposed adjournment due to the long services and tried ability of the Speaker; so that he should, if possible, be restored to the House with his accustomed health and his known ability.

Mr. *Grattan* heartily concurred in the motion.

April 24.

The *Speaker* (Mr. *Abbot*) addressed the House to the following effect: — "In re-
turning

turning to the chair I have to express to the House my most grateful acknowledgments for their indulgent consideration during my late indisposition. I beg leave to assure the House that I feel most deeply the favourable acceptance which my humble endeavours to discharge my duty in this chair have experienced from them. With respect to the arrears of business which have been occasioned by the departure from the ordinary course of proceeding that arose out of the late unfortunate interruption, I have to propose to the House, first, that all Committees should be revived; and, secondly, to extend the time for receiving the reports of Private Bills, from Monday the 12th of May, to another week (if that shall be the pleasure of the House), namely, to Monday the 19th of May."—Agreed to.

Mr. Bennet presented a Petition from the traders, manufacturers, and mechanics of Wolverhampton, praying for a diminution of taxation, and a reduction of the expenditure. It was signed by upwards of 5,000.

Mr. E. Littleton said, that the petition did not express the sentiments of the inhabitants of Wolverhampton.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, to call the attention of the House to a motion he intended to submit to their consideration on Monday: That his Majesty shall be authorised to issue Exchequer Bills to a certain amount, for the relief of the public distress, on security being given. This was intended for the relief of the labouring poor. That the money be allotted partly to Corporations, to enable them to employ labourers in finishing public works, and in this instance security would be required for the repayment of the money in a given time. Other parts of the money would be given to parishes and associated bodies, on securities being given on the parish rates, and also by individuals. It was not meant, however, that such money was to be employed in what might abstractedly be called distress, for the great object his Majesty's Ministers had in view, was the finding of employment for the poor, which indeed was the most rational and satisfactory way of giving relief. The sum he meant to propose would be between one and two million. He should only further add, that he was specially commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to recommend this to the immediate and warmest attention of the House.

After some observations by Messrs. Lamb, Brougham, and Ponsonby; the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated his intention of confining himself on Monday to making his statement, and to defer calling on the House for any opinion till a subsequent day.

April 28.

A petition, presented by Mr. Wilberforce, from the Academical Society in Chancery-lane (to whom a licence had been refused by two of the City Magistrates, Sir W. Domville, and Mr. Alderman J. J. Smith), drew from Mr. Bage Bathurst the following declaration:—"I am ignorant of the motives of the Magistrates on the present occasion. On the allegation of the petitioner, it appeared that the Magistrates had refused the licence, because they thought it was the intention of the Legislature to prohibit all political discussion. I must entirely disclaim any such intention on the part of the Legislature: I agree too, that the Magistrates could only exercise that sort of discretion which had been described by Lord Mansfield, namely, a sound and legal discretion. It might be within the discretion of the Magistrate to determine whether or not a meeting were held for seditious or literary purposes; but it never could be the intention of the Legislature to prohibit discussion."

The whole House resolved itself into a Committee, to consider the propriety of a grant of Exchequer Bills, for the relief of the labouring classes of society.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then proceeded to a detail of the measure. The first resolution that he proposed for the opinion of the Committee was, "That Exchequer Bills, to the amount not exceeding one million and a half, be advanced to certain Commissioners of Great Britain, to be distributed at their discretion towards the relief of the poor's rates, by the encouragement of industry, and employment of the poor in public works of utility, and fisheries; security for repayment to be taken from the poor's rates of the districts to which such monies might be advanced. Ireland was under circumstances somewhat different from those of the rest of the Empire, and he should therefore submit a second resolution for the opinion of the Committee,—"That the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland should issue the sum of 250,000*l.* Irish currency, from the consolidated fund of that country (repayable under certain securities), for the employment of the poor, in the encouragement of public works and fisheries." On every former occasion of an advance made by Government towards alleviating the distress of any community or district, the advance had been preceded by inquiring into the nature and extent of the distress prevailing, and of the relief required. Under present circumstances, unhappily, such proceedings were altogether unnecessary, and the House was but too well acquainted with the nature and extent of the distress prevailing, by the numerous petitions that were lying on the table,

table, and by the labours of the Committee of last Session and the present. On other occasions advances had been made towards the completion of great public works, which were likely to prove of public benefit; but the present proceeding was somewhat different from any that had preceded it; for the Commissioners were not only entrusted with the distribution of money they were charged with, and the completion of public works, but they were also to have under their consideration the effect which the works themselves would at this moment have on the labouring classes: their object, therefore, was of a complicated nature—the utility of the work, and the prospect of benefit to those employed. There were a variety of public works that had received the sanction of Parliament, such as harbours, canals, roads, and the like, that languished and stagnated from the want of capital for their completion; and applications were frequently made to Parliament by the promoters of such undertakings, for contributions out of the public money. Whatever aid Parliament might now afford, was to be submitted to the discretion of Commissioners wholly unconnected with Government: the sums advanced were to be placed with them, and they would receive applications from Corporations, or other Bodies concerned in public works, such as roads, canals, harbours, bridges, and the like: and it might be thought advisable that this grant should not be confined merely to undertakings that had received a Parliamentary sanction—the fisheries might also be encouraged, and afford employment to seamen who were now destitute of any means of support. At all events, much would be gained if great works of utility or ornament could be brought to a completion without loss to the public; of which the example of former grants, and the interest to be paid under a proper security, afforded a reasonable hope. In Ireland where there was not the same facility of lending money on Government paper, and where great works were commonly effected at the public expence alone, it might be deemed more advisable to place a sum in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, and avoid the difficulties that would attend a selection of Commissioners. With respect to the agricultural portions of the community, he had never thought that any assistance of this kind could avail to them. Their necessities were far greater than could be embraced by any relief of this sort, and their interests so widely extended, that it was hardly possible to conceive a case in which Parliament could afford them assistance. Indeed, he fancied that such an advance would only have the effect of increasing their poor-rates, by making them constitute a part of the wages of labour.

On those accounts, a general relief of the agricultural distress did not form a part of the present plan, which he thought not likely to have any effect in increasing the poor-rates. The amount to be granted to any district on the credit of those rates, was not to exceed half the rate of the last year, and no advance was to be made until that rate doubled the amount of the average of the three preceding years. But though he could not promise a general relief to the agricultural interests, he should have been sorry not to have laid before the House some measure which promised considerable assistance to a portion of the poorer classes, now deprived of employment. Undoubtedly the distress of those classes, and of the manufacturing districts, even from what they had heard in the Petition presented by the Hon. Gentleman opposite, claimed the most serious attention of the Legislature, and every effort that could be made for its alleviation. The distresses at Birmingham, in particular, had been mainly occasioned by the change which had terminated the operation of war. The manufacture of small arms was peculiarly affected by the sudden transition. The manufacturers had made three million stand of arms in a year. There could, therefore, be no wonder at the effects of such a loss of trade as had been occasioned. In looking into the accounts, it appeared that the official value of exported steel and iron in 1814 was 1,094,000*l*; in 1815, it was 1,027,000*l*; and in 1816, 1,074,000*l*. The exported hardware in 1816 was 700,000*l* odd, amounting to about 10 per cent. short of 1815. The real declension of trade, it would appear, was not in the regular foreign exportations, but chiefly arose from the necessary loss of the manufacture of arms. It was the opinion of many persons conversant with the affairs of Birmingham, that a temporary relief, by the advance of 30 or 40,000*l* would be productive of much benefit. He had thought it more advisable to submit a resolution couched in general terms, which might embrace all cases of real difficulty, with a view to guard against error and oversight, and to render the application of relief as extensive and beneficial as possible. The measure, however, as to efficacy, must depend considerably on details. He must add that he felt it would be presumption in him to think of proposing the measure at first, under any idea of its being perfect. He had only troubled the House with his ideas on the subject, and he trusted they would in due time meet with proper consideration and deliberation. He then moved a resolution, that it was the opinion of the Committee, that Commissioners should be enabled to issue 1,500,000*l* in Exchequer Bills, under

certain

certain limitations, for the furtherance of public works of utility, the encouragement of the fisheries, and the employment of the poor, for a time to be limited, securities being given for the advances.

Mr. *Ponsonby* thought the Right Hon. Gentleman had made a material omission in the exposition of his measure, by not particularizing the mode for the repayment of the advances. It might have escaped his memory to state more precisely the nature of the securities, and the time to be given.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that those arrangements might be matter for future consideration: but he had no difficulty in saying, that his view was, that the advances should be repayable in 1820 by instalments, to be settled by the Commissioners according to the circumstances of the cases. In advances made for the promotion of useful public works, there might probably be a farther extent of time allowed. He should propose a clause to meet such cases, giving an extension of three years more. It was his intention that the rate of the Exchequer Bills should be as it now is. As to public works, the Commissioners could not be called upon, except when they were of public utility, and when security was given by individuals. That security was most likely to be found among the proprietors of such works or undertakings.

It was objected by several Members, that there was no want of capital, but of a market for manufactured goods, and that the Right Hon. Gentleman, in proposing the measure, assumed that the distress was merely temporary.—To which Mr. *Vansittart* replied, that he thought the distress of a temporary nature, if it were not so, no measure of this kind could remedy the evil.

The resolution was then agreed to.

April 29.

Mr. *Tierney*, at the close of an introductory speech, in which there was much pleasantry, moved the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the duties of the third Secretary of State for War and Colonies, and to report their opinion whether that office was any longer necessary, and whether it might be transferred to any other department, and with what diminution of charge.

The motion was, after an uninteresting discussion, negatively, by 190 to 87.

Sir *Matthew Hall* said, after the opinion given last night by Mr. Bragge Bathurst, the House would be astonished to hear that a *Memorandum* for a Society instituted to discuss questions of natural philosophy, had been refused by the City Magistrates, on the principle that it was necessary previously to deliver a list of the names of

its members, and to give in a list of the questions to be submitted to their discussion. He had also heard that a bench of Country Magistrates had resisted the application of a Mineralogical Society, on the presumption that the investigation of such subjects led to blasphemy. (*A laugh, and cries of Hear.*)

Mr. *Alderman Atkins* said, that the Magistrates in question were guided, though mistaken, by the purest views. The words Philosophical and Political ought to be more strictly defined.

April 30.

Mr. *Manners Sutton* obtained leave to bring in a Bill, which, he said, had been drawn up under the inspection of the Bench of Bishops, to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to spiritual persons holding a farm, and enforcing the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices, and supporting and maintaining stipendiary Curates in England; also giving a Bishop the power to appoint a Curate, in a case in which the beneficed Clergyman resided, but in the Bishop's opinion did not properly perform his duty.

Lord *Luselles* brought in a Bill to render the proprietors of lead-mines rateable to the poor-rates, according to the profits derived.

May 1.

Mr. Serjeant *Onslow* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for repealing the Laws which regulate or restrain the rate of interest, commonly called the Laws against Usury.

A select Committee was appointed to inquire into the Laws relating to the administration of Justice in Wales.

May 2.

Mr. *Bennet* brought up a report from the Committee on the Police of the Metropolis; and stated, that the attention of the Committee had been particularly directed to the mode of licensing public-houses. The present Laws on that subject they found to be a mere dead letter; the recognizances, when forfeited, being never executed.

After some business of minor importance, Mr. *Bennet* complained, in the name of the Police Committee (of which he was Chairman) of a breach of privilege, arising out of certain announcements contained in a pamphlet lately written by the Rev. Thos. Thirlwall, in defence of the conduct of Mr. Merceron and the Licensing Magistrates of the Tower Division. Several passages were read by the Hon. Member, the inaccuracies contained in which went (in the opinion of the Committee) to assimilate their proceedings to those of Cromwell, the French Revolution, the Inquisition,

tion, and the Star Chamber! It appeared that the Author had been summoned before the Committee, in order to afford him an opportunity of explaining away the offensive meaning of the passages in question; but his answers were unsatisfactory, and his manner and tone correspondent with them. The Committee therefore thought it necessary to bring the matter before the House.

A conversation of some length took place, in the course of which Mr. Lockhart objected to the course pursued by the Committee in calling Mr. Thirlwall before them, to answer for what he had published.

The *Speaker*, however, did not conceive that the Committee had gone further than they were justified by the nature of the case; and the Rev. Gentleman was accordingly ordered to appear at the bar of the House on Wednesday next.

May 5.

The second reading of the London Tithes Bill was strongly opposed by Dr. Pullen and Sir W. Scott, who conceived that the decree upon the Act of Henry VIII. had made a final conclusion upon the subject of Tithes for London.

Messrs. *Butterworth, Smith, and Gordon*, strongly opposed the claim for 2s. 9d.; as it would not merely create great contentions and heart-burnings, but would more than quadruple the value of many livings. The City Members, Sir W. Curtis, Alderman *Atkins*, and Sir James Shaw, voted for the Bill.

On a division the Bill was thrown out, by 146 to 21.

Mr. Davies Gilbert, in a Committee of the whole House, moved, after some preliminary observations on the first report of the Finance Committee, for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the Chief Justiceships in Eyre. Some discussion ensued, and leave was given to bring in that and other Bills according to the resolutions. On the title of one of the Bills being read, the object of which is to grant compensation for offices abolished, a long conversation ensued, in which Mr. Brougham and Lord Milton having stated their design to oppose it, charges of inconsistency were advanced and retorted, in which those Hon. Members, Mr. Canning, and Mr. W. Smith, were interested.

May 6.

Mr. Lambton closed an introductory speech on the subject of the Embassy to Lisbon, by submitting the following resolutions, which embrace the grounds of complaint against Mr. Canning: 1. "That on the 18th of July 1814, a dispatch was sent by Lord Viscount Castlereagh to Thomas Sydenham, esq. his Majesty's Envoy at the Court of Lisbon, ac-

quainting him that it was the Prince Regent's pleasure, that during his residence at the Court of Portugal he should keep within his ordinary allowances, namely, 5,200*l.* a year, and that he had directed Mr. Casamajor to lose no time in removing the mission from the house of the Marquis de Pombal; and that he could not anticipate any public grounds for continuing the expenditure of his Majesty's servants at Lisbon, at the scale on which it had been conducted during the continuance of the war in the Peninsula.—2. That on the 26th of August 1814, under the pretence of congratulating the Prince of Brazil on his return to Europe, the Right Hon. G. Canning was appointed Ambassador to Lisbon, with a salary of 8,000*l.*, with 6000*l.* allowances, 1500*l.* outfit, and 5180*l.* plate money, making 18,880*l.*—3. That this appointment was inconsistent with the dispatch of Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Sydenham, was uncalled for by any political circumstances, and was an unwarrantable abuse of the public money.

Lord Castlereagh then followed in reply; in which, at considerable length, he contended that the Mission to Portugal was absolutely necessary, with a view to a coalition of the combined powers of Europe, in the then circumstances of the world. Upon the score of economy, he insisted that every thing had been done to attain the desired object at the least possible expence. The result of the mission had crowned with success the hopes of his Majesty's Government; and he had only to say, that the object obtained was one which mainly contributed to the happy termination of those conflicts which restored peace and harmony to the most civilized part of the globe.

Sir F. Burdett was of opinion, that the Noble Lord had completely failed in his defence of the Mission. The case that had been stated by the Hon. Gentleman near him was quite incontrovertible, as it was founded upon undeniable facts. The return of the Regent of Portugal was a mere pretence to enable the Right Hon. Gentleman to go to Portugal, which suited his convenience.

Sir J. Bessford stated, that he had been told by the Prince Regent of Portugal, in Sept. 1814, that he wished to go along with him to Europe. The same declaration had been subsequently repeated, and he had been told to wait at Rio Janeiro. He had been asked as to the time of the passage, and it had not been till the following April that he got his final answer. He should not have stopped five days had he not expected the Prince would have sailed with him.

Mr. Canning observed, that after a year of menace and three months of preparation, the sole object of the motion was, to
dis-

disqualify him from serving the publick with honour to himself or advantage to the country. That, however, would be but a small result after so much preparation. He should plead to the indictment, and trusted that the same indulgence would be granted to him that was usual in the case of the greatest criminal, not to bring forward fresh charges after the pleadings had been cleared. The charge against the Government was, that they pretended to believe what they knew to be false, and had corruptly offered an office which had been as corruptly accepted. The charges were two in number—first, that Ministers had no belief in the return of the Prince Regent to Europe; and the second, that the Mission had been one of unexampled prodigality. To both charges he should plead, though the latter was unquestionably the minor in point of criminality. If Ministers had no belief in the return of the Prince to Europe, there was a solid ground for impeachment. He had received a private letter from Lord Liverpool on the 26th of August 1814, in which it was confidently stated, that the Prince Regent of Portugal was about to return to Portugal. This at the same time was his own conviction, and he declared in the presence of God, that the expected return of that Prince to his European dominions was the contingency on which his acceptance of office could be grounded. Was it, he would ask, likely that this letter was also a contrivance? Was it probable that either of two men who had been intimately acquainted for more than 20 years, would play such a trick on the other, as this letter would amount to if it were not founded in truth? But this was afterwards confirmed by the letter of Lord Strafford. Take the whole of the matter into a Court of Justice, and what would be the inference from the facts which were stated?—But learning, and also knowing, that it was the wish of the Prince to re-visit Europe, and being convinced that it was for the interest of the Portuguese Monarchy, that it was for the good of Europe, that he should return, he did not entertain the slightest doubt that he would come home as speedily as possible. He had, it was true, heard reports of a contradictory kind. But the evidence of Lord Strafford, who believed that the Prince would return, was in his mind conclusive. — He would next come to the question of the expence of the Embassy, but he should first observe, that if it could be proved to be unnecessary, a single expence should not be expended on it. (*Hear, hear!*)—The Hon. Baronet had said, that there was no man who had not his price. He would not agree to this. There were many things which had no certain price, but which depended on their relative circumstances.

Would any man who had known the expences of Sir Charles Stewart two years before, as Ambassador to Lisbon, say that he (Mr. Canning) was anxious to have a great price, when it would appear that his expences were on so reduced a scale? He did not mention this invidiously, but he thought it necessary to say it in defence of himself. He fortunately had by him a copy of a letter which he wrote to Lord Liverpool shortly after his appointment. In this he said, “I have been looking at the account of Stewart’s expences while he was here. They are frightful! They might do very well for a person in a high political situation, but they will not do for me. For God’s sake limit me to what sum you please, but so that no responsibility attaches to me.” This was, perhaps, a proof that he sought not great price as the reward of his services. (*Hear, hear!*)—In the year between the 5th of April 1812, and the 5th of April 1813, the expences of Sir C. Stewart were in extraordinaries 26,800*l.* in addition to his salary of 5,500*l.* making together the sum of 32,300*l.*; between the 5th of April 1813, and the 5th of April 1814, they amounted in all to 31,206*l.* This would appear from the Report of the Committee on the Civil List. But this period was not the standard by which the Hon. Gentleman on the opposite side had chosen to judge of his expences. No, the short interval of six months which elapsed between the retiring of Sir C. Stewart and his appointment; this little interval between two seas of expence, was the ground on which they had thought fit to make their stand. (*Hear, hear, hear!*)—And here he could not but observe, that the Hon. Member who had moved for returns of the expences incurred on those occasions, had not acted with that candour which might have been expected. He kept back the mention of some parts of them, and only used those which were most likely to be subservient to his purpose. — (*Loud and repeated cheers.*)—For the two last years of Sir Charles Stewart’s residence in Portugal, the extraordinaries of his Mission were 28,000*l.* in each year. At the time of his appointment he determined to limit himself as much as possible by rules of economy; and to restrict his expenditure to 6000*l.* a year. The principle he adopted was the usual allowance, and a determination not to draw for extraordinaries, but to the amount of the allowed salary of 8000*l.* This salary of 8000*l.* was subject to a reduction of 16½ per cent. in England, and 12½ in Portugal, amounting to 28*l.* per cent. more than one-fourth of the whole sum. The sum of extraordinaries received by him was only equal to these reductions, and not one farthing more, so help him God.—(*Hear, hear!*)—He strictly limited himself

himself to the salary of 8000*l.* for the first quarter, drawing only 2000*l.* The last quarter's salary was returned to the treasury (*hear!*) because he did not consider himself entitled to receive it; and this return was made without any wish, without even the least hope, that it could ever possibly come to the knowledge of any person—(*hear!*)—except the individual to whom it was returned. Upon finding that the motives for his Mission no longer existed, he tendered the surrender of it. It was not immediately accepted. He could not say what it was that rendered his Noble Friend (Lord Castlereagh) reluctant to receive that tender. He was required to continue in Lisbon during the war which then unfortunately broke out, but, immediately after the battle of Waterloo, his noble friend did write to him, saying that circumstances then would admit of his being relieved from the burthen of his situation. On the 11th of August he resigned, and finding himself then without a substitute, he wrote to Lord Bathurst, pointing out a person whom he looked upon as fit to be appointed Charge d' Affaires, and that person was in consequence nominated. He was not able to find the letter to Lord Bathurst. It was the only document connected with the subject that was not before the House. Was he then pertinacious in his adherence to his situation? Did he discover in any part of this transaction the motives that were attributed to him? Did it bear the appearance of a gross and disgraceful robbery? (*Hear, hear!*) He had answered the charges against him so far as they regarded his Mission; but he would not leave unnoticed any part of the attack. It was said that his Noble Friend (Castlereagh) and himself had exhibited instances of reconciliation that were unprecedented in the annals of dispute—(*Hear, hear!* from the Opposition.) He may with truth assert, that whatever may be the opinions which were circulated ei-

ther from malice or from party, however they may have clashed in almost a solitary instance, no two neighbours had ever lived so long convenient to each other, without differing more essentially than they had done. But was that House the place in which private difference or reconciliation was to be forced into notice?—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)—The Right Hon. Gentleman closed, amidst loud and repeated cheers, one of the most eloquent and convincing speeches ever delivered in Parliament, of which our limits permit us only to give a very faint idea.

Mr. Brougham characterized the business, as the Hon. Baronet had done before him, as a profitable pecuniary party job; and he hoped the motion of his Hon. Friend would meet with the support which it deserved, and which he expected.

Lord Milton had listened with the greatest attention to the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman who had commenced the debate, to those of the Hon. Baronet, and to those of his Hon. and Learned Friend: but he candidly confessed, that from the facts which had been laid down, he had drawn his own conclusions. He could not conscientiously concur in the censure which had been passed upon the Right Hon. Gentleman by many on his side of the House. But it should not at the same time be imagined, that he was to be classed amongst those gentlemen who considered the Right Hon. Gentleman free from all blame. After the most mature deliberation which he had had time to give it, he thought that the question which had been moved, was not one which the House ought to entertain.

Mr. Tierney said, he should vote for the motion of his Hon. Friend, because he conceived the measure to be an unnecessary expenditure of the public money.

The House then divided: for the previous question, 270; against it, 96, majority, 174.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

By letters from Paris we learn, that that city has concluded a loan with Messrs. Rothschild and Co. for 32 000,000 francs, or 1,330,000*l.* sterling. The circumstance which led to such a transaction was the daily expense incurred by keeping down the price of bread to 18 sous for 4*lb.*, the cost of which has not been less than 75,000 francs, or 3,150*l.* *per diem*.

The distress in the French provinces is tremendous. Bread is no where less than seven sols (3½*d.*), in many places nine (4½*d.*); and in some ten and eleven sols a pound. The peasants live on herbs and roots; and France will be fortunate if ac-

GENT. MAG. May, 1817.

ious epidemic distempers are not the consequence of the present misery.

These accounts make mention of a lately detected conspiracy, the alleged object of which was, to assassinate Monsieur and both his sons, at a review of the Royal Guard. The plot seems to have been confined to a very few conspirators, all of whom were members of the Royal Guard, and who are now handed over to a competent tribunal, to ascertain their guilt, and award the necessary punishment.

The wife of Regnault D'Angely has been apprehended at Paris, and a man named Orille, said to be a cousin of Buonaparte

—

—some plot among the adherents of the Ex-Emperor, is implied by these arrests.

The French Government has repaid the sum of 20,000*l.* advanced to it by Great Britain last year, for granting relief to such of the suffering Clergy and Laity of France as had claims upon his Most Christian Majesty.

The *Moniteur* announces, that Louis XVIII. has ordered the standards of the ancient company of horse-grenadiers of his guard, to be deposited in the hands of the family of La Roche Jacquelin. His Majesty has given permission to that family to make these ensigns the supporters of their arms, and to unite them by the following device—"Vendée, Bourdeaux, Vendée;" as a perpetual memorial of the faithful and devoted services which the house of La Roche Jacquelin has rendered to the Crown.

Some hopes are held out, of greater facilities being about to be afforded to the commercial intercourse between this country and France.

The *Moniteur* lately contained, under the head of Calais, a long and interesting account of the shipwreck of a French vessel, *L'Orient*, of 72 tons, and seven men, at that place, during a violent storm on the 10th; on which occasion, the English officers and crew of the Royal Sovereign yacht, commanded by Commodore Owen, distinguished themselves by a degree of generous and daring enterprise which has excited the admiration of our French neighbours. The storm raged with such fury, that none of the seamen of the place would venture out to the rescue of the unfortunate crew:—abandoned by their own countrymen, it was to the noble courage of British tars, that any of them owed their preservation. A boat well-manned pushed off from the Royal Sovereign, under the command of Lieut. Chas. Moore, and, by the most extraordinary exertions, succeeded in saving two of the crew. The gallant commander of the boat narrowly escaped losing his own life in the attempt, having been thrown by an overwhelming wave into the sea, but most fortunately was picked up again by his men.

An affray lately took place at the *Liste Theatre*, when *Talma* was performing there. The audience wished to crown him with laurel; but some Vendean officers of the garrison, considering it infant more to honour *Talma* for his well-known Buonapartean principles, than his abilities as an actor, violently opposed the design, and cleared the Theatre. The officers have been since reprimanded by the Government.

The celebrated Baron Geramb, well-known in London in 1812, after a noviciate of fifteen months, made his solemn vows as a Monk of La Trappe, on April 13.

NETHERLANDS.

The *Philanthropist*, an English Journal

printed at Brussels, states, that the Government had just discovered a correspondence between Napoleon and some of his partisans in Europe. The plan was ingenious and new. Madame Bertrand had received a present of a beautiful muslin dress, magnificently embroidered, which came from a city in the South of France. The flowers and various figures which composed the embroidery were so many hieroglyphics, each having its particular signification. The indiscretion of a young man who had been the bearer of it, and who lately returned to England, caused the key of this species of cypher to fall into the hands of the English Minister.

In Holland and the Netherlands, the French designations of weights and measures have been abolished, and the names in use before the Revolution have been again introduced.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A plot has been detected among the Spanish military for gaining possession of the important fortress of Barcelona. The conspirators, relying on their supposed success in seducing some officers of the regiment of Tarragona in garrison at the abovementioned fortress, sent an emissary to one of the gates, and attempted to gain over the Commandant of the post. By his orders, however, the messenger was seized, and on him were found proclamations, in the name of General Lacy, exciting the people to insurrection. The General and 17 officers, his accomplices, were consequently put in arrest, and he has received sentence of death. A petition signed by a great number of respectable characters has been presented at Court, with a view to save the life of Gen. Lacy.

An article from Madrid states, that Spain has been inundated with caricatures and other prints, tending to bring the King and Royal Family into contempt: a censorship has therefore been established over the art of engraving, on the same terms with that which watches over the press.

An article in the Dutch papers, dated Madrid, states that a new plan of finance has been delivered by the Minister of that department, Senor Garagi to the King, which had already been discussed in the Council of State, and was expected to make a deep sensation; having for its basis, the principle, that, in future, not only the nobility of every rank, but the whole body of ecclesiastics themselves, are to be subject to all sorts of taxes and imposts.

The last letters from Lisbon state, that the King of Portugal had lately drawn on the Regency, from the Brazils, for the sum of sixty thousand pounds; which they refused to pay.—As a proof of the turn of public feeling in Portugal, we are assured that,

that, when the King was proclaimed at Lisbon, the Staff Officers alone cried "Long life the King." The populace and the army were alike unmoved; but some individuals were observed to say, "If the King will have our voices, let him come amongst us and hear them." A general alarm still prevails throughout Portugal, that the Old Kingdom is to be left defenceless at the mercy of a neighbouring Government.

In an article from Madrid, notice is at length taken of the warlike preparations which have been recently making by the Regency of Portugal. "We have troops," says the Spanish Gazetteer, "in Andalusia, in Estremadura, and in the kingdom of Leon.—The first of these would rather fight against the Portuguese than embark for the Colonies."—And he adds, "if it be true that the Court of Brazil has made a treaty with Buenos Ayres, it is impossible for their Government to pass over such an insult."

SWITZERLAND.

An article from Lausanne, of the 11th of April, draws a heart-rending picture of the miseries endured by the unfortunate inhabitants of Switzerland, through the pressure of absolute famine. The sufferings appear to be most intense among the North-eastern Cantons, where numbers have already perished; and where, to the great portion of the surviving multitude, death would be considered a release. A little pamphlet has been published by the Munster Heer, entitled, "A Project for bringing Succour to the unexampled Distresses of the Poor in the Cantons of Glarus." The benevolent author there traces the evil to an excessive population; for which sustenance cannot be found within its scanty territory. The most industrious labourer cannot, by incessant toil, earn the means of supporting nature; and if the whole soil of some districts were divided amongst the people, each family would not be possessed of sufficient to yield them potatoes for more than two months in the year. The consequences of this deplorable visitation are described with dreadful force: skeletons of men devour the most disgusting victuals, for which they contend with the unclean brutes themselves. They have no defence from heat or cold. The old, the infants, the parents, and their offspring, of various families, a prey to thirst, disease, and desperation, occupy in crowds the same chamber, and taste no food within their parched lips but a fetid and contagious atmosphere. Nor are these represented to be the only sources of affliction. There is a point in human wretchedness beyond which man too often ceases to feel himself an accountable being. Extraordinary distresses are often in the individual the

origin of great transgressions; and, when they spread themselves widely through the mass of a people, they never fail to tinge it deeply with depraved and irreligious habits. This decay of the moral principles, in sympathy with the failure of the physical powers, has added another horror to those which surround the once upright and happy Swiss. The Reverend Author of the little Work above-mentioned declares, that misery has brought in her train a total and boundless immorality, extinguishing every sentiment of virtue; that the children, for want of necessary clothing, are deprived of all religious instruction; and that Christianity, which we are so desirous to plant in distant regions, is on the point of perishing at home. The sole remedy—visionary, we are afraid—which seems to present itself to this afflicted people, is that of emigration to America. Five hundred and eighty-seven of the peasantry of Argovia have taken their passage in a single ship; finding no escape from famine but in the loss of country, health, and liberty.

ITALY.

A contagious malady, analogous to typhus fever, at present afflicts a great part of Italy, it has taken its source in crowded meetings of beggars and wretched persons, whose numbers are very great, and is attributed to lamut and the bad aliment.

GERMANY.

A strange detail is given, in an article from Vienna, of a new sect which has arisen in Upper Austria, to whom, from their founder, the name of *Pelzelians* has been given. They are assimilated, in the Vienna account, to the Spenceans in England, but with this horrible addition, that they make human sacrifices; and we are told that seven men, and a girl thirteen years of age, have been put to death by them. Eighty-seven of them, including Pelzel, a priest, their founder, have been arrested.

The *Austrian Observer*, the official paper of the Court of Vienna, has nearly filled its columns during three successive publications, with the insertion of the pamphlet some time ago published in this country by Mr. Santini, respecting the treatment of Buonaparte, and the debates on Lord Holland's motion. What is not less singular, Buonaparte is uniformly called *Emperor* and *Ex-Emperor* by the Editor of the *Austrian Observer*, when speaking in his own person.—Santini has passed through the Netherlands. He visited all the chief friends of Buonaparte at Brussels, and purposed to visit Munich, and afterwards Italy.

The Emperor of Austria has presented his grandson (young Buonaparte) with the Colonelcy of a regiment of infantry, recently become vacant.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 12.—“The unexpected arrival of the Princess of Wales, on the 9th of the month, produced a general sensation, and embarrassed great numbers. She put up at the hotel called the Empress of Austria; having found nobody at home at the hotel of Lord Stewart, where she wished to alight. Lord Stewart, the moment that he heard of the intended arrival of the Princess, set off with all his family for the country; a conduct which the Princess, as well as the Austrian publick, took in very ill part. The Minister of the kingdom of Hanover (Alexander Count Hardenberg) followed his example. The Court sent to her a Chamberlain to wait upon her; and, although she observed the strictest incognito, the Princess nevertheless paid a visit to the Empress. The Princess complained openly, at her table, in very strong terms, of Lord Stewart; and declared “that she would inform her daughter of it, and would herself never forgive him for this behaviour.”

Austria still keeps possession of Alexandria, in spite of all the remonstrances of the Sardinian Government. No less than 6,000 Austrian troops were about to be added to the garrison.

The Princess Amelia, niece of the King of Saxony, is to marry one of the Austrian Archdukes. It is also said, that the Heir Apparent to the Saxon Throne, Prince Frederick, the son of the King's brother, Maximilian, is destined for Caroline, the fourth daughter of the Emperor Francis.

In a Sitting of the Prussian Council of State on the 25th ult. on the question of freedom of trade being agitated, the prohibitory system, of which we have recently seen so many unpleasant demonstrations, was proscribed, by a majority of 20 voices against two.

A Committee is to be formed in Prussia, consisting half of Members of the Council of State, and half of Deputies from the Provinces, to consider of and prepare the new Constitution.

Holland, Germany, and other parts of the Continent, are at this time so gutted with British manufactures, that they may be purchased in any quantity, at less than the prime cost in this kingdom.

The dispute between the King of Wirtemberg and his States has terminated. A majority of the Diet have acceded to the declaration required by his Majesty, recognizing the consolidation of the old and new States, and abjuring all distinction between New and Old Wirtembergers.

SWEDEN.

According to accounts from Stockholm in the French Papers, the pretended conspiracy has resolved itself into a mere trick on the part of the person who made

the original accusation; whose falsehoods having been discovered, he is himself to be tried before the High Tribunal.

The King of Sweden has issued a Proclamation, prohibiting the importation of porter, wines, arrack, and white and plain cotton goods and muslins, except cotton goods imported directly from India in Swedish vessels. The cause assigned for this measure, which affects British commerce and manufactures almost exclusively, is the unfavourable course of exchange between Sweden and other countries. It is difficult to enumerate the various ways in which the King of Sweden injures his revenue and his subjects by this prohibition: the most marked are, that he loses the duty upon the imported article; he loses also that upon the article which would be exported in return; and he shuts the foreign markets generally to the native productions of his own country; for if the Swedes keep our goods away from their markets, they keep theirs also away from ours.

RUSSIA.

The Hamburg Papers have brought the substance of an Ukase issued at Petersburg on Easter Sunday; by which the Emperor Alexander grants peculiar privileges to Jews who become converts to Christianity. They are to form a society under the title of “The Society of Jewish Christians,” are to be established, as colonists, upon lands of the Crown; to form separate communities, and to enjoy a temporary exemption from taxes.

TURKEY.

A Letter from Constantinople, quoted in the Nuremberg Correspondent, states, that the Ottoman Porte, placed by the rebellion of many of the Pashas in a very critical situation, and menaced with an attack on the part of the King of Persia, is continuing to pursue, with great vigour, the improvement of the military position of the empire. Several corps of troops have been ordered to be formed on the European mode of accoutrement and discipline.

ASIA.

By recent accounts from India we learn, that a considerable movement pervades the Native Powers throughout the North-east and centre of the Peninsula. The tributaries and officers of the Rajah of Jypour, terrified by the advances of Ameer Khan, and still more by the imbecility of their own Rajah, resolved at one time to call in the assistance of the Company's troops—at another to choose a more capable and efficient Sovereign. The British resident at Delhi had received intelligence that the numbers of Pindarrees in the field amounted to no less than 80,000, mostly well equipped, and all well mounted. Their mode of making war is most destructive,

structive, as plunder is their only object: they separate for the purpose into bodies of from 100 to 4,000 or 5,000 horse, and ravage a territory of 50 miles or more in circumference; whence, after rendering it a perfect desert, they march elsewhere to similar devastations. It was a detachment of several thousands of these fierce marauders which traversed last year the whole of India; and, penetrating to the Bay of Bengal, laid waste the British province of Cuttack in the very neighbourhood of Calcutta. To check the progress of this terrible banditti, and to chastise their insolence, his Highness, the Nizam, had resolved to embody 5,000 cavalry, and place them under the command of British officers.

The Bombay Courier of the 4th of January contains Major Lushington's account to the Resident at Poona, of his successful pursuits of the Pirates on the 23th and 26th of December. Only one British officer was killed, Captain Parker, of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry; no officers were wounded. "Numerous Mahatta families have within these few days sought refuge in the Islands of Caranja and Anate. The principal object of the Pirates in entering the coast was, to seize a large quantity of kneco (silks) which was exported from Bombay to Coowar for the interior. In this they succeeded. It is their intention to sweep the coast as far as Sur."

The arrival of the General Hewitt in the Downs has at length put us in possession of intelligence direct from the Chinese Embassy.—Lord Amherst and his suite arrived at Canton on New Year's Day, all well, after a delightful journey of four months through the heart of the country. It appears, that the immediate cause of the dismissal of the Embassy without an audience was, the misrepresentations of the Minister Hokuang-ve; for which he was, in a few days afterwards, dismissed from all his offices; and though an interchange of civilities after this took place, the Chinese did not choose to relax from their demand of the usual degrading prostrations; a demand which Lord Amherst thought proper to resist. The presents from the British Government to the Emperor have been all returned, except the portraits of the two illustrious personages of this country, which were accepted merely as a mark of respect to the individuals whom they resembled. The homage required of the Embassy, we are informed, was more humiliating than Lord Amherst had anticipated. No interruption, however, it was hoped, was likely to take place in the commercial intercourse of the two countries, in consequence of the failure of the embassy.—A letter from

one of the Gentlemen composing the suite, contains the following particulars:—"Notwithstanding our abrupt dismissal from the Court, our journey towards Canton was not only attended with all the usual honours and marks of respect and attention shewn to foreign embassies, but was rendered personally agreeable by a greater degree of liberty than I believe was ever enjoyed in China by any foreign embassy whatsoever, even by that of Lord Macartney. The liberty of making frequent excursions into the country, and into the cities, was, perhaps, strictly speaking, a liberty rather *taken* than a liberty *given*; but not the least objection was made to it, or the least obstruction thrown in the way of it. The uncommon duration of the journey, which, from the lowness of the rivers in particular spots, extended to four months, afforded unusual opportunities for these excursions; but it would have been easy for the officers of the Government to have imposed much greater restraint, without even affording the Ambassador any very tangible ground of complaint. The old ground of Lord Macartney's journey was gone over to a great extent; but we also trod a considerable portion of new ground, or, more properly speaking, water. The chief novelty, however, was our navigation for six weeks, partly on that noble river, the Yang-tse-king, and partly across that great inland sea, the Po-yang Lake to Nag-tcha-ai; during which we had an opportunity of visiting Nan-king, and the Lu-shan, a mountain remarkable for its picturesque scenery. Captain Maxwell, of the Alceste, and a deputation of the British factory, met us at a short distance from Canton, into which port the Ambassador was conducted by a procession of boats; but the Canton Chinese were very sulky, and neither saluted the embassy, nor turned out a single soldier.—We were lodged in a temple among the Gods of the Heathen, which, however, to do the Chinese justice, has been fitted up in a very comfortable manner."

AFRICA.

A Letter, dated Algiers, 19th February, says, that the activity of the Dey has wholly repaired the damages sustained by the attack of Lord Exmouth. The fortifications are now stronger than before, and the marine, by purchases and newly-built vessels, is increasing daily. The abolition of slavery is laughed at by the Algerines; for they can go to war when and with whom they please; and to them it is a matter of indifference whether they call their captives slaves or prisoners of war.

AMERICA, &c.

We have received New York and Boston Papers to a late date. The following account

account of the tenor and result of Mr. Pinckney's negotiation at Naples had been received: — Mr. Pinckney made a peremptory demand of the restitution of several vessels seized by Murat, or a complete indemnification for them and their cargoes: with regard to the rest, he offered, on the part of his Government, to waive all claims on condition that the United States should have an establishment in some convenient part of the Neapolitan territories: he particularized Messina as the most eligible, and stated that the required establishment would comprise an hospital, a depot for Naval stores, and some telegraphic stations. The Neapolitan Government affected not to perceive the weight of the demand couched in these terms, though it was impossible to misapprehend it; and requested Mr. Pinckney to inform them whether the establishment was to be considered as an avowed Government concern, or whether it was to be on the footing of an establishment of private individuals. Mr. Pinckney, without hesitation, intimated, that it must be considered as a Government establishment. The Neapolitan Government, on receiving the explanation, rejected the demand *in toto*; intimating at the same time, that there would be no objection to the Agents of the Government of the United States keeping Naval stores in the Neapolitan dominions on the footing of ordinary mercantile depots. The negotiations with regard to the confiscated vessels terminated in a manner equally unsatisfactory to Mr. Pinckney.

On the authority of a Jamaica Paper, of March 11, it is said, that General Morillo had been defeated on his way to the Venezuela territory, and that a division of foreigners had deserted him and joined the Independent cause. Another paper, dated Kingston, March 17, states, that General Marino had taken Cumana by assault, after a loss of 400 or 500 men, and put from 700 to 1000 Spaniards to the sword, who had retreated into the fort. Commodore Taylor, commanding an Independent squadron, had been very successful, and captured three Spanish Guineamen, one with a large quantity of gold dust on board.

There is now no question of the invasion of the Spanish territory in the River Plate by the Portuguese army being without the concurrence of the King of Spain; so far from it, Ferdinand is, on the contrary, in high judgement at this attack on what he still calls his own territory.

The Inquisition has been re-established in a most solemn manner at Lima; and its first labours have been to destroy all traces of the late Spanish Constitution, as well as of all the free periodical papers, &c. published in every part of the Mo-

narchy during the administration of the Cortes.

Letters of a recent date from Barbadoes mention, that the Royalists and Buonapartists have been at open warfare in Guadaloupe. About thirty on both sides have been killed and wounded. This explosion was occasioned by a report, brought by a vessel after a short passage from France, that the tri-coloured flag was flying at Toulouse and Bourdeaux. The partizans of the Usurper in Guadaloupe, it is said, are numerous and daring.

The following is said to have been the occasion of the dismissal of the Legislative Assembly in the Bahamas. The British Parliament is known to have been induced to expect Acts from all Colonial Legislatures, tending to counteract the smuggling of slaves, by ordering that they should be registered once in every year. Instead of this, the Bahamas' Assembly brought in a Bill, directing the registry to take place only once in three years. The Attorney General was deputed by the Governor to remonstrate with the Assembly on this proceeding; but the reception which they gave this officer was such, that their intention to force the Bill upon the Governor was apparent, and he dismissed them.

Letters and papers have been received from New South Wales to the 1st of August. They give a favourable report of the improvement of that colony. Governor Macquarie had ordered a survey to be made of Van Diemen's Land; it has been completed in thirty-two days. Several excellent harbours had been discovered.

COUNTRY NEWS.

March 18. The Spinning factory of Mr. Brown, at Knott Mill, *Manchester*, was destroyed by fire in the short space of an hour. The loss is estimated at 20,000*l.* about 14,000*l.* of which is insured.

March 23. The New Church at *Weymouth* was opened. In the morning a most impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. England, archdeacon of Dorset, from Psalm xxvi. 8, and another, in the afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. Wyndham, the rector, from Levit. xxvi. 2.

April 5. The Society which existed in the University of *Cambridge*, comprising a large proportion of the Graduates and Under-graduates of the younger part of the University, who have been in the habit of meeting weekly to discuss political and literary subjects, was last week interrupted by the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Wood) and the Proctors, who commanded them to discontinue their discussions, as inconsistent with the discipline and objects of academical education.

April

April 15. The Marquis of Bath laid the first stone of the new Free Church at *Frome*; when an appropriate sermon was preached at the parish church; after which a collection was made at the doors, which amounted to nearly 150*l.* towards the building: 20,000 persons were present.

May 1. This day was laid the foundation-stone of a new Episcopal Church in the Island of *Guernsey*; an event which cannot fail to give pleasure to every friend of our Church Establishment. Of the ceremonies observed on this occasion we shall give some account in our next.

May 2. A most alarming fire broke out at *Thame*, in Oxfordshire, which, from its nature and appearance, threatened destruction to one of the principal quarters of the town; fifteen tenements, two barns, a stable, and the dwelling house of Mr. D. Moore, were, in less than an hour, completely destroyed; the thatch of the whole being on fire in nine minutes from the time the alarm was given. The fire commenced at a small heap of straw near the calves' pen of Joseph Style, which communicated with the cottages. Six other buildings were on fire in different places, by the large flakes that were flying about in every direction, but the fire of these buildings was fortunately kept under. Thus were sixteen families, consisting of 71 persons, driven from their habitations to seek an asylum with their hospitable neighbours.

May 3. The furze and heath on *Faulley Common*, near Litchfield (the game preserve of Viscount Anson) were mischievously set fire to, by some youths who were fishing in the canal adjoining, in order to warm themselves. From the intense dryness of the heath, &c. and a brisk wind, the fire rapidly communicated to the other parts of the heath, until nearly 100 acres were involved in smoke and flame; and it was with the greatest difficulty that the plantations of F. Morrisby, esq. which skirted the common, were preserved, by ploughing up a portion of the heath near them. The destruction of game is very considerable: some hundreds of hares were burnt, with their young, the mangled remains of which may be found throughout the whole covers. Numbers of wild ducks, which breed here, experienced a similar destruction, their eggs being roasted in their nests; the other game suffered in proportion. The youths implicated in the cause of this mischief were taken up; but, it appearing to the noble and humane proprietor of the preserve, that there were no malicious motives connected with the circumstance, he has generously restrained any prosecution.

May 8. This evening the city of *Oxford* was visited by a violent storm of thunder

and lightning, during which a very considerable quantity of electric matter descended into the garden of Mr. Bull, in *New-Inn-Lane*: a few seconds after the house itself was struck in three different places. The electric fluid in one quarter passed with a tremendous explosion down a stack of chimneys, displacing and shivering at the same time the coping-stones of the adjoining wall; in the other it burst open a side of the house, and passing along the bell-wires to the officers, slightly stunned a servant. Providentially no serious injury was sustained, although several of the family were seated close to the fire-places where the fluid descended.

May 12. A most destructive fire happened at *Aldbourne*, Wilts, which destroyed fifteen cottages, three barns, two malt-houses (one built at an expense of 300*l.* in the two last years), a large quantity of barley, threshed and unthreshed, a truck of oats, two waggons, a cart, a large quantity of malt and barley in the malt-house, a smith's shop, a carpenter's shop, and a weaving shop. It began near the smith's shop, about 12 o'clock at noon, and caused dreadful alarm and distress: the unfortunate persons whose houses were destroyed lost almost their all: the damage is estimated at from 3 to 4000*l.*

May 19. An inquest was held before Wm. Whateley, esq. coroner, on the body of Thos. Hodgkins, who died in consequence of a wound from a spring gun. The deceased worked for Mr. Joseph Stubbs, of *Hanstead*, near Birmingham; and it appeared that on the 6th inst. on coming to work between six and seven o'clock, he went into the garden and shrubbery in front of Mr. Stubbs's house to call up the servant girl. In a few moments afterwards the report of a gun was heard, and the poor man was found lying in the garden, the contents of the gun, which was charged with small shot, having lodged in the calf of his left leg, the smaller bone of which was broken, and the muscles much torn. The deceased knew where the spring gun was placed; but he said that he went out of his way to look after some chickens which had been hatched the day before, and that no one was to blame. He was removed to the General Hospital, where he died on the 9th inst.—Repeated depredations had been committed on Mr. Stubbs's property. The gun was not placed across or near any path, but amongst the shrubs, near to a potatoe-bury and pigeon house, which had been several times robbed, and it was pointed low to prevent material injury; notices were likewise placed on the walls. The jury retired, and returned a verdict of Accidental Death; which they accompanied with a recommendation to Mr. Stubbs to take care of the widow.

May 22. This morning a most destructive fire broke out in *Birmingham*, at Water-street Mills, situate by the side of the Birmingham Canal. In a few hours, so violent were the flames, and so extremely rapid in their extension, that this vast pile of buildings, which occupy a space of ground as large as the Haymarket in London, was entirely consumed. The value of the property is stated to be 200,000*l*.

The lowering of *Bull's Hill*, near Hertford, is now completed. The hill has been lowered about ten feet, and besides the benefit thence arising, it has been the means of employing during the winter all who were out of work in that neighbourhood.

Some labourers digging in a field at *Aspsford*, near Arundel, on the estate of Sir W. Houston, lately discovered some feet below the surface a flat stone, which proved to be the lid of a sarcophagus, in the centre of which was deposited a highly-finished sepulchral urn, containing the ashes of a burnt human body, and round it were placed twenty earthen utensils, in the shape of cups and saucets, together with two pair of Roman sandals, regularly covered with brass nails in a decayed state. This relic of antiquity likewise held three jugs and a lachymatory. Two small vessels, apparently lamps, were placed on a projecting edge at each end of the sarcophagus, and two earthen candlesticks.

Ten of the persons called *Luddites*, have been tried at the assizes for *Leicester*, upon capital charges,—eight were found guilty, and sentenced to death. One was so ill that his trial could not be proceeded in; another has received sentence of transportation under the Frame-breaking Act.

Messrs. Heathcote and Boden, of *Loughborough*, have obtained a verdict of 10,000*l*. against the Hundred of West Goscote, in which their premises, destroyed by the *Luddites*, stood, subject to reference.

Belvoir Castle is likely soon to exceed its former magnitude and splendour. The foundations of a very large tower, to be erected on the site of that part of the building destroyed by the late melancholy fire, have been begun upon.

Some ploughmen at work in a farm belonging to Mr. Taylor, of *Madeley Heath*, lately turned up two ancient urns, containing a quantity of Roman copper coins, all of which appear to be of the time of Constantine the Great. Nearly 4000 were collected, of various sizes and devices: the head of Constantine, on many of them, is very fine, as also the different emblematic figures on the reverse, and the inscriptions perfectly distinct. The urns, which appear to have been made of a kind of black earth, were so far demolished, that the parts could not be collected together.

At the late *Cornwall Assizes* the trial of Robert Sawle Donnell, of Falmouth,

surgeon, on a charge of having poisoned Mrs. Elizabeth Downing, his wife's mother, excited great interest. Very strong circumstantial evidence was produced against the prisoner; but, as the fallibility of the chemical tests employed in this case was positively asserted by the medical men who came forward in behalf of the prisoner, he was pronounced *Not Guilty*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Windsor Castle, May 4. His Majesty continues in a very tranquil state, and in good bodily health; but his Majesty's disorder is undiminished.

It is said to be the Queen's determination to have a Drawing-room as soon as her state of health will admit: but that will be the last which her Majesty intends to hold, the fatigue necessarily attendant upon such ceremonies being now too great for her constitution to bear.

Tuesday, May 6.

This morning Sir Wm. Garrow appeared in the Court of Chancery, attended by Mr. Warren, Mr. Raine, and many gentlemen of the King's bar, and delivered the writ, calling upon him to assume the dignity of Serjeant-at-law. The writ was read, and acceded to. Rings for her Majesty and the Lord Chancellor were then presented in the usual form: the legend was *Fas et Jura*. Sir William proceeded to the Court of Common Pleas, where he was invested with the coat and robes of a Judge. He then attended the Lord Chancellor, by whom he was sworn as one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

At the close of business in the Court of King's Bench, the same day, Sir Wm. Garrow, previous to taking his seat on the bench as Baron of the Exchequer, took his leave of their Lordships and of his Brethren at the Bar. He said that he had been 50 years in practice, that he came as a humble agent in that tribunal, unprotected and unprotected, and that he should ever recollect with profound respect and gratitude the condescension of the Bench towards him, and the kindness of the friends by whom he was surrounded. He took the opportunity of giving a useful admonition to his younger friends in the same pursuit, and held forth to them the advantages they would derive by perseverance and industry in their profession.

The Monument voted by Parliament to the memory of Admiral Lord Collingwood, and ordered to be erected in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, is now completed. The inscription on the monument details the various actions in which the gallant Admiral was engaged.—Another Monument, also voted by Parliament, has been erected in St. Paul's, to the memory of Maj.-gen. John Gaspard le Marchant, who fell in the glorious battle of Salamanca.

THEA.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

May 3. The Apostate; a Tragedy, by Mr. Shiel.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

May 3. The Touchstone; or, the World as it goes; a Comedy, in four Acts, by Mr. Kenny.

May 10. The House out of Windows; a Musical piece in one Act, by Mr. Kenny.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 10. William Pennel, esq. Consul for the Province of Bahia.

Harry Scott, esq. Consul at Bourdeaux.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

April 17. Marquis of Lothian, one of the Scotch Representative Peers, vice the Earl of Rothes, deceased.

April 22. Mr. Baron Richards, sworn in Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, vice Thompson, dec.

May 6. Sir William Garrow, sworn in a Puisne Baron of the Court of Exchequer, vice Sir R. Richards.

Sir S. Shepherd sworn into the office of Attorney General, the Sir W. Garrow.

May 9. Robert Gifford, esq. sworn in Solicitor General (and a King's Counsel), vice Sir S. Shepherd.

Oxford, March 24. Rev. Henry Foulkes, B. D. Principal of Jesus College.

Oxford, April 16. Rev. Thomas Darke, M. A. and Rev. William-Henry Turner, M. A. Proctors of the University, Rev. Thomas Wood Simpson, M. A.; Rev. Edward Whitehead, M. A.; Rev. William-Edward Hony, M. A. and Rev. Peter Johnson, M. A. Pro-Proctors.

Rev. C. R. Ashfield, Master of Aylesbury Grammar School.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Arthur Robinson Chanvel, to the Prebend of Pancras in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. John Mitchell, B. A. Kingsclere V. Hants.

Rev. Daniel-Race Godfrey, A. M. White Colne Perp. Curacy, Essex, vice Hume, dec.

Rev. C. Trevelyan, M. A. Archdeaconry of Taunton.

Rev. Richard-Henry Baker, B. C. L. Hanney-cum-Lyford V. Berks.

Rev. H. Cropps, Preston V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Josiah Thomas, M. A. Archdeaconry of Bath.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. Legge, a Prebend in Winchester Cathedral.

Rev. Charles Griffith, St. Michael V. Southampton.

Rev. W. Roles, M. A. Raunds, V. co. Northampton.

Rev. John-T. Parker, Newbold-on-Avon V. co. Warwick.

GENT. MAG. *May, 1817.*

Rev. Thomas Evans, Pembrey V. co. Carmarthen.

Rev. Christopher Packe, a Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. Hen. Dampier, Crawley R. Hants.

Rev. Francis Wilkinson, M. A. Boston Perpetual Curacy, vice Thorold, resigned.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 21. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Countess De La Warr, a son.

April 14. At Knightsbridge, Hon. Mrs. George Villiers, a son. — 16. At Cosham, Lady Curtis, a son. — 17. At Midhurst, Lady S'opford, a son. — At Condé, France, the wife of Col. Hugh Halkett, C. B. a dau. — 18. At Poultons, Hants, Lady Gertrude Sloane, a son. — At Ballitane, co. Kildare, the wife of Lieut.-col. Thompson, 27th foot, a son. — 19. In Grosvenor-street, the wife of Paulet St. John Midmay, esq. a son. — 20. At Haileybury, Herts, the wife of Rev. Dr. Batten, Principal of the East India College, a dau. — 22. At Clumber Park, the Duchess of Newcastle, a son. — 24. At Broke Hall, Norfolk, the Lady of Sir Philip Broke, bart a dau. — 26. At Glen Stuart, the Marchioness of Queensberry, a dau. — 28. In Cavendish-square, the lady of Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, a dau. — 29. In Seymour-place, Lady K. Halkett, a son.

Latelly, In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Lady Frances Clonmore, a dau. — In Hill-street, Hon. Mrs. Sullivan, a son. — Lady Edward O'Brien, a dau. — The wife of Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, a dau. — At Norwich, the wife of Rev. Archdeacon Bathurst, a dau. — At Dean's Court, Dorset, the lady of Rev. Sir James Haulham, bart. a dau. — At Cheltenham, Lady Anna-Maria Coffe, a son and heir. — The lady of Sir Edward Baynton Sandys, of Miserden Park, a dau. — At Caswick-house, Stamford, lady of Sir J. Trollope, a son. — At Dublin, Lady Baker, a son.

May 2. Lady Harriet Paget, a dau. — 3. In Grosvenor-place, Viscountess Milton, a son. — 7. At Green-hill, Hampstead, the wife of Hon. and Rev. Edward-John Turnour, a daughter, since dead.

MARRIAGES.

1816, Nov. 20. At Calcutta, Mr. Nepeau, son of Sir E. Nepean, bart. to Miss H. M. Becher, eldest dau. of Capt. Becher.

March 18. In Jamaica, at Twickenham-park, the residence of Francis Graham, esq. Michael-Benignus Clare, esq. M. D. Physician-general of that Island, to Margaret, eldest dau. of Col. C. D. Graham, Lieut.-governor of St. Mawe's.

April 2. James-Henry Slater, esq. of Ragall Lodge, Sussex, to Cecil, youngest dau. of Francis Saunderson, esq. of Castle Saunderson, co. Carlin.

3. Ed-

3. Edward-Lloyd Williams, esq. of Alderbrook Hall, co. Cardigan, to Dorothy, dau. of James Bell, esq. of Utoxeter.

5. Lieut.-col. Tho.-Stouton St. Clair, to Caroline, dau. of the late James Woodbridge, esq. of Richmond Green.

9. Dr. Henry Fraser, of Bath, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Henry Bishopp, of Gray's Wood, Surrey.

10. At Dublin, Capt. R. D. Spread, 15th regiment, to Hon. Emily Wingfield, youngest dau. of the late Viscount Powerscourt.

15. Dr. Spaik, of Ipswich, to Miss Perry, of Northampton-square.

17. Sir William Hoste, bart. R. N. to Lady Harriet Walpole, third dau. of the Earl of Orford.

21. Capt. Prince, of the Coldstream Guards, son of Lieut.-gen. Prince, to Anne Penelope, youngest dau. of the late Gen. Ainslie.

22. Charles Baskin, esq. R. N. to Lydia, dau. of the late J. Pereira, esq. of Jamaica, and niece of Sir. M. Lopes, bart.

24. By special licence, at the Duke of Wellington's, Col. Felton-Bathurst Hervey, to Louisa-Catherine, third dau. of R. Caton, esq. of Maryland.

At Stuttgart, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Heildburghausen, to the Princess Amelia, second dau. of Duke Louis of Wirtemberg, uncle to the King.

25. Rev. Charles Jervis, M. A. Rector of Luddenham, Kent, to Maria, second dau. of Rich. Grape, esq. of Eton, Bucks.

At Edinburgh, Charles Fraser, esq. M. P. Colonel of the Ross-shire militia, to Jane, fourth dau. of Sir John Hay, bart.

28. John Clifton, jun. esq. second son of J. Clifton, esq. of Lytham Hall, co. Lancaster, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late John Trafford, esq. of Trafford House.

29. Earl Percy, to Lady Charlotte-Florentia Clive, dau. of the Earl of Powis. John Thornhill, esq. to Henriette-Philippine, eldest dau. of Col. Beaufoy, of Bushy Heath.

30. Thomas Deacon, esq. of Wigan Hall, Watford, to Mrs. Whitfield, of Rickmersworth Park.

Lately, Richard John, only son of Chs. Tibbits, esq. of Barton Seagrave, co. Northampton, to Horatia-Charlotte, only dau. of Thomas Lockwood, esq. of Dany Graig, co. Glamorgan.

Col. Alexander Anderson, K. T. & C. B. &c. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Bigge, esq. of Brompton-row.

Rev. C. E. De Coetlogon, Rector of Godstone, Surrey, to Mrs. Wigzell, relict of the late Rev. Thomas Wigzell, Rector of Hadding and Stelling, Kent.

Lieut. W. F. Peter, R. N. to Jane-Mary-Margaret, eldest dau. of Rev. E. J. Beckwith, rector of St. Alban's, Wood-st.

Mr. William Whitley, to Miss Anne Thornton, both of Leeds.

Rev. C. Barton, D. D. Dean of Bocking, to Emma-Frances, second dau. of Rev. B. Seale, Vicar of Braintree.

W. Humfrey, jun. esq. of the Holt, near Wokingham, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of J. Ongler, esq. of Walton, Surrey.

Rev. George Crabbe, jun. to Matilda, youngest dau. of Thomas Timbrell, esq. of Trowbridge.

At Loughborough, Tho. Peach, M. D. to Sarah, only dau. of John Thorp, esq.

John Croft, esq. late of Thatcham, Berks, to Hon. Miss Taylor, of Kinsclere, Hants.

At Bath, George Wade, esq. 18th Royal Irish reg., to Miss Caroline Domville, of Santry House, co. Dublin.

At Hull, J. Conolly, esq. to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Sir John Collins, R. N.

R. William Grey, esq. of Backworth House, Northumberland, to Anne, eldest dau. of Sir Samuel-Clarke Jervoise, bart. of Isleworth Park, Hants.

William Foster, esq. of Hazlehurst, Sheffield, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of Sir W. Bagshaw, of the Oakes, Derbyshire.

At Scarborough, Rev. John Carr, M. A. to Rosetta, eldest dau. of the late J. T. H. Hopper, esq. of Whitting-castle.

In the Isle of Man, by special licence, Maj. McDougal, 85th light infantry, to Anne, dau. of Hon. Lieut.-governor Smelt. At Vienna, Gen. Macdonald, to Madame Murat.

Rev. John Paterson, of Petersburg, to Miss Greig, sister of the present Admiral Greig, in the Russian service.

At the English Ambassador's at Brussels, William Montgomery, esq. of Grey Abbey, co. Down, to Amelia, second dau. of Hon. Col. Parker.

May 1. H. T. Oakes, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-gen. Oakes, to Frances-Jane, fifth dau. of W. Douglas, esq. of Sloane-street.

William-Kerrie Amheist, esq. to Mary-Louisa, second dau. of Francis-Fortescue Turville, esq. of Bosworth Hall, co. Leic.

Mr. Donavon, to Miss Vanneck, eldest daughter, and Mr. Lovelace to the youngest daughter, of the late Lord Huntingfield.

Clement Swetenham, esq. of Somerford Hall, Cheshire, to Eleanor, only dau. of John Buchanan, esq. of Donally, Ireland.

5. Capt. Charles-Parker Ellis, of the Grenadier guards, to Juliana-Maria, dau. of the late Adm. Christopher Parker.

6. Robert Miller, esq. of Jermyn-street, St. James's, to Mrs. Pitman, widow of the late William P. esq. of Baker-street, &c.

Rev. Spencer-Rodney Drummond, Rector of Swarraton, Hants, to Caroline, only dau. of the late Montagu Montagu, esq. of Little Bookham, Surrey.

7. At Marylebone, Rev. John Pridden, Rector of St. George's Eastcheap, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Robert Pickwood, esq. of Egham, Surrey.

CHARLES

CHARLES COMBE, Esq. M.D.

Dr. Charles Combe, whose death we noticed in our last Number, p. 375, was born in London, Sept. 23, 1743. He received his education at Harrow School, under Dr. Thackeray, where he formed an acquaintance with several characters who have since distinguished themselves in the literary world. Among these was the late Sir William Jones, with whom Dr. C. continued to live on terms of the greatest intimacy and friendship. Dr. C. was, perhaps, better acquainted than any of his contemporaries, with the early history of Sir William Jones's life, namely, with that portion of it which was spent in England, before Sir William received his appointment as Chief Justice of Bengal. After leaving Harrow, Dr. C. entered upon the

with great zeal and industry under the instruction and superintendence of his father, Mr. John Combe, who had carried on the business of an Apothecary for many years, in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury. Upon the death of his father, which happened in the year 1768, Dr. C. succeeded to the business. At an early period of life, Dr. C. had shown a partiality for the investigation of Classical Antiquities, and he now began to devote a considerable portion of his leisure hours to the study of ancient medals. This pursuit introduced him to the particular notice of Dr. William Hunter, the celebrated anatomist, whose friendship and regard he continued to enjoy till the time of Dr. Hunter's death, which happened March 20, 1783. The noble collection of ancient and modern coins which formed the most valuable part of Dr. Hunter's Museum (we speak of pecuniary value only) was entirely formed by the taste and judgment of Dr. C. So large a collection of medals had never, perhaps, been made at the expense of any private individual; and it may be questioned whether the collection of Greek Kings was not equal, at the time of Dr. Hunter's death, to that of any public collection in Europe. The first medallic work which Dr. Combe published, was an Index to the large brass coins of the twelve Cæsars, as they are vulgarly called. This work was originally intended to include, as the title of it implies, the coins of all the Roman Emperors from Julius to Postumus, but it extends only to the reign of Domitian. It was dedicated to the Marquis of Rockingham, and was published in the year 1773, with the following title: "*Index Nummorum omnium Imperatorum, Augustarum et Cæsarum, à Julio Cæsare usque ad Postumum, qui tam in Româ et Colonis, quam in Græciâ, Ægypto, et aliis locis, ex ære magni moduli signabantur, Lond. 1773,*" 4to. The next

medallic work which appeared from the pen of Dr. C. was a description of the coins of Greek Cities in Dr. Hunter's cabinet, which was published with the following title, in the year 1782: "*Nummorum Veterum Populorum et Urbium, qui in Museo Gulielmi Hunter asservantur, Descriptio Figuris illustrata. Lond. 1782,*" 4to. This last mentioned volume, which contains no less than 65 plates of imprinted coins, served to confirm the celebrity which Dr. C. had acquired as a Medallist, and to place his name very high in the list of those who had prosecuted the study of medals as a Science. Notwithstanding the present highly improved state of our knowledge on the subject of Greek Coins, Dr. Combe's Catalogue of the Hunterian Medals still continues to be regarded as a work of eminent utility, and of the highest authority. It may not be amiss to record here the opinion given in favour of this work by a learned Foreigner, who was in every respect qualified to appreciate its merits. Eckhel, the Keeper of the Imperial Cabinet of Medals at Vienna, thus speaks of it: "*Illustre hoc opus continet partem thesauri numismatici quem Hunterus artis anatomice ævo suo facile princeps coemptis ingenti sumptu plurimis musæis, quæ in progrium recensentur, ad prodigium auxit. Nummorum catalogus a Combio erudite, nitide, et accurate contextus est, subjectis ad eadem rariorum aut anecdotorum copiosis tabulis iunctis. Ut thesauri hujus incredibiles copias et præstantiam non possumus satis admirari, ita dolemus, una cum Huntero exspirasse quoque spem nobis in eodem progrium ostentatam, fore ut, quo coemptum est, more lucem etiam videant classes alie, videlicet numi peregrina lingua inscripti, numi regum, numi imperatorum in colonis et Græcis urbibus cæsi, numi Romanorum inediti, numi Saxonici et Anglici. Sed hæc cuncta nostra vota pridem abstulere venti, pus tantum desiderium nobis relicta.*" Doct. Num. Vet. p. clxx. It was the intention of Dr. C. as is accurately stated in the extract just given, to have published descriptions of the whole of Dr. Hunter's cabinet of coins, upon a similar plan; but the death of Dr. Hunter, which happened soon after the publication of the Greek medals, prevented even the commencement of this laborious undertaking. Dr. Hunter appointed Dr. David Pitcairn, Dr. George Fordyce, and Dr. Charles Combe, his executors, to whom, conjointly with his nephew, Dr. Baillie, he left the use and enjoyment of his Museum for the term of 30 years, after which period he bequeathed it to the University of Glasgow, where it is now deposited. After Dr. Hunter's death, the attention of Dr. C.

was directed to other pursuits than those of coins, and indeed the study of medals was never afterwards resumed by him.

Dr. C. was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, January 10, 1771; and a Fellow of the Royal Society, Jan. 11, 1776. In the year 1783, soon after the death of Dr. Hunter, Dr. C. received a diploma from the University of Glasgow; and he was admitted a Licentiate in Midwifery by the College of Physicians of London. He was nominated a Governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, June 30, 1784. In 1789, he was elected one of the Physicians in Ordinary to the British Lying-in-Hospital, in Brownlow-street; and in 1810, Physician Extraordinary to the same Charity.

In 1788, Dr. C. undertook, in conjunction with the Rev. Henry Homer, M. A. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to publish a Variorum edition of Horace, a work which was much wanted. The plan which they proposed to follow in this edition was, to take the text of Gesner as the basis of their own, to give the best selection of notes from the different commentators, to add the index of Tricter, with considerable improvements, and to print the various readings of the first edition, and also of seven manuscripts in the library of the British Museum. Mr. Homer, to the infinite regret of his coadjutor and friend, died before the conclusion of the first volume, when the work had advanced no farther than to the middle of the fourth book of Odes. The remainder of the first volume, and the whole of the second, were prepared for, and conducted through, the press solely by Dr. Combe. This work was finished in the year 1795, and was published in the same year with the following title: "*Q. Horatii Flacci Opera, cum variis lectionibus, notis variorum, et indice completissimo. Lond.*" 1792-3. 2 vols. 4to. To the first volume was prefixed a dedication to the venerable Earl of Mansfield; and in the preface Dr. C. paid a warm and affectionate tribute to the talents and virtues of his deceased friend, the Rev. Henry Homer, by whose death he had been deprived of much valuable assistance during the subsequent progress of the work. The publication of these volumes was followed by a Review of them in the *British Critick*, written by an eminent scholar, in a style of peculiar animosity. It is very well known that a controversy ensued between Dr. C. and the Reviewer; but, as it is far from our intention on this occasion to revive the memory of dissensions in which the parties ought never to have been engaged, standing to each other in the relation of old friends and schoolfellows, we shall purposely abstain from entering any farther upon the subject.

In 1769, Dr. C. married Arthey, the only daughter of Henry Taylor, *esq.* She died Dec. 28, 1799. By this marriage he had four children, only two of whom have survived him. Dr. C. died, after a short illness, at his house in Vernon Place, March 18, 1817, in his 74th year.

THE REV. WILLIAM HANBURY, B. A. *March* ... Died, the Rev. William Hanbury, B. A. Rector of Church Langton, in Leicestershire; to which he was inducted in 1792, on his own presentation as Patron and Impropriator. He was also an active Magistrate for Gairtre Hundred.

His father, the Rev. William Hanbury, who also was Rector of Church Langton, was the celebrated Planter, of whom it was justly said, that, "amidst the numerous plans, proposals, and schemes offered to the publick, for relieving distress, encouraging merit, promoting virtue, exciting industry, and propagating Religion, none has appeared in the present age more extensive, benevolent, and disinterested, than the charities projected, and in some degree established, by the late Rev. Mr. Hanbury; which justly entitled him to the thanks, esteem, and patronage of his contemporaries, and have ensured him the veneration of posterity. These charities, as the public-spirited founder informs us, owed their origin to his natural genius and inclination for planting and gardening; and the intentions of this benevolent Divine were so perfectly pure, that one would have imagined the breath of calumny itself could not have vented the slightest censure on the projector." He met, however, with many difficulties; as may be seen in the very ample and satisfactory account of his project in the *History of Leicestershire*, vol. II. p. 685.

Mr. Hanbury, persevering in his pursuits, produced in 1773 a most capital work, in two large folio volumes, under the title of "*A complete Body of Planting and Gardening; containing the Natural History, Culture, and Management of deciduous and evergreen Forest Trees, with practical directions for raising and improving woods, nurseries, seminaries, and plantations; and the method of propagating and improving the various kinds of deciduous and evergreen shrubs and trees, proper for ornament and shade. Also instructions for laying out and disposing of pleasure and flower-gardens; including the culture of prize-flowers, perennials, annuals, biennials, &c.; likewise plain and familiar rules for the management of the kitchen-garden; comprehending the newest and best methods of raising all its different productions: to which is added, the manner of planting and cultivating fruit-gardens and orchards. The whole forming a complete history of timber-*"

ber-trees, whether raised in forests, plantations, or nurseries; as well as a general system of the present practice of flower, fruit, and kitchen-gardens. By the Rev. William Hanbury, A.M. Rector of Church Langton, in Leicestershire." "This," says the Historian of the County, "was published for the benefit of the fund (hereafter mentioned); and perhaps a more appropriate compliment cannot be paid to it than the following, with which I was lately honoured in a letter from the Earl Ferrers, who speaks from long experience: "Mr. Hanbury's publication has been much criticized by many: but I can say, from having followed his directions in planting, that the criticism was very unjust."

"With a firmness of mind equal to the benevolence of his heart," adds Mr. Gough, the modern Camden, "Mr. Hanbury seemed in the course of about 20 years, to have brought to the utmost degree of maturity and stability human affairs are capable of, this singular undertaking, of raising from a plantation of all the various trees, plants, &c. the world produces, a yearly fund of near 10,000*l.* sufficient to relieve the distressed, instruct the ignorant, assist the curious, adorn the parish, and benefit this and the neighbouring county of Rutland, as long as integrity and public spirit subsist in Britain, or dare to defy singularity and censure. This generous design claims a place here on a double account. We Antiquaries have great obligations to this liberal founder, who has appropriated a part of this fund to the compiling and publishing a History of every County of England, by a Professor appointed on purpose."

Mr. Hanbury died Feb. 28, 1778, in his 53d year, and his remains are deposited in a mausoleum built by himself; the inside of which, by his own direction, is of the best stucco, and a bright yellow. The coffin is covered with black velvet, and ornamented with silver furniture; which are to be repaired as often as they become tarnished. On a compartment opposite the door is placed the bust of the founder, and under it these words "I will not suffer mine eyes to sleep, nor the temples of my head to take rest, until I have found out a place for the temple of the Lord." Psalm cxxxii. 45. On the other side, over the door, is written, "Thou, O Lord, hast heard my desires, and hast given an heritage unto those who fear thy name." Psalm lxi. 5. These compartments are black, and the letters are gold. The inside of the mausoleum is to be kept perfectly clean, and the door set open every morning, excepting in hazy, misty, or rainy weather, in summer by five in the morning till seven in the evening; decreasing in proportion till the winter quarter, when from ten till

three in the afternoon may be found sufficient airing. And a cell is to be built for a woman of irreproachable character, who is to be allowed 2*s.* 6*d.* a week to keep it in proper order. The trustees of the Hanbury charity are enjoined to the due observance of the above regulations."

BENJAMIN TRAVERS, ESQ.

April 27, Died, Benjamin Travers, esq. aged 65. Few characters have been more strongly marked than that of the man whose departure from this world is here noticed. Ardour of mind combined with warmth of feeling, independence of thought which disdained to yield to authority, decision in forming resolutions, followed by equal promptitude in action, were its most prominent and conspicuous features; and these must have forced themselves on the observation of all who knew him. But it possessed other qualities which, as is the case with most men, could be remarked only by his intimates and friends. Among these, one of the most striking was an insatiable thirst after knowledge, which the labours and anxieties of a busy commercial life were unable to extinguish, and which he indulged for a few years before his decease with an eagerness and interest by no means common at the period to which he had advanced. Through life he lamented that his early years had not been spent in circumstances more favourable to mental improvement; and, had his mind been nurtured in a soil in which its powers could have been fully expanded, his love of letters would probably have led to attainments which might have proved a fertile source of benefit to others, as well as of satisfaction to himself. Being destined for business, he engaged in its concerns with that constitutional ardour which went with him into all he did, as though he had been moving in the very sphere for which his nature was formed. But a sanguine mind, which saw no obstacle to the completion of its wishes, and which viewed that as *certain* which to minds of a cooler temperament would at least have appeared but *probable*, a hastiness of determination in cases that required slow and mature deliberation, and a precipitancy in executing what had once been determined upon, at length plunged him into difficulties, and finally brought on a train of misfortunes, such as will not unusually overtake men whose mental constitution is characterized by the qualities for which he was so remarkably distinguished. This reverse of fortune, however, he bore with firmness and fortitude, though at the same time touched with deep concern for those who had unhappily suffered with him. His character indeed had in it no small portion of sym-

sympathetic and benevolent feeling, which rendered him a pattern of conjugal and parental affection, and which, united with his natural ardour and enthusiasm, formed him to be the sincere and zealous friend. Of the justice of this remark there are living witnesses, who attribute the origin of their worldly prosperity and comfort to his unsolicited and disinterested exertions. Among the subjects which engaged his inquisitive mind, Religion always occupied a primary place; and on this subject he strictly and truly thought for himself, and his reflections led him to entertain the most reverential, and at the same time the most encouraging views of the Divine Being, which were highly consolatory to him in the time of affliction, and on which he reposed with a cheerful and steady confidence for this life; and for the next.—Mr. Travers was formerly an eminent Sugar-baker in Queen-street, Cheapside, and in 1806 a candidate to represent the City of London in Parliament.

A. C. MURPHY, Esq.

May 4. Died, in Lambeth-road, ARTHUR CHARTERS MURPHY, Esq. This respected gentleman was a native of Ireland, but resided in England the greatest part of his life. He had long received the patronage of her Majesty, and for a number of years wrote her Birth-day Ode, which lost nothing by comparison with those on the same occasion for the King by the Poet Laureat. The Queen took Mr. Murphy's only daughter under her patronage in a seminary of her endowment for a limited number of young ladies of good family, whose parents had not been so fortunate as they merited. This seminary was under the direction of the celebrated Mrs. Pausey, in Great Newport-street, London, and in the summer months at Silsoe in Bedfordshire. The writer of this tribute to the memory of the man whose friendship he enjoyed for more than thirty years, had once the grateful satisfaction of seeing the young ladies' performance, just after the Queen and Princesses had inspected them, in Great Newport-street. The pupils were dressed exactly alike; and a more lovely group, or more interesting exhibition, was never seen. Their needlework was the furniture for a magnificent bed, now in the Queen's Palace. Thus Mrs. Murphy became an accomplished woman; but here the Royal patronage ended, though her father in vain long hoped to see his daughter placed, for life, in the establishment of one of the Princesses. However, he himself was appointed (for services that might have led him to expect some employ more adequate) Provost Marshal of Senagambia at the time the unfortunate Governor Wall was Go-

vernor of that Fort. Mr. Murphy, having then a large family, was allowed to appoint a deputy, and thus avoided being a witness to the enormities committed by his governor. It will be remembered that Wall was executed before Newgate for the murder of Benjamin Armstrong, a soldier under his command, twenty years after the commission of the crime. When Senagambia was restored to the French, Mr. Murphy, together with all the other officers of that government, lost his appointment. After several years' application to the then Ministers of the Crown for employment equivalent to that of Provost Marshal, he was appointed Receiver of certain taxes in the counties of York and Lincoln, an office of great fatigue and inadequate compensation. His daughter, assisted by her mother, who died a few years ago, retired from London to Doncaster in Yorkshire, and there kept a respectable seminary for the education of young ladies; and none were more capable of conducting such an establishment. The great fatigue of office affected Mr. Murphy's health; and, fortune still unfavourable, he lately returned to London; and, more through grief and disappointment, than numbered years, he expired in his daughter's arms.—Mr. Murphy was a man of superior talents, but never found an opportunity of exercising them to any advantage to himself. Early in life he entered himself as a Student of Law in the Temple, but, though well qualified, did not offer himself to the Bar. He was a respectable poet, wrote several fugitive pieces, and some volumes; but the serious risk of publication disgusted him many years since, and thus, as in numberless similar cases, cramped the rising genius. Mr. Murphy lost two amiable sons, both promising young men,—one of them a Lieutenant of Marines,—the other a Midshipman in the Navy. A third, and youngest, only remains, now a Major in the Army, who served in the Duke of Wellington's campaign in Spain, with a credit that ensured his promotion at an early time of life.

MRS. JANETTA NORWEB.

Died lately, in the Almshouse at Brigg, Mrs. Janetta Norweb, a woman who had experienced the extreme vicissitudes of fortune, having formerly been present at Court, in the early part of his present Majesty's reign.

[We were favoured, some time ago, with the following interesting particulars of this old lady, drawn up with the benevolent view of interesting the public in her behalf, by an anonymous Correspondent, with whose wishes we regret that we were then unable to comply.]

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1816.

Accident some time ago introduced to me, at the Angel Inn, in Brigg, in the North of Lincolnshire, an unfortunate widow, upwards of 70 years of age, and a pauper in the Poor House at Brigg, where she has been a resident for some years. Her general deportment is so much above that of the usual inmates of a parish workhouse, that I was not surprized to learn she had endeared herself to her companions in the poor-house, nor that she was an occasional visitor with many of the respectable families in Brigg, whose kindness and attention to her she most frankly and feelingly acknowledges.— This intercourse leading to a narration of her misfortunes through life, produced such an interesting disclosure of circumstances, that the old lady was advised and prevailed on by some of her zealous friends to write an account of her life; and, under a very laudable impression that it would be doing the old lady an essential service, a subscription was entered into for defraying the expence of publishing her adventures, and such was its success, that had the business been properly managed, it would, no doubt, have been of very considerable advantage to her, but in the sequel I am afraid it has only produced disappointment and chagrin.— With the assistance of some of her friends, however, her book was not only written, but published, and entitled “*The Memoirs of Janetta, a Tale alas too true*,” containing about 260 pages; and, although partaking of the garrulity of old age, and confused and contradictory in the chronological arrangement of its contents, it is, nevertheless, from the supposition of its being principally founded on facts, a volume that produces considerable interest.— Mrs. Norweb, for that is the old lady’s name, begins by stating that her maiden name was Scott; that her father, John Scott, esq. was a wealthy merchant resident in the Island of Madeira, where she was born; that, her mother having died in childhood of her, she was, after a year old, sent to England, under the protection of the unfortunate Admiral Byng, who placed her with a Mrs. Stukeley and a Lady Masters, two widow ladies, whom she describes as sisters to the Admiral, then living in Grosvenor-square. At five years old she was sent to a Mrs. Tomlinson’s school, a few miles from London, along with Lady Caroline, one of Lord Bute’s daughters. The intimacy which appears to have subsisted between Lord Bute’s and the Byng Family introduced our Author to a long list of the most honourable acquaintance; and the first few years of her life passed away in the most splendid society; and in the bosom of Lord Bute’s family, as well as that of the Byngs, she appears to have

felt herself at all times an unobtrusive happy inmate. In several parts of her narrative she speaks most feelingly of the motherly attention of the amiable Mrs. Stukeley and Lady Masters towards her, as well as of the kindness of the Bute family; and, as it may naturally be imagined, she mentions many who are now mingled with the dust, as my Lord Bute, Lord Minto, Lord Eglington, Sir George Pococke, Admiral Boscawen, Sir James Lowther, Dr. Blair, tutor to the then Duke of York, and his brother Capt. Blair, between whom and our heroine there appears to have been that sort of attachment which (had not the indiscreet zeal of her friends and her own imprudences intervened) would probably have united her to his family. She also mentions Captain Somerset, who, being also brought up by Mrs. Stukeley, was to herself like a brother. Amongst her associations, she acknowledges the kindness of her uncle Walter Scott, and his lady, who was the widow of a Captain Sutherland; as also her uncle and aunt Robert Scott; and speaks also of her cousin James Dewar, of the East India service, the same, I presume, who died about a year or two ago at his residence in Walworth.— Having been from an infant brought up at a distance from her father, he appears not to have possessed that natural affection for her which all good fathers have for their children; and in consequence of his coming finally to settle in England with a step-mother, our Author experienced a reverse in her situation, which led to sad and unhappy circumstances. A trifling occurrence at a masquerade, which is well related in her Book, is made the foundation of an unjust accusation against her, for being too intimate with the late Duke of York; and her refusing to marry one whom she disliked, added to the indiscretion of some of her friends in introducing her splendidly at Court, in opposition to her mother-in-law, fanned the flame of her mother’s jealousy to such a height, that her father was persuaded to send our Author into banishment at a distance from all her town acquaintance; and in consequence she was stationed with a family of the name of Johnson at a farm in the neighbourhood of Richmond in Yorkshire, where she became acquainted with her husband Norweb, who, being a relation, often visited at the farm-house. Under the persuasion that she was deserted by all her old friends, she was induced to take a trip to Gretna Green, where she married Norweb; an event that not only put the seal upon her former hopes, and finally closed her acquaintance with her former friends and relations, but also was the occasion of Norweb’s being disinherited by his family. It appears that Norweb had served his time with a watch-

watchmaker; he therefore fixed himself in that line at Wetherby in Yorkshire; but she not being used to domestic economy, and he more fond of shooting than minding his business, their affairs soon became deranged, and they were obliged to remove, when, after living at Selby and other places, they fixed their residence at Brigg, where they resided several years; but again failing in business, they left Brigg for Louth, from which place they were finally removed back to Brigg as paupers, where Norweb soon after died. Since the publication of her Book, I am told that Mrs. Norweb has been thrown into considerable distress, by a too scrutinizing inquiry into her acquaintance with a noble family, and particularly by inquiring of the late Lady Caroline, who not recollecting *Pam Janetta*, a slur is therefore thrown upon the veracity of her statement altogether. Now, Mr. Urban, I may be mistaken, but, having been favoured with a perusal of her Book, I must confess myself greatly interested in her behalf; and although her narrative may contain a portion of the fictitious, yet am I very unwilling to conclude that on that account the general tenor of her history should be altogether scouted as an imposition. It is well known, though not perhaps in the neighbourhood of the town of Brigg, that the house of Scott and Co. still exists as one of the principal houses in Madeira, but I do not know any person of the name of Scott amongst the present partners in the firm; and although Mrs. Norweb's Book is full of anachronisms, yet there are so many particular circumstances so undisguisingly stated, that in my opinion they carry along with them a sort of conviction of their being founded on facts. Certain it is, however, that Mrs. Norweb is an inmate of the poor-house, and that, from her manner, conversation, and conduct, she has obtained the good will of the many respectable families of the place, whose kindness and attention to her most happily contribute to alleviate the distresses of her present situation.

Yours, &c.

A TRAVELLER.

DEATHS.

1816, **A**T Prince of Wales's Island, Oct. 27. aged 63, Hon. William Petre, Governor under the East India Company for 51 years in many high and distinguished employments.

Nov. 9. At Dinapore, aged 21, Ensign John Dickins, 24th foot, eldest son of Mr. John Dickins, of Jamaica Wharf, London.

Dec. 12. At a very advanced age, Col. John Hamilton, formerly Consul to the State of Virginia.

1817, Jan. 30. In the Island of Zante (from the effects of poison inadvertently

taken as a medicine), aged 18, Margaret-Emma, eldest daughter of J. Thomas, esq. surgeon to the forces.

Feb. 18. At Odessa, John Cattley, esq. one of the principal merchants of that place, and only son of the late Stephen Cattley, esq. of Kippax, Yorkshire.

Feb. 28. At Halifax, aged 40, Esther, wife of Dr. Rowlands, surgeon of the Naval Hospital.

March 28. At Foulshields, Scotland, aged 74, Elseph Hislop, spouse of the late Mungo Park, and mother of Mungo Park the traveller.

April 1. In Cold Harbour, Gosport, aged 80, Mr. Robbins, formerly a baker of that town, but who retired many years since with a competency. He was a very eccentric character, and possessed the utmost confidence in the beneficial effects of quicksilver in almost all cases of indisposition, from whatever cause arising; of which article he is known to have taken, medicinally, not less than one hundred weight and a half in the last few years.

April 2. In his 42d year, Hon. Thomas Clifford, youngest son of the late Lord Clifford.

April 3. At Howden, in her 39th year, the wife of Mr. Coates, banker, at that place. Sensible of her situation, she beheld the approach of death with perfect calmness and resignation; affording in her last moments an affecting instance of fortitude under the most severe sufferings, and an instructive example of meek submission to the Divine decrees.

April 5. In her 61st year, Mrs. Mortlock, relict of John Mortlock, esq. of Cambridge, banker, whom she survived only eleven months. (See our last Volume, Part I. p. 477.)

April 6. Robert Nightingale, esq. of Otterburn Hall, near Skipton.

In his 20th year, Francis Singleton, third son of J. Bridge, esq. of Blackenhams Cottage, near Ipswich, student of St. John's College, Cambridge.

April 9. At Scarborough, Lady Brooke, relict of Sir Arthur Brooke, bart. M. P. and aunt to the late Maj.-gen. Foord Bowes. She sustained a long and severe illness, with a fortitude that no pain could subdue; and died, as she had lived through a long life, with the respect and regard of all who knew her.

Mary, second daughter of Rev. Dr. Clutton.

April 10. Aged 22, Charlotte-Anne, wife of Rev. Charles Golding, rector of Crilston near Wakefield, and second daughter of the late Richard Palmer, esq. of Holme Park, Berks.

At Caercady, co Glamorgan, in his 23d year, John Jenkin Jones, esq. captain in the Royal Glamorgan militia, and late of the 20th dragoons; a gentleman highly beloved

beloved and respected for his estimable qualities.

April 12. In consequence of a fall from a horse, Mr. Frederick Teal, second son of the late Jonathan Teal, esq. of Leeds.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 68, Meade Switt, esq. late of Lynn, Westmeath.

April 13. At his brother's house in New Broad-street, Samuel Champion, esq.

Aged 63, Anne, wife of Gilfrid-Lawson Reed, of Champion Hill, Camberwell.

At Wimborne, Dorset, George Montague Seares, esq. M. D. late deputy purveyor to the forces.

Rebecca, wife of Christian Tawke, esq. of Whitehall, Chigwell.

Aged 29, Mr. Robert Hall, wholesale hosier, Bristol, nephew to Rev. Robert Hall, of Leicester, and grandson to Rev. Robert Hall, of Ainsby, in the same county. Returning from Jersey and Guernsey, he was put into a damp bed at Salisbury, which, increasing previous indisposition, occasioned his death.

At Ecton, Northamptonshire, Maria, wife of Rev. Thomas Whalley.

April 14. In Stafford-row, Mary, widow of Charles Bedford, esq.

At Exmouth, Caroline, wife of Timothy Rhodes, esq. of Leeds, and second daughter of the late John Whitacre, esq. of Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.

April 14. At Fort Anne, near Douglas, Isle of Man, Thomas, only son of L.V.W. Richards, esq. of Rathaspeck, Wexford.

In consequence of a mortification, occasioned by cutting a soft corn on his toe, Mr. John Berry, solicitor, formerly of Grimsby.

April 15. At the house of Mrs. James Esdaile, Newington-green, having completed her 90th year, Mrs. Nuttall, relict of the late Thomas N. esq. of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

Aged 27, Mr. Edward-Thomas Peakes, solicitor, Salisbury-square.

Catherine, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Church, of Gloucester-place, Portman-sq.

In his 86th year, Rev. Dr. Alcock, vicar-general of Raphoe, Ireland, and vicar of Murvagh, the largest and most populous parish in that diocese.

At Exeter, Wm. Stacpoole, esq. of Instowe House; a gentleman formerly much distinguished in the gayer circles, but who lately had led a retired life in the country:—he was the brother of the late gallant Capt. Stacpoole, who commanded the *Statira* frigate, and challenged Commodore Decatur to come out of port and meet him for a trial of naval skill and heroism.

April 16. In Cumberland-street, Marylebone, in his 64th year, John Howe, esq.

In his 82d year, Rev. Joseph Good, of Charmouth, Dorset.

GENT. MAG. May, 1817.

In her 64th year, Grace-Mary, wife of J. Devereux, esq. Elliot-place, near Gosport.

Of a typhus fever, in his 21st year, Sir Thomas Palmer, bart. of Carlton, co. Northampton, surviving his grandfather, the late Sir John Palmer, only two months. (See p. 188.)

At Southampton, Charles-Champion Mackett, esq. of Clayfield Lodge, Hants.

At Buckland, near Gosport, aged 105, Charles F. Gordon, esq. late surgeon of the Royal Hospital, Haslar.

At Gantham, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Twigg, formerly an alderman of Gantham.

At Wrotham, aged 46, Anthony Blackmoor, esq. who had lately returned from the East Indies, after residing there upwards of 20 years.

April 17. At Putney, in her 74th year, Jane, wife of Mr. Henry Wood.

At Buckstone House, near Cheltenham, aged 64, Admiral Aplin.

In Lians-place, aged 27, Capt. R. T. Smith, late master attendant at Java.

Abraham Beharrel, esq. late merchant of Wisbech.

At Barnet, after a life of the most exemplary goodness, Mrs. Elizabeth Addington, relict of the late Joseph Addington, esq. of the same place, and of Goldington, co. Bedford.

At Sidmouth, aged 27, Edward-Barron Herron, eldest son of Mr. Richard Herron, of Surrey-place, Kent-road.

At Liff (Angus) in Scotland, Rev. Dr. Thomas Constable. Endowed with eminent talents and uncommon abilities, of a benevolent and humane disposition and clear judgment, his memory will be long revered in public and private society where Virtue dwells. The poor man's friend—a high eulogy. He lived and died an honest man, of rigid integrity, honour, and worth—a certain promise of a happy futurity.

April 19. Catherine, widow of the late William Ward, esq. and last surviving daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Chandler.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Sarah Strutt, of Sloane-street, sister to the late J. Strutt, esq. of Teling-place, Essex, and aunt to Col. Strutt, M. P. for Maldon.

At West Hall, Mortlake, in his 65th year, Major Thomas Harriott, late of the East India Company's service at Bengal.

In South-street, Grosvenor-square, W. Marsh, esq.

April 20. The wife of A. Tegart, esq. of Pall Mall.

In Queen Anne-street, in his 45th year, Col. Mitchell, 51st foot. This gallant officer served several campaigns in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington; and lastly at the memorable battle of Waterloo, where he commanded a brigade of infantry.

At

At Hayes, Middlesex, aged three years, Sir Thomas Lighton, bart. He is succeeded in the title, &c. by his uncle, Rev. John Lighton, rector of Donoughmore, Ireland.

At Margate, aged 75, Frances, wife of G. Slater, esq.

In the House of Correction, Durham, where he had been kept nearly 46 years, a man who usually went by the name of *Dickey*, but whose real name could never be ascertained, though it is supposed to have been Richard Williams. This person, who appeared to be a lunatic, was first discovered in 1771, in a state of complete nudity, in an outbuilding in a field near Newton Hall, then the residence of the late Thomas Liddell, esq. who allowed 1s. a week towards his maintenance, which was continued by his two successors, and which, with the allowance from the County, and the kind attention of the late and present Governor of the House, has been the means of rendering his life tolerably comfortable. He never was able to give any account of himself, nor could discovery ever be made whence he came, or to whom he belonged, although from his dialect he seemed to have been a native of one of the Southern counties of England. It is conjectured that he had been confined in some receptacle, from whence he had escaped. He was perfectly harmless, and appeared to have had a good education, from his being able to repeat the Service of the Church, particularly the Morning Service, which he frequently did with great accuracy. He was supposed to be between 75 and 80 years of age, and, by the direction of the Governor, his remains were decently interred in the church-yard of St. Nicholas.

At Darlington, James Wilson, esq. steward to Sir R. J. Eden, bart. Windleston Hall, Durham.

Margaret, wife of R. Chippindale, esq. of Skipton, banker.

At Madrid, the infant Don Antonio, brother of Charles IV. He was born at Naples, 31 Dec. 1751.

April 21. In her 82d year, Sarah, wife of Mr. Gooch, of Brockdish, Norfolk, and mother of the late Mr. Wm. Gooch, B. A. fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, who, being appointed astronomer on a voyage of discoveries, was barbarously murdered by the Natives of one of the Sandwich Islands in 1792.

At Gaddesden Parsonage, Herts, in her 65th year, Mrs. Halsey, relict of the late Thomas Halsey, esq.

At Hollybank, near Lichfield, the wife of Geo. Birch, esq. and daughter of the late Thomas Cockayne, esq. of Ickleford House, Herts.

Maria, wife of Peter-Charles Westlake, esq.

At Bath, Mr. G. A. L. Coxe, son of Rev. Richard Coxe, vicar of Bucklebury, Berks.

April 22. At Maidwell Hill, Northamptonshire, William Buller, esq.

At Brussels, Frederick Augustus Alexander, Duke of Beaufort, Grand Marshal of the Court, and Commander of the order of the Belgic Lion.

In Jermyn-street, Mr. John Williams, architect.

At Islington, William Dawson, esq. one of the oldest housekeepers of that populous parish.

At Worcester, aged 41, Rev. John Wall, M. A. rector of Stoke St. Milborough and Quatt, Salop; and chaplain in ordinary to the Prince Regent. He was the second son of the late Colonel Wall, of the Lodge near Tewkesbury.

April 23. In Magdalen-row, Prescott-street, aged 31, Mr. M. P. Levi, of the firm of Philip Levi and Sons, George-yard, Lombard-street.

At Chigwell, in her 78th year, Mrs. Dredge, late of Mile-End.

At Kentish-town, John Gowland, esq. late of Gibraltar.

At Clumber Park, Lord John Pelham Clinton, infant child of the Duke of Newcastle.

At the Manse of Jedburgh, Joseph Pringle, esq. of Ferny-green, late Consul-general at Madaira.

April 24. In Upper Brooke-street, in his 77th year, Sir Thomas Maynard Hesilrige, bart. He married, in 1801, Mary, daughter of Edmund Tyrell, esq. of Gipping Hall in Suffolk, who died in 1802; and secondly, in 1811, the Hon. Letitia, second daughter of John Lord Wodehouse.

At the house of J. Hilton, esq. Croom's Hill, Greenwich, aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Hilton, widow of the late John Hilton, esq. of Ironmonger-lane.

Mrs. Anne Till Adam, widow of Dr. Till Adam, a highly respected member of the Society of Friends.

At Wakefield, James Maude, esq. of Mark-lane, London, wine-merchant.

At Galway, Col. Julius Stirke, commanding the 2d batt. 12th foot.

At Edinburgh, Mary Lady Rollo, widow of James Lord Rollo. She was eldest daughter of John Ayton, esq. of Inchdarnie in Fife.

At Belfast, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bland, relict of Capt. B. late of 62d foot.

April 25. In Alsop's-buildings, New-road, Rosamond, only daughter of the late Rev. William Chambers, D. D.

In the prime of life, Mr. Goss, one of the Vicars Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, who was admired as a counter-tenor. He has died in very distressed circumstances. He survived his wife only three months; and has left in indigent circumstances an orphan daughter, in early life, and under mental disability, that preclude all hope of self-support.

In Downing-street, in a fit of apoplexy, in his 46th year, William W. Langford, esq. eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Dr. Langford, and for many years his Majesty's Consul-general at Tripoli.—This gentleman was in the very act of writing to engage his passage to the Mauritius (to the civil service of which Island he was appointed), when the sudden stroke of death removed him from this transitory scene.

In Bishopsgate-street, aged 30, Mr. James Stott; a man of strict integrity, and a valuable member of society.

Of a rapid decline, in his 25th year, Mr. William Yallop, of Dalby Terrace, City-road.

April 26. At Maidstone, aged 79, Mrs. Mary Mortlock, mother of the late Capt. Lewis Mortlock, who commanded his Majesty's ship *Wolverine*, and was mortally wounded in an action with two French luggers, off Boulogne, in January 1799.

April 27. In her 36th year, Mary, wife of Mr. J. M. Richardson, Bookseller, of Cornhill, leaving 11 children.

At Hampstead, in his 91st year, highly respected, Joseph Holford, esq.

At Bernard Castle, aged 83, Major-gen. James Hugonin, late of the 4th dragoons.

At Bath, G. P. Biuetzche, esq. upwards of 20 years, a clerk in the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Diana Dalrymple, relict of Col. Dalrymple, of Fordell.

April 28. In Berners-street, in his 61st year, Sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart. many years M. P. for Norfolk. His remains have been interred in the family vault at Melton Constable, Norfolk. He is succeeded by his son, now Sir Jacob Henry Astley, bart.

In Newman-street, in his 79th year, Wm. Douglas, esq. senior Commissioner of the Hackney Coach office.

At York, in her 80th year, Mrs. Frances Langley.

Aged 17, James Green, only son of Rev. J. C. Green, of North Grimstone, near Malton.

At Portsea, aged 62, Mr. W. Rivers, upwards of 40 years a gunner in the Royal Navy, 22 of which he served on board the *Victory*; and in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, he at the same moment witnessed the fall of the gallant Admiral and the loss of his own son's leg. He was in most of the general actions fought in the late war, having served for some time in the *Triumph*, *Barfleur*, &c. His remains were borne to the grave by a selection of Trafalgar heroes, attended by his brother officers at the port.

At Lane Cottage, Mr. Lawrence Newall, youngest son of the late Lawrence Newall, esq. of Hare Hill, Rochdale, Lancashire.

At Dublin, Miss Henn, daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Henn, and sister to W. Henn, esq. Master in Chancery.

April 29. In Laprence Pountney-lane, aged 67, Jonathan Somers Burford, esq. formerly in the East India Company's service upwards of 30 years, leaving a widow and eight children.

On Clapham Common, in her 78th year, Mrs. Jane Bewicke, relict of Calverley Bewicke, esq.

At Clapham Common, Charlotte, wife of F. Fownes Luttrell, esq. Commissioner of the Customs.

Aged 80, Mrs. Henrietta Pugh, of Great Badow, Essex, daughter of John Carwardine, esq. formerly of Preston Wynne, co. Hereford.

On the Steyne, Brighton, Mrs. Brisbane, relict of John Brisbane, esq. Admiral of the Red.

At Exmouth, Mr. James Watts, Surgeon, of Lower Knole; whose urbanity of manners endeared him to a large circle; a sincere friend, and a true Christian.

At Acomb, near York, Harriet, wife of Conyers Gale, esq.

At Dundee, aged 66, Wm. Wilson, esq.

April 30. At the Oxford Coffee-house, G. C. Gardiner, esq.

In Wimpole-street, in her 78th year, Katherine, relict of the late W. Spry, esq. Governor of Barbadoes.

In Boston lane, near Brentford, in his 78th year, Mr. Wm. Tayler, late of Warwick-square, Newgate-street; a truly benevolent Christian.

At Stoke Newington, in his 48th year, John Bellringer, esq. late of Madeira.

At Wanstead Grove, aged 85, George Bowles, esq.

Aged 30, Catharine, wife of Hon. Capt. Richard Murray, of Mount Murray, Isle of Man.

Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Richard Peacopp, esq. of Leeds.

LATELY.—In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Prescott, relict of Gen. Prescott.

At Walworth, aged 61, Mrs. Mary Young, relict of the late Mr. H. Young.

Cheshire—At Calton-hall, R. Brassie, esq. *Derbyshire*—Rev. Thomas Webster, Vicar of Alfreton and of Tibshelf.

Devon—Aged 74, Rev. John Land, rector of Hemlock.

At Tiverton, aged 85, — Maxwell, esq. first-cousin to late Duke of Queensberry.

Dorset—At Netherbury vicarage, Elizabeth, widow of George Brookland, esq. late of Windsor.

At Yarlington Lodge, near Sherborne, Caroline youngest daughter of John Rogers, esq.

Gloucestershire—At Fairford Park, Mary, second daughter of John Raymond Barker, esq.

Rev. Jenkin Jenkins, rector of Preston, and Donnington, Worcestershire. Two incumbents are stated to have held the latter living 113 years.

Hants — At Havant, the son of Mr. Arratt, grocer. The life of this young man was terminated by the most excruciating pain, occasioned by his having taken through mistake, an ounce and a half of pearl-ash, instead of Epsom salts.

Kent — At Maidstone, suddenly, aged 53, Francis Smith, esq. M. D. deservedly esteemed for professional abilities and private worth.

At Linstead, in his 82d year, W. Robinson, esq. upwards of fifty years a Lieutenant in his Majesty's service, and who was wounded in the memorable battle between Rodney and the Count de Grasse.

At Rochester, the wife of Rev. J. Jones. *Lancashire* — At Preston, aged 66, Penelope, wife of John Grimshaw, esq. one of the Aldermen of that borough.

At Liverpool, aged 75, Mr. William Pulford, formerly sub-master in the Public Grammar-school, Chester; a task which he assiduously and faithfully discharged.

Lincolnshire — At Wragby, aged 82, the relict of the late Rev. S. Procter.

Norfolk — Mrs. Judith Lacon, only remaining sister of Sir Edmund Lacon.

At Norwich, in consequence of the injury he received on board the steam-packet, Mr. Digging, engineer of that vessel.

Northamptonshire — At Wellingborough, aged 51, Rev. John Tule Rodick.

In her 96th year, Mrs. Mary Squire, relict of Wright Squire, esq. of Peterborough.

Rev. Mr. Burton, rector of Blatherwyke. Aged 47, Rev. William Loftus, M. A. vicar of Wixey, and 22 years minor canon of Peterborough cathedral.

Notts — At Mansfield, the wife of Rev. Mr. Claxton.

At Worksop, the relict of Rev. Christopher Alderson, rector of Eckington and Aston, co. York.

Oxon — John Aynsworth, of Alcester. Advanced in years Mr. Haynes, of St Giles's, Oxford, many years gardener to Trinity and Wadham colleges.

Of an apoplectic fit, Sarah, wife of Mr. Wm. Brookes, solicitor, of Burford.

Somerset — At Castle Cary, John Jeang, esq.

At Bath, Rev. Wm. Rowe, late of Weymouth.

At the Hotwells, Mary Anne, second daughter of Francis T. Brady, esq. of Dublin.

Mr. David Richards, many years leader of the Bath Concerts.

At Yeovil, Rev. Mr. Price.

At Bath, aged 89, the widow of Rev. Dr. Barford, prebendary of Canterbury.

Staffordshire — Vernon Cotton, esq. of Lea House.

Suffolk — In his 71st year, Rev. Philip Gurdon, of Assington.

Surry. — At Pyrford, aged 67, Daniel Colkett, esq.

Sussex — At Chichester, aged 100, Mrs. Mary Stretton, esteemed by her friends, and revered by the poor.

Yorkshire — At Wakefield, aged 44, Mrs. Tottenham, relict of Lt.-col. Tottenham.

At Hull, aged 61 Mr. Robert Davison.

Aged 29, Rev. Robert Ramsay, one of the assistant curates of Beverley minister.

At Fleming House, Dalton, in his 90th year, Mr. E. Stringer, clothier. He began to attend the Huddersfield Cloth Hall in 1746, which he continued to do regularly for 65 years.

Mr. Joseph Whiteley, of Halifax.

Mr. Jas. Whiteley, of Leeds. — Also, Mrs. Irvin, relict of Mr. Irvin and sister to Mr. Jas. Whiteley.

WATTS — Cornelius Town-end, esq. of the county of Cork.

John Jones, esq. son of Rev. Mr. Jones, of Caeredy near Cardiff.

John Williams, esq. solicitor, of Cardiff.

SCOTLAND. — At Inverness, at an advanced age, R. Macdonald, esq. This gentleman, who was a cadet in the Keppoch family, was a subaltern in Keppoch's regiment in 1743, and was present at the battles of Preston, Falkirk, and Culloden. Mr. Macdonald was one of the young gentlemen who, with drawn swords, attended Andrew Cochran, Provost of Glasgow, in proclaiming the Pretender by the name of King James VIII and III. At Culloden he was made prisoner; but owing to his youth, was allowed to transport himself to Jamaica, where he commenced planter. Having by his industry acquired an independent fortune, he returned to his native country, where he settled.

In Inverness shire, Mary, wife of N. P. Wathen, esq. of Airlingham Court, and eldest daughter of the late Wm. Caruthur, esq. of Brownhill, both in Gloucestershire.

At Stoneycirk Manse, aged 98, Rev. Henry Blaine.

At Kildrockett, Stranraer, Jane, Countess Dowager of Rothes.

IRELAND. — John Mansfield, esq. of Yeomanstown, co. Kildare.

At the seat of the Knight of Glin, co. Limerick, Thomas Fitz O'Connor, esq. eldest son of M. O'Connor, esq. of Tralee.

ABROAD. — At Paris, aged 61, M. Draeling, a painter of considerable celebrity.

At Lisbon, Lieut. George Edward Ironside, 74th foot, youngest son of Mrs. Charles Ironside, of Guildford-street, Russell-square.

In Switzerland, Dr. Jung-Stilling. Hewas celebrated throughout Germany for his numerous writings and his piety, which, in

course of time degenerated into *Illuminism*.

—In his youth he followed the trade of a tailor, and afterwards that of a teacher: he then became successively a physician, a moralist, a religious writer, a journalist, a political economist, a visionary, a naturalist, and an excellent oculist. He successfully cured, by surgical operations, 200 poor people afflicted with cataracts. He firmly believed in the existence of ghosts, and wrote a book in which he seriously explained his doctrine. In his journal "*The Grey Man*," he prophesied, that the *Anti-Christ* would appear within the first forty years of the present century. His works have been much read in Germany, because he wrote with simplicity and interest, and possessed the great art of accommodating his style to all classes of society.

Swiss Journal.

At Calcutta, aged 32, Major James Lumsdane, Deputy Commissary-General in the East India Company's service at Bengal.

May 1. In High-street, Mary-le-bone, suddenly, aged 45, Mrs. Willich, widow of the late Dr. Willich.

In Park-row, Knightsbridge, aged 59, Edward Southbrook, esq.

At Croton Park, co. Cambridge, the lady of Sir George Leeds, bart.

At Stowupland, Suffolk, in his 65th year, John Bailly Tailor, esq.

At Bromley, Kent, aged 39, B. T. Holbrooke esq. of Chester place, Lambeth, second son of the late Bernard Holbrooke, esq.

At Clifton, near Bristol, Rt. Hon. Lady Edward O'Bryen, daughter of the late Paul Cobb Methuen, esq. of Corsham House, Wilts.

At Aston Hall, Yorkshire, Right Hon. Lady Mary Foljambe, sister to the present Earl of Scarborough, and relict of the late Francis Ferrand Foljambe, esq. of Osberton Hall, Notts.

May 2. Aged 78, David Caddell, esq. of Salisbury-square.

In Upper Norton-street, Mary-le-bone, Mrs. Hobcraft.

At Oxford, in his 70th year, Solomon Strasbough, an eminent teacher of Hebrew.—He was seized with an apoplectic fit whilst purchasing meat at a butcher's in that city, and instantly expired.—Although possessed of considerable property in the funds at the time of his death, he was without a shirt.

At Ludlow, on his road to Bath, Rev. Richard Highway, B. D. rector of Tillingham, co. Lincoln, and curate of Middle, Salop; deservedly esteemed by all who knew him, for his worth and goodness in every relation of life.

At Paris, M. de Urquijo, Prime Minister of Spain under King Charles IV. and during the government of Joseph.

May 3. Eliza H. Frances, youngest daughter of Crawford Davison, esq. of Finsbury-square.

In Queen-square, aged 52, Mr. Wm. Rhodes, late merchant in Leeds.

Aged 52, Eliza, wife of Mat. Cooke, esq. Winchester-row, Paddington.

At Chigwell, Essex, aged 72, William Windsor, esq.

Drowned, while angling in Pishiobury Park, Rev. John Lane, vicar of Sawbridge-worth, Herts. The body, after some hours' search, was found with the fishing-rod in his hand.

At Bath, in his 74th year, Wm. Thompson, esq. of Jamaica.

At the rectory, Aldington, Lincolnshire, Sarah, second daughter of the late Jonathan Stonard, esq. of Lambeth, Surrey.

May 4. In Church-street, Spitalfields, aged 75, Mrs. Jean Maddocks, widow of the late J. Maddocks, esq. formerly deputy secretary to the East India Company.

Miss Cuswell, of Bedford-row.

Aged 79, James Butler, esq. late of the province of Georgia, North America, an American Loyalist.

At Lower Clapton, Dorothea, wife of Rev. C. T. Heathcote, D. D.

In her 88th year, Mrs. White, of Brasted, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

Aged 80, Mrs. Wickham, widow of Mr. James Wickham, attorney at law, and mother of Mr. J. A. Wickham, attorney at Frome, Somersetshire.

At Poulton House, near Marlborough, in his 86th year, Lt.-col. Baskerville; who, after serving with distinguished reputation in the 30th regiment under the Marquis of Granby, in Germany, and afterwards in Ireland and the West Indies, retired to Wiltshire, where for upwards of 30 years he fulfilled the duty of an upright and most impartial magistrate. Lt.-col. Baskerville was descended from one of the most ancient families in Wiltshire, who have been resident there ever since the time of William the Conqueror.

At Compton-Dando rectory, Somerset, Augusta Susannah, youngest daughter of S. W. Lloyd, esq.

May 5. At Newington Butts, aged 71, Henry Hutson, esq. late of the Custom House.

In his 66th year, Philip Dixon, esq. of Strombolo Cottage, Grosvenor-row, Chelsea.

May 6. In Clapham-road, aged 56, John Wild, esq.

At Soulden, Oxon, aged 88, Richard Fermor, esq.

Aged 70, Richard Townsend, esq. of Newbury, Berks.

At the Deanery House, St. Keven's-street, Dublin, Rev. J. W. Keating, Dean of St. Patrick's.

May 7. At Chertsey, Mrs. Sarah Layton, daughter of Rev. A. Layton, late rector of St. Matthew, Ipswich.

At Dunglass House, Scotland, Helen, eldest daughter of Sir James Hall, bart. of Dunglass.

May 8. In Trinity-square, Tower-hill, where he had been resident the last 50 years, aged 73, Mr. William Hampton, stationer.

At her father's house, Somerset-place, in her 25th year, Susan Boone, only daughter of John Deas Thomson, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Navy.

At the house of his son-in-law, Tavistock square, aged 66, Edward Penman, esq. of Great Russell-street.

In High street, Mary-le-bone, in his 85th year, Major A. H. Bruce, brother to the late Admiral Sir R. Kingsmill, bart.

The wife of Mr. Samuel Varley, of Grove House, Chevening, Kent.

In his 72d year, Thomas Croft, esq. of Maxwell Lodge, near Winchester.

Aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of John Leatham, banker, of Pontefract, one of the Society of Friends. The activity and energy of her mind may be said to have worn out her mortal frame, and to have prematurely brought on the infirmities of age and the pains of sickness, which she bore for some years with resignation and fortitude. Her neighbourly kindnesses, her open-hearted hospitality to all ranks, her charities to the poor and sickly, who were daily fed from her table to the last, will, with her many virtues, be long cherished in the remembrance of her afflicted family and friends.

At Carlsruhe, of convulsions, the hereditary Prince of Baden, only son of the Grand Duke.

May 9. At the Rectory House, St. Alban's, aged 58, Rev. J. P. Nicholson, A. M. upwards of 20 years rector of that parish.

At Wellington, Mrs. Redwood, relict of J. Redwood, esq. formerly of Bath.

May 10. Mr. A. Pellegrini, figure-maker and plaster of Paris manufacturer, of Drury-lane.

At Gargrave, near Skipton, Yorkshire, aged 67, Mrs. Parker, relict of John Parker, esq. of Broughsholme Hall, in the same county, and only sister of the present Lord Ribblesdale.

Of a wound, occasioned by the discharge of a loaded gun, James Corsley Davis, esq. of White Hall, near Bristol.

May 11. Aged 32, Franz Michaelson, of Lime street.

At Bristol, aged 34, Jarvis Holland, esq. only son of Peter Holland, esq. of that city, merchant.

May 12. At Clifton, Mrs. Haywood, of the Theatres Royal Bath and Bristol.

May 13. In Duke-street, St. James's, aged 74, Mr. James Daubigny, wine merchant in ordinary to the Prince Regent.

May 21. At the British Museum, George, the infant son of H. Ellis, esq.

CORRECTION.

P. 372. b. l. 10. The late excellent artist, Mr. Hearne, was born at *Marshfield, in Gloucestershire*, but removed when very young to Brinkworth, in Wiltshire.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1817. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1817.
<i>Apr.</i>	°	°	°		
27	42	50	43	29, 92	cloudy
28	42	55	47	30, 01	cloudy
29	48	55	49	29, 90	cloudy
30	44	50	41	, 75	showery
<i>May 1</i>	40	49	43	, 85	cloudy
2	45	55	45	, 90	fair
3	46	57	52	, 80	fair
4	55	64	49	, 95	fair
5	52	60	49	30, 14	fair
6	48	57	47	, 16	fair
7	50	57	46	, 10	fair
8	53	67	52	29, 80	fair [thund.
9	47	52	46	, 70	cloudy, with
10	49	57	50	, 48	fair
11	50	57	48	, 36	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather May 1817.
<i>May</i>	°	°	°		
12	47	60	45	29, 32	fair
13	47	55	44	, 67	showery
14	48	56	45	, 62	showery
15	47	60	46	, 76	fair
16	50	67	49	, 85	fair
17	51	64	51	, 80	fair
18	53	69	55	, 50	rain
19	50	52	40	, 41	cloudy, rain
20	44	50	45	, 45	rain
21	47	47	45	, 35	rain
22	46	55	44	, 40	fair
23	47	58	45	, 43	fair
24	48	60	47	, 45	showery
25	50	59	46	, 17	showery
26	47	60	50	, 23	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 22, to May 27, 1817.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males - 1098	} 2140	Males - 861	} 1673		2 and 5	144	50 and 60	153
Females 1042		Females 812			5 and 10	81	60 and 70	146
Whereof have died under 2 years old		474			10 and 20	54	70 and 80	98
					20 and 30	105	80 and 90	61
					30 and 40	157	90 and 100	27
		40 and 50	170	100	3			
Salt £1. per bushel, 4½d. per pound.								

Salt £1. per bushel, 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	108	5	59	0	41	11	34	9	46	10
Surrey	108	0	46	0	40	2	33	0	45	6
Hertford	91	8	52	0	37	4	33	0	42	6
Bedford	98	8	56	0	42	3	33	4	46	11
Huntingd.	101	6	00	0	45	6	29	8	42	8
Northamp.	110	10	00	0	47	4	30	0	39	6
Rutland	85	6	00	0	45	6	31	6	41	6
Leicester	114	4	04	0	52	3	28	4	67	0
Nottingham	109	4	10	0	57	8	35	8	59	1
Derby	105	10	00	0	51	9	39	10	56	0
Stafford	111	9	00	0	53	1	44	5	74	8
Salop	119	1	53	10	61	8	37	9	51	9
Hereford	119	5	67	2	57	0	30	6	50	7
Worcester	111	10	00	0	46	9	32	7	46	1
Warwick	120	0	00	0	50	8	36	4	59	1
Wilts	94	4	00	0	49	0	34	6	64	8
Berks	109	7	00	0	47	11	23	1	45	0
Oxford	111	0	00	0	46	9	34	9	60	0
Bucks	106	4	00	0	42	6	32	4	51	10
Brecon	102	4	67	0	46	8	00	0	00	0
Montgom.	117	7	00	0	50	5	25	0	86	5
Radnor	107	9	00	0	56	6	32	1	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	99	9	49	0	36	10	32	0	48	3
Kent	105	6	00	0	42	0	30	6	42	3
Sussex	118	10	00	0	57	0	30	0	00	0
Suffolk	116	5	00	0	40	11	25	0	36	2
Camb.	84	7	62	0	34	5	20	5	40	0
Northolk	108	2	75	0	39	6	33	0	35	5
Lincoln	92	9	58	0	36	0	30	2	4	8
York	83	9	00	0	40	2	35	10	56	2
Durham	79	5	56	0	00	0	00	4	00	0
Northum.	61	5	51	4	45	8	42	2	00	0
Cumberl.	84	1	76	0	65	8	8	1	00	0
Westmor.	94	10	00	0	76	9	49	7	00	0
Lancaster	85	4	00	0	00	0	42	11	55	0
Chester	103	7	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Flint	105	10	00	0	62	8	51	4	00	0
Denbigh	100	2	00	0	67	6	39	5	00	0
Anglesea	70	0	00	0	60	0	24	0	00	0
Carnarv	105	4	00	0	61	9	39	4	00	0
Merioneth	111	4	00	0	63	6	36	8	00	0
Cardigan	114	4	00	0	66	0	20	8	00	0
Pembroke	97	7	00	0	67	7	20	0	00	0
Canmart.	105	4	00	0	66	8	21	10	00	0
Glamorg.	116	1	00	0	58	0	26	0	00	0
Gloucestr.	122	11	00	0	52	5	28	5	51	0
Somerset	128	0	00	0	51	0	00	0	50	0
Monm.	150	0	00	0	66	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	126	9	00	0	69	5	00	0	00	0
Cornwall	100	8	00	0	57	10	35	6	00	0
Dorset	118	11	00	0	55	5	33	0	00	0
Bants	123	7	00	0	47	5	26	11	37	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter

105 0½ 5½ 9½ 6½ 8

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 26, 103s. to 110s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 17, 40s. 8d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 21, 43s. 11½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 26:

Kent Bags	11½	11s.	to	14½	10s.	Sussex Pockets	11½	11s.	to	16½	8s.
Sussex Ditto	10½	10s.	to	14½	13s.	Essex Ditto	12½	0s.	to	15½	15s.
Kent Pockets	12½	0s.	to	16½	16s.	Farnham Ditto	00½	0s.	to	22½	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 27:

St James's, Hay 5½ 6d. Straw 1½ 17s. 6d. Clover 0½ 0s. Whitechapel, Hay 5½ 15s. 6d. Straw 2½ 0s. 0d. Clover 6½ 16s. 6d. Smithfield, Hay 5½ 15s. 6d. Straw 1½ 16s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, May 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market	May 26:
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts	1,880. Calves 150.
Pork	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep and Lamb	13,170. Pigs 260.

COALS, May 26: Newcastle 38s. 0d. to 44s. 0d. Sunderland 34s. 3d. to 38s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 1½d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 1½d.

SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled 94s. Curd 98s. CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in May 1817 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London. — Trent and Mersey Canal, 1300*l.* div. 60*l.* per ann. — Birmingham, 700*l.* div. 36*l.* — Grand Junction, 180*l.* — Shropshire, 105*l.* — Chelmer, 70*l.* — Worcester and Birmingham, 15*l.* — Kennet and Avon, 18*l.* — Basingstoke, 5*l.* 10*s.* — Thames and Severn, 8*l.* 8*s.* — West-India Dock, 180*l.* div. 10*l.* per cent. — London ditto, 60*l.* — Royal Exchange Assurance, 232*l.* 10*s.* average. — Albion, 31*l.* 10*s.* — Liverpool Bootle Water-Works, 62*l.* — Grand Junction Ditto, 32*l.* — Kent Ditto, 35*l.* — Commercial Sale Room, 24*l.* 10*s.* — Gas Lights, 2*l.* discount.

EACH DAYS PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1817.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3 per Ct.	5 per Ct. Cons.	4 per Ct. Cons.	5 per Ct. Navy.	B. Long Ann.	1st 5 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	So. Sea 3 per Ct. Stock.	India Bonds.	E. Ind. 2 <i>½</i> d.	E. Ind. 3 <i>½</i> d.	E. Ind. 3 <i>½</i> d.
1	Bank Holiday	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$								
2	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
3	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
4	Sunday	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$							
5	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
6	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
7	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
8	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
9	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
10	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
11	Sunday	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$								
12	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
13	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
14	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
15	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
16	Holiday	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$								
17	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
18	Sunday	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$								
19	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
20	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
21	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
22	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
23	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
24	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
25	Sunday	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$								
26	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
27	Holiday	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$								
28	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
29	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									
30	Holiday	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$								
31	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$									

RICHARDSON, GOODRICH, & Co. Bank Builders, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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GENERAL EVENING
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Maidst. Manch. 6
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Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales Oxford 2
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Shrewsbury
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Taindon—Tyne
Wakef.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
York 3, IRELAND 37
SCOTLAND 24.
Jersey 2, Guern. 2

INDEX INDICATORIUS.—Questions, &c. &c. 482

Miscellaneous Correspondence, &c.

Lord Colchester.—Poems by T. Warton...483
Miscellan. Remarks.—Hartlepool Fishery...484
An Antidote to Potash taken internally...*ibid.*
Tour through various Parts of Flanders, &c. 485
Rev. William Ward.—Punishment of Stocks 488
Description of Tawstock House, co. Devon. 489
Mr. Fisher's Petition as to Copyright Act...490
Monumental Inscriptions at Ayliscombe...492
The Modern Ceremony of taking the Veil 493
On Reform of the Poor Laws 494 — Boxing 496
Bp. Burnet's House at Clerkenwell described 497
Passages in Henry V. & Merchant of Venice. *ib.*
Junius.—Letter of Mr. Wm. Greatrakes...499
The Column at Lincoln's Inn removed 500, 518
Mr. Baker's History of Northamptonshire 500
Monument for the Victory of Waterloo...501
Some Account of Dr. Nicholas Boun...503
On the Ruinous State of Quarrendon Chapel 504
COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.—Hants 505
Essay on Greatness of Mind...512
Westminster Plays.—Penitency. Millbank 514
Essex.—Dr. Hossac.—Laurence Family 517, 518
The Monkey 519, 544.—Heraldic Remarks 520
The Drapers' Company.—Poor in Ireland 520

Review of New Publications.

Bibliotheca Johnsoniana, Pars Prima.....521
Bel't's Supplement, to Vesey Senior's Reports. 526
DuBois' Description of the People of India 527
Southey's "History of Brazil," Part II.....528
Hardenbrass and Havenill; a Novel.....529
Modern Manners; or Season at Harrowgate 531
Placide; Rachel; and Dash;—Tales.....533
Cox's Lives of the more eminent Fathers. 534
Lalla Rookh, an Oriental Romance.....535
Lyon's Theological Hebrew, &c. Lexicon 537
LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.....539, 540
SELECT POETRY, for June 1817.541—544

Historical Chronicle.

Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 545
Report of the Lords' Committee of Secrecy 554
Abstract of principal Foreign Occurrences. 557
Country News 559 — Domestic Occurrences 560
Theatrical Reg.—Promotions; Preferments 561
Births, and Marriages of eminent Persons 562
Viscountess Newcomen.—Viscount Gort...563
Character of Mrs. B. Parker 563; J. Coope,
Esq. 564; Mrs. Booker, Rev. M. Booker 565
Obituary, with Anecd. of remarkable Persons 567
Bill of Mortality.—Prices of Markets, &c. 575
Canal, &c. Shares.—Prices of the Stocks...576

Embellished with a Perspective View of TAWSTOCK HOUSE, Devon;
and of Bp. BURNET'S HOUSE at CLERKENWELL.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS, SON, and BENTLEY, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-str. London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

In having brought forward to public notice the Letters addressed by Miss PECKITT to the Rev. JAMES DALLAWAY (p. 392), it is incumbent on us to apologize for having inadvertently suffered an imputation against him to appear—of having *injured* the family of an Artist whose works he had criticized. Mr. Dallaway, as well as any gentleman who publishes his opinions on the merits of an Artist, is amenable to the publick for any misstatement, or any ill-founded opinion: but the serious accusation here noticed is beside the purpose, and wholly unwarranted by the circumstances.

The sentiments of AN OBSERVER are in unison with our own; but the Plan he proposes, we think, would not in any degree remedy the evil complained of.

We decline inserting the communication of FELOS ET GRAPHO "on the comparative advantage of Shutter and Semaphoric Telegraphs;" the subject, as he observes, being fully elucidated in Colonel Macdonald's Dictionary.

A CONSTANT READER is so good as to inform us that "It would gratify several of our Readers to be informed why 'The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland' have been so long delayed to be completed, and when the Author intends to proceed with them. Surely," he adds, "Authors act with injustice to the publick when they publish part of a Work, and then let it drop; and ought to be held up to the notice of the publick for such conduct." We agree with him, that Authors are deserving of censure in such a case when no sufficient reason can be assigned for it. And as we are now on the subject of propriety, our Correspondent must excuse us for adding, "Surely he ought to have paid the postage of his Letter!"

Mr. RALPH DODD requests us, "for the sake of justice, to contradict an assertion which has got abroad, viz. that Mr. RENNIE was the *Architect* of the *Stair* or *Waterloo Bridge*: which" (he says) "is not the fact, it being an honour that I cannot allow to be taken from my family. The Plans and Designs of that Bridge were approved by the Proprietors, and its measurements inserted in the Act of Parliament for building it (of course no other could be admitted), long before Mr. Rennie had any thing whatever to do with it. These plans are now accessible for the inspection of any Gentlemen who may wish to see they have been acted upon, and in which, it is presumed, the Architectural taste of the Country has not been disgraced."

P. T. I. in looking over the Catalogue of the Marquis of Donegal's Sale at

Fisherwick, as printed in Shaw's Staffordshire, has met with the following article:—"No. II. Henry the Third's Staff Head; it represents a curious animal of the horse kind standing rampant, with a man between his fore feet, holding a bow in one hand and an arrow in the other, a dog at his feet, &c."—"Is there," he asks, "any reference, in this piece of carving, to some event in Henry the Third's Life? and why should it be called Henry III's Staff?"

O. R. would be glad to know where he can see any printed account of WILLIAM DELL, who was one of the Chaplains to Cromwell's Army, and Author of a work, entitled "Tryal of Spirits," also at one time Master of Caius College, Cambridge; and further he would be happy to see a collation of Queen Elizabeth's Prayer Book, with printed borders, from the press of John Daye, 1597, or thereabouts.

"J. W. p. 123, is erroneous in styling Viscount Bulkeley, 'Lord Viscount Warren Bulkeley;' his Lordship's title is Viscount Bulkeley of Cashel, *co* Tipperary; I am aware of the modern (but not much followed) custom of Peers signing their titles of honour prefixed by surnames of their wives, &c. when heiresses; but I know of no instance of a Peer altering or adding to his style and title of Peerage. The late Lord Buckingham signed himself 'Nugent Buckingham,' but never styled himself Marquis of Nugent Buckingham; and though Lord Holland may also sign Vassall Holland, he does not assume the style of Lord Vassall Holland." G. H. W.

PONDERER says, an Abridgment of Martin's edition of "Miller's Gardener's Dictionary," extended to 6 or 8 vols. 8vo.; and a new edition of Granger's Biographical Dictionary, with an account and description of the different engraved Portraits—are desiderata in Literature; as are also a Continuation of the Lists of Cambridge and Oxford Graduates, the latter of which is wholly deficient in the degree of BACHELORS.

AN OLD GARDENER would be obliged to any of our ingenious Horticultural Correspondents, for information respecting the easiest and best method of destroying the *white mealy Pine Bug*.

The Verses of S. G. C. are inadmissible. CLERICUS on Milner's Church History; LOYALTY AND LIBERTY; RICHARD ROE; &c. &c. in our SUPPLEMENT, which will be published with the Magazine for July.

The Rev. W. MORGAN'S Appeal in behalf of the Subscription for the Free Church lately erected at Bradford, will appear in our Magazine for July.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For J U N E, 1817.

Mr. URBAN, *M. Temple, June 4.*

IT will, I am sure, give pleasure to your Readers to be informed, that the illness of the Right Honourable Charles Abbot (now most deservedly elevated to the Peerage), though uncomfortable to himself, and painful to the feelings of his friends, is not of a description which is likely to deprive the Country of his services in the House of Peers. His complaint is confined entirely to the eyes and optic nerves. During several Sessions of Parliament this complaint has been gaining ground upon him; and although he struggled against it, and bore the most excruciating pain in silence, his medical attendants at length predicted a speedy extinction of vision altogether, if he continued night after night to expose himself to the blaze of light, and the strong exercise of the faculty of sight which his place in the House of Commons required. Lord Colchester is now in his sixty-second year. He was educated at Christ-church, Oxford, and afterwards practised at the bar as a Chancery pleader. He first came into Parliament in 1790 for Helstone; was re-elected for the same place in 1796; but in 1802 sat for Woodstock, and was chosen Speaker. In 1805 he offered himself for the University of Oxford, on which occasion he was opposed by Richard Heber, esq. M. A. of Brazenose College, but gained his election by a majority of 129.—The Peerage of Colchester was last held by a branch of the ancient and respectable family of Lucas, as a *Viscounty*, and became extinct in 1728.—It was on the monument of one of those Peers, Lucas, Viscount Colchester, that the celebrated inscription, referred to by Addison in one of his Numbers of the *Spectator*, was recorded, *viz.*

“He was of a Family of which all the sons were *brave*, and all the daughters *virtuous*.”

The present Lord Colchester has two sons. The eldest is a Lieutenant in the Navy, now on board the *Alceste* frigate with Lord Amherst; the second is at Westminster school.

His Lordship will meet in the House of Peers three of his predecessors as Speakers of the House of Commons; Lord Grenville, Lord Sidmouth, and Lord Redesdale. CARADOC.

Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

SEEING a very elegant small edition of Thomas Warton's Poems, lately published by a most respectable Editor (T. Park), I cannot but regret that he had not been informed of five Latin Poems, in the inscriptive style, which are the undoubted production of T. Warton. In an *Inscriptionum Dilectus*, published by him anonymously in 1758, but known to be his, and therefore reprinted in the second Volume of his Works by Mr. Mant, these compositions stand at Nos. 41, 44, 45, 47, of the collection, and in the note to the latter. A slight pretence was made in the *Dilectus*, that they had been lately discovered in Italy; but Warton himself throws a suspicion upon the last of them, in the very note which produces it. Mr. Mant, in his life of T. Warton, expressly assigns these to him, saying, “also a few modern epigrams, namely, one by Dr. Jortin, and five by himself, on the model of the Antique.” Life, p. xlii. But, as they are not distinctly specified, and no more is said about them, they have been overlooked by subsequent Editors. My motive for writing this is to prevent their being omitted in any future Edition. Both Mr. A. Chalmers and Mr. Park would doubtless have inserted them, had they been aware of the fact.

Dr. Warton, though it has not hitherto been noticed, let out the secret with respect to the third of these little poems,

poems, "O dulcis puer," &c. by inserting it in the second volume of his *Essay on Pope*, p. 472, with this introductory sentence: "In which taste [that of the *Anthologia*] a living Author, who must be nameless, has written the following hendecasyllables."

This was published in the year 1782; but the "*Inscriptionum Delectus*,"* being scarce and little known, and still less known to have come from T. Warton, the discovery passed unnoticed. N.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.

SIR Jonas Moore, p. 253, was born in 1615, was knighted January 28, 1672, at which time he was Surveyor of the Ordnance; was elected F. R. S. Dec. 3, 1674; and died in 1691. But see the Letters from the Bodleian Library, and Mr. Chalmers's *Biographical Dictionary*.

The question between Sandford and Lord Lyttelton, p. 253, about the place of Henry II's birth in Normandy, is easily answered by the observation, that there is no such place in any part of that country as *Mentz*.

P. 348. Many of your Readers are, I have no doubt, more conversant with Dr. Young's *Night Thoughts* than myself; but I always understood Lorenzo to be George Earl of Euston, eldest surviving son of Charles second Duke of Grafton, and Uncle of Augustus Henry, the third and late Duke.

You may assure your Correspondent, p. 348, that no such person as *Lady Eleanor Dumbarton* does, or ever did, exist.

P. 444. F. B. A. may find some particulars of the representatives of Henry Killegrew, one of the Admirals of the Fleet in 1693, in Mr. Clutterbuck's *History of Herts*, p. 230, art. St. Stephen's Vicarage, which brings them down to Edward Barker, esq. of West Tarring, Sussex: to which I would add, that Jane, daughter of James Cooke, and wife of the first Lord Viscount Grimston, was sister and heiress of James Cooke, who is there stated as having married Lucy Killegrew; Barker therefore must have been the Admiral's sole heir and representative. There are also some

particulars about Henry Killegrew, D.D. in the same work, p. 517, 18, 19. art. *Wheatthamsted Church*.

Yours, &c.

E.

Mr. URBAN, London, June 9.

THE valuable Turbot Fishery at Hartlepool, in the county of Durham, is but little known to the British publick; unpatronized and unsupported, it has continued from year to year (since it was discovered a few years ago) to give employment to a few fishermen, who are not able themselves to fit out large fishing-vessels, but proceed a considerable distance to sea in small boats, exercising their dangerous employment.

This year, about 50 Scotch fishermen have come to the Fishery: it will hardly be believed by respectable persons in London (paying from 15s. to two guineas for a single turbot) that on Monday the 2d instant, turbot were so plentiful at Hartlepool that several were actually sold for *fourpence* each!

At this time, when articles of the first necessity are rising in price in London, this Fishery, which is of immense extent, offers, if encouraged, an inexhaustible store of cheap and excellent food. Turbots might be had here for a few shillings; and the Metropolis might be constantly supplied with any quantity.

These observations are made for the purpose of calling the attention of the publick to this valuable Fishery; and whilst so much money is given in London to foreign fishermen, an appeal in favour of the industrious fishermen of Hartlepool, asking only the like encouragement, should not be made in vain.

Yours, &c.

A FRIEND TO THE FISHERIES.

Mr. URBAN, June 10.

IN your Obituary, p. 476, I saw an account of a gentleman poisoned by taking potash (*i. e.* salt of tartar, subcarbonate of potash, salt of wormwood, or prepared kali) in mistake for a dose of Epsom salts. The many fatal accidents that have lately occurred by taking this alkaline salt, and its immediate effects on the stomach and animal functions, render an antidote in the hands of every individual of the greatest utility; it furnishes the publick with the means of entirely

* The whole title is "*Inscriptionum Latinarum Metricarum Delectus*," Dodale, 1758.

entirely counteracting the baneful effects arising from mistakes of this nature, without previously consulting a practitioner in the medical profession. But I by no means wish it to be understood that I deny the use of the Faculty in these instances; it is unquestionably a duty incumbent on every person, in whatever situation of life, either connected or not related to the suffering individual, that he should consult the first medical gentleman that can be obtained.

The medicine to which I have to call the public attention, is the *tartaric acid*, which must be taken largely diluted with cold spring water in doses, according to the quantity of potash which has been received into the stomach. To an ounce of *potash* there should be immediately taken five drachms of the *tartaric acid*, dissolved in a quantity of water sufficient to make the draught agreeably acid; to an ounce and a half of potash seven drachms of the acid should be taken; to two ounces, ten drachms; and so on in the same proportions.

The effects produced by potash, when taken internally in large doses, depend on the decomposition which takes place in the stomach. This preparation is a compound of carbonic acid, and pure or caustic potash; and as the carbonic acid, which renders the preparation comparatively mild, is disengaged in the stomach, the potash which remains operates as a caustic, produces inflammation, and all the bad consequences attending it. The object of taking the tartaric acid is, that it may combine with the potash, and thereby form a neutral saline purgative salt, viz. *Soluble tartar*, which operates mildly on the bowels, but at the same time effectually; so that by the same means the poisonous quality of the potash is subverted, one of the mildest purgatives is obtained by the union of the acid and potash in the stomach, the operation of which tends to diminish the irritability of the system, and the inflammatory symptoms which may be the result of the accident. The more the quantity of liquid taken into the stomach, the less chance there will be of the occurrence of inflammation; by their employment the medicine will have a much better operation.

Should the pain and heat of the stomach continue after the adminis-

tration of the above medicine, blood-letting must be had recourse to, and a very large blister applied directly over the seat of the part affected, the warm bath, clysters, with castor oil and gruel. Here, however, I must leave you in the hands of a practitioner, with the hope that these remarks may be found beneficial to society.

ANTIDOTARIUS.

Tour through various Parts of the NETHERLANDS and GERMANY in 1815. (Continued from page 295.)

MY last Letter left me in the village of Waterloo, surveying the Monuments erected in the Parish Church to the memory of several gallant officers who had fallen on the glorious 18th of June, 1815. The monuments were plain and neat. The inscriptions were brief, stating the names and rank of the deceased, and that the expence had been defrayed by the surviving Officers of their respective regiments.

The Church of Waterloo is a brick building, in the form of a Rotunda, with a Portico in front, and exhibits a singular appearance. The Village consists of one long street of mean-looking houses, irregularly built. While I surveyed the street from the Church Porch I said to myself, Not many weeks ago this paltry village was scarcely known beyond its own immediate vicinity; and now, by giving its name to a battle so glorious in its issue, and so important in its consequences, it resounds throughout Europe—will live for ever in the annals of fame—and be mentioned with rapture by the most distant generations of Britons. Waterloo may boast of having crowned Britain with a wreath, before which the laurels of Cressy and Agincourt, of Ramillies and Blenheim, wither; and may apply to itself the prophetic strain of Ovid, in regard to his own immortal work:

“Nomenque erit indelebile nostrum.
Ore legar populi, perque omnia sæcula fama

Vivam.”

I stood on tiptoe when I recollected that I was now upon the spot which formed the head-quarters of the British army on the eve of the battle, and where the arrangements for that eventful day were planned

in

in the sagacious and comprehensive mind of Wellington. On returning to the Inn, my feelings were excited in a manner which I cannot easily describe, on being shewn the room where I was told the Hero slept the night preceding the battle, and where, after the close of that scene of carnage, he penned his interesting and masterly letter, which, in a style of unrivalled simplicity and modesty, gives a concise and accurate account of the most important transactions of the day. This letter is a fine model for writing military dispatches, and fully entitles our great Commander to the praise so justly bestowed upon * Julius Cæsar, that he could handle the pen as well as the sword; and that the Duke of Wellington could so handle his pen at that moment, shewed a power of self-possession truly characteristic of a great mind, and which doubtless eminently contributed to the success of the day.

In the room where we sat down to breakfast there was a party of Ladies and Gentlemen from Brussels who were going to survey the field of battle; we soon entered into conversation, and they gave us many lively anecdotes, together with accounts of various interesting occurrences which had reference to the English army at Brussels before and after the battle. They expressed the most enthusiastic delight in the triumph of British valour on that ever memorable day, which, to use the words of one of their party, *decided the fate of Europe*. Another said, "Your Wellington has eclipsed the fame of all the great generals recorded in English History; not even excepting the illustrious Marlborough." On which the honest Squire of our party, whom I have repeatedly quoted, stood up, waving his hand, exclaiming, "Huzza! Old England and Wellington for ever!" In short, the whole party were full of admiration of our brave countrymen, and their great Chief. They were delighted to think that their

compatriotes the Belgians had stood firm to the great and good cause in which the Allied Powers had with one accord united against France, and that their soldiers had resisted all the allurements which had been held out to them to join the standard of Buonaparte. I had a conversation with a fair lady of their party, who was full of life and spirit, and who happened to be at a village between Brussels and Waterloo for some days before the battle. She gave a very animated description of the march of the British troops "Never," said she, "did my eyes behold such men; but above all, I admired the appearance of the Highlanders, dressed like our Belgic ancestors in the days of Julius Cæsar;" and then she shewed me a copy of a martial song (for she understood English well) which had been presented to her by a Highland officer, *Brave Ecossais des Montagnes*, as she styled him, and which he told her was often sung in the Highlands at convivial meetings. I requested leave to transcribe the song, which displayed a fine glow of patriotic fervour, and which, when sung in full chorus in the mess-room of a Highland regiment, must have produced a strong effect, especially in a foreign land. The first stanza was as follows,

"In the garb of old Gaul, and the fire
of old Rome,
From the heath-cover'd mountains of
Scotia we come,
Where the Romans endeavour'd our
country to gain,
But our Ancestors fought, and they
fought not in vain."

After transcribing the Song, I read it aloud, and when I had done, the fair Belgian exclaimed, with marks of ardent feeling, "O, Sir, I believe the ladies of Brussels would have followed the Highland Corps, more especially that fine regiment called the 42d, to the end of the world; and that," added she, "not so much from the admiration of military valour, which is said to be natural to women, as from that delicate and respectful attention to our sex, which forms one of the distinguishing characteristics of Highland soldiers." I had afterwards an opportunity, on my return to Brussels, of conversing with this Lady, whose imagination I found had been

* "Cæsar's celebrated Bulletin—*Veni, vidi, vici*—to borrow the words of an entertaining female Tourist, was more concise, but not quite so unassuming. See Narrative of a Visit to the Field of Waterloo. By an Englishwoman. Printed for Murray, Albemarle-street."

been warmed in the first instance with admiration of the Highland character, by perusing the poems of Ossian, which so highly exalt the female sex—which exhibit such exquisite sensibility towards their native charms, and render every passion in human nature subservient to the fine emotions of virtuous love; and from all I could learn, I believe that those poems are more generally read and admired on the Continent than in England.

Just as we had finished breakfast, a Barouche drove to the Inn, containing an English party bound for the field of battle; and most agreeably surprised was I by the sight of two old friends in this party, to whom I could truly apply the words of Horace on meeting his friends Virgil, Plotius, and Varius, at Sinuessæ, in his Journey from Rome to Brundisium.

“Annæ quales neque caudiores
Terra tulit, neque quis me sit di vinctor
alter. [erunt]”

O! qui complexus, et gaudia quanta fu-

“And how long since you left England?” “What news from home?” “Quomodo valet carissima Conjug, carissimi liberi, fratres et sorores?” “And who would have thought of our meeting here?” with many such like questions all in a breath. My spirits were refreshed and elevated by this unexpected and delightful interview, which reminded me of the reflection suggested to Horace by the above-mentioned occurrence, a reflection to which I subscribe with heart and hand:

“Nil ego contulerim jucundum sanus
amico.”

But how rare is the blessing, and how few are the exceptions to the Poet's pathetic complaint,

And what is Friendship but a name,

A charm that lulls to sleep,

A shade that follows wealth or fame,

And leaves the wretch to weep!

With this English reinforcement to our party, we paid another visit to the Church, and from thence we repaired to a Cottage close to it, to which the gallant Marquis of Anglesea (then Earl of Uxbridge) was conveyed upon receiving his wound, and where his leg was amputated. We were shewn the Boot which he wore on that leg when wounded. In a

small flower-garden close to the cottage, we were shewn the spot where the limb was buried, and which has since, I doubt not, been visited by more Pilgrims than the shrines of all the Popish relics throughout Belgium. They talked, when I visited the spot, of planting a tree over the grave, which I understand has since been done, namely, a willow, besides a monument, with a suitable inscription.

I proceeded with some of our party from Waterloo to the field of battle on foot. In walking through that long straggling village, I conversed, more or less, with almost every person I met, on the subject of the battle, and my curiosity was often highly gratified. We were surrounded in every part of our progress by men, women, and children, offering for sale a great variety of relics. I surveyed with much interest every object and scene between Waterloo and Mont St. Jean, that was connected with the operations of the British Army. After leaving the former village, the ground becomes elevated, and the forest of songny, which had kept retiring from the view at Waterloo, now began to surround us once more on the left to *Joly Bois*, and thence to the spot called *Les Lieux Amis*, where it receded again; and on our approach to Mont St. Jean, which seemed to be more than a mile beyond Waterloo, the field of battle appeared in full view. It was upon this little village that the rear of the left wing of the British Army rested during the whole day; and from thence appears, considerably to the right, the Church of *Brainè la Leude*, which was in the rear of the extremity of the right wing of our Army. The fair writer of a visit to the Field of Waterloo justly observes, that from the top of the steeple of this Church, the battle might have been seen more distinctly than from any other place. I apprehend few people would have been found hardy enough, who had no other concern in the battle than as spectators, to make choice of the top of this steeple, as their point of observation. On advancing from Mont St. Jean to the scene of action, my attention was soon arrested by an affecting sight, namely, the numerous graves that appeared in every direction. I withdrew from every one of the party to indulge my solitary meditations,

ditations on this melancholy scene. "What a sad spectacle," said I to myself, "is here!" as I stood upon an eminence commanding a view of an immense number of fresh-made graves. "Oh what a bitter renewal of grief and sorrow would the sight of these tombs occasion to thousands of mourning widows, mothers, sisters, and forlorn maidens in England! Come then, let me sympathize with you, ye afflicted daughters of Britain, and let me bedew with my tears the graves of those whom ye loved. 'His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani munere!' Now," said I to myself, "I am in the house of mourning, and is it not better to be in this house than in the house of feasting? Yes, verily, for I find, as I have often experienced, that *thereby the heart is made better*. Come then, let me meditate over the tombs that contain the remains of my gallant countrymen. Ah! how many kind and tender husbands, dutiful sons, and faithful lovers, who not many weeks ago were alive, healthy, and gay, are now sleeping in these graves; how many endearing ties of love and friendship were dissolved by the hand of Death in this field, in the course of one day! Rest in peace, ye brave defenders of your Country's cause. May the Father of mercies, and the God of all consolation, grant to your surviving friends and relatives those consolations under their sad bereavement, which He alone can bestow! and when the last trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised to life, O that ye might all rise, through the merits of Him who died for our sins, to the life immortal!" After spending nearly an hour in surveying the repositories of the dead, I began to survey the positions of the British and French Armies; but the description of them, as well as of the most interesting scenes of the battle, must form the subject of my next Letter.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.
(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, June 11.
I SEND you a Copy of my Father's Epitaph, which was asked for in p. 33. It was written by himself, and placed on a marble monument (by Fisher of York) in St. Mary's Church, Beverley.

Yours, &c. MARGT. ROBINSON.

"To the memory of Wm. Ward, Clerk, Master of Arts; who, after fifteen years spent in the constant instruction of Youth, presided in the Grammar School of this town seventeen years. He resigned this station in the year 1768, on account of his declining health; died in 1772, aged 63 years; and resteth here in humble hope of a happy resurrection.

And shall it be? shall my vile dust assume

Celestial glories in a life to come?

Shall my weak soul, in boundless realms of day, [vey?

The everlasting Source of Truth sur-
They shall, if my Redeemer's endless love [move;

My errors pardon, and my sins re-
And in his aid alone my hopes rely,

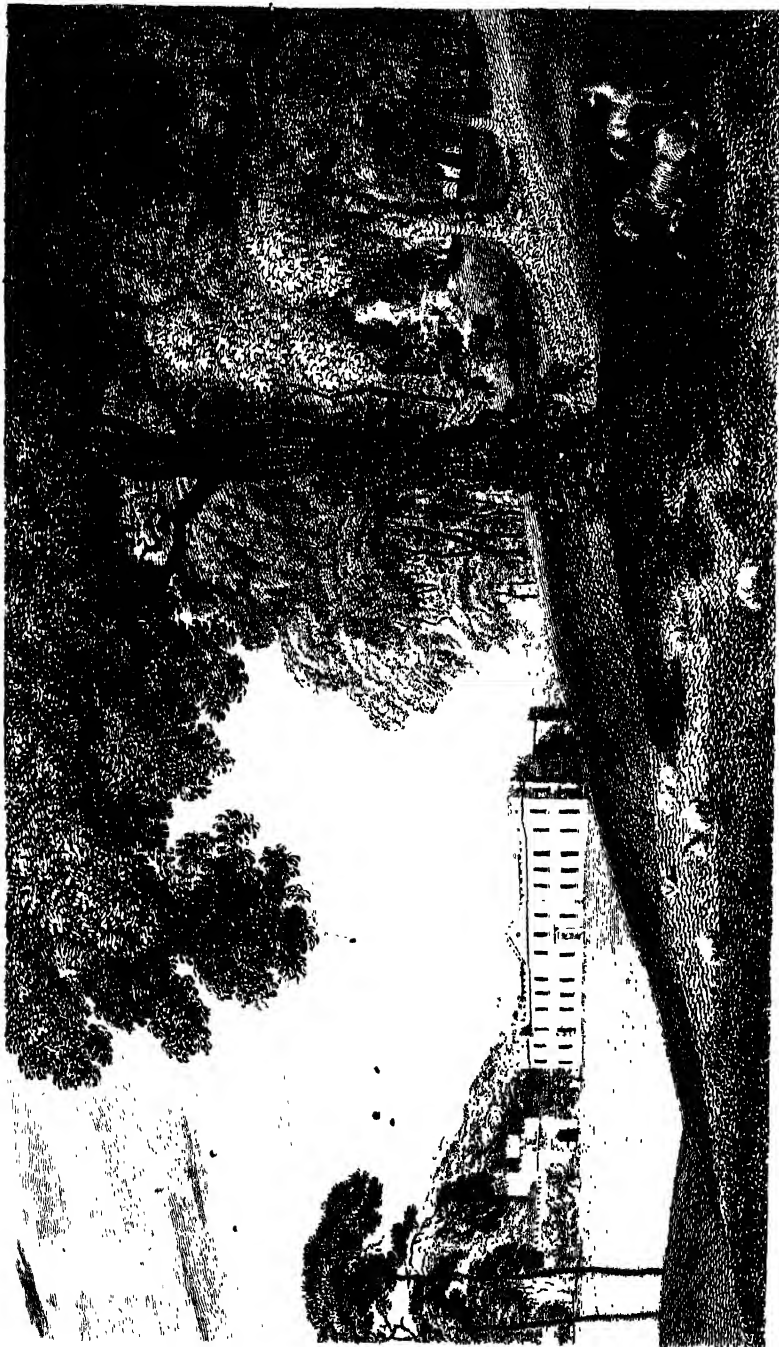
To him I strove to live, to him I die."

MR. URBAN, Norfolk, May 17.

MICHAEL having observed in p. 253, upon the total disuse of the punishment of the Parish Stocks, and requested to be informed as to the law upon the subject; permit me to acquaint him, that it is said, every vill of common right is bound to provide a pair of Stocks, and is indictable in default thereof, and shall forfeit five pounds. A constable by the common law may confine offenders in the stocks by way of *security*, but not by way of *punishment*. There are several offences, under different Acts of Parliament, whereby a Magistrate is empowered, on non-payment of the penalty, to commit an offender to the stocks, such as those for tippling, drunkenness, and the profanation of the Sabbath. Persons embezzling silk, to whom it is entrusted to manufacture, and soldiers or sailors convicted of cursing or swearing, with many others of a like nature, are subjected to the punishment of the stocks. I strongly agree with your Correspondent Michael, that, were this punishment more often inflicted, it would be the means of decreasing numberless instances of juvenile depravity; but let me add, as this punishment, so frequently mentioned in our Statutes, is perfectly impossible to be enforced in the Metropolis, and other places where there are no stocks, what means are to be used for the purpose of enforcing the fine upon the offenders in such cases?

SAMUEL HAWTHORN.

Mr.



View of the University of the South from the Hill

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 1.*
I SEND you a view of Tawstock House, Devonshire, the seat of Sir Bouchier Wrey, bart. (see *Plate I.*)

The river Taw winds along a fertile valley South of Barnstaple, with cultivated hills on either side, various in shape and rich clothing. We rode on the opposite bank to Sir Bouchier's seat, from whence it appeared to a proper advantage; the hills grow bolder as you approach his neighbourhood, which gives it an importance. His house is a new white building, somewhat Gothic, though it is too modern to come rightly under that title; and there is a grateful neatness in the style of it. Its situation is facing the East, nearly upon the top of pleasant rising lawns between two hills which seem proudly to swell and bespeak a consequence. The plantations, which have been bestowed with a liberal hand by Sir B.'s father and ancestors in early days (and broken into such irregularities by Sir B. as to make you forget that Art had given assistance) thrive in a style of elegant luxuriance; and on the left, *i. e.* Southerly, seem gracefully bending towards the vale, on the top of which the house stands, and continue a sweep round the base of it, extending in serpentine directions for near a couple of miles, and enrich the coach-road on that side of the house, which is finely enlivened by the river; this is spacious and rapid, rolling as in meandering sweeps over, every here and there, a wier, which gives a solemn and grateful murmur. The right-hand hill is clothed more towards the middle, sweeping over its summit irregularly to the main vale, the river winding around its bottom until it surrounds and hides so much of a large set of buildings, which is the residence of a Clerg. man, that you only see a small portion, the garden wall of which is of a cast that resembles a fort that is nearly on its level. I have therefore put a few battlements to it in my drawing—which is intended to be adopted. The wood still proceeds up the sloping valley which rises to the house, where there is a handsome parish church, with a good tower with four neat pinnacles, and so judiciously is the plantation contrived, that the tower only is to be seen, which, as it lies directly under the house, is rendered,

by the help of four irregular firs that form a screen, a pleasant object from its windows; whereas the whole church would have been too much. The view extends up the vale to the South for miles; and the distance is divided by hills finely intersected by inclosures. The vale, at about three or four miles to the North, is embellished with an extended view of the Borough of Barnstaple, from East to West, with its bridge of 17 arches, church, &c. and three gentlemen's seats on the sides of the cultivated range of hills above it. T.B.

Mr. URBAN, *May 20.*
OBSERVING myself publicly called upon by one of your Correspondents (M. B. p. 328) to explain why a publication which was commenced in the year 1808 upon Paintings discovered at Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire, has not yet been completed in the manner then proposed, I feel it to be a duty which I owe to the publick, to afford the required explanation.

The work in question, Mr. Urban, was undertaken at a period when the practical interpretation of the Copy-right Act, of the 5th year of Queen Anne, had, for *exactly a century preceding*, left authors and publishers at liberty to judge for themselves, how far the protection held out in that Act was desirable to them at the price they were called on to pay for it, *viz. eleven copies**; and, according to the decision of their own judgments, it was optional with them, either to register their works under the provisions of this and a subsequent Act, and thus to sacrifice 11 copies, or to omit such registration, and leave their works open to piracy.

Estimating, from the character of my work, its probable circulation at a very small number, and considering the laborious manner in which every copy was to be finished in colours; convinced also of the impossibility of any profitable piracy under these circumstances (and I conceive nothing but the hope of profit will induce piracy), I resolved on executing an impression of only 120 copies of the Paintings at a *polyautographic* press; by the eventual sale of which impression, chiefly amongst students in

* Only Nine previous to the Act of 54 Geo. III. EDIT.

Antiquity, I expected to obtain a very small remuneration for my labour.

For the accomplishment of my design, I had obtained access to materials original and interesting, beyond the general run of topographical publications; and, in the confidence of success, I certainly did intimate a purpose of completing the work by the addition of copper-plates and *copious letter-press*, thereby intending a memoir of the ancient Fraternity or Guild of Holy Cross at Stratford-upon-Avon, at whose cost these Paintings were executed, to be compiled from the authentic records of the Corporation.

But, unfortunately, while the materials for the Fourth Part were in a state of considerable progress, a question was brought under legal discussion, arising out of an *unconditional* claim made by one of eleven privileged Bodies, to receive from the proprietors of all works, without purchase, and without exception, one copy of every literary performance; even although it might not be deemed expedient by the Author to claim the protection of the Act of Queen Anne for the Copyright.

Mr. Brougham's arguments against this claim in the Court of King's Bench appeared to me at the time, and have ever since appeared to me, just and convincing; those of the opposite party had this obvious defect, that they led to a result prejudicial to that Literature which the Act of Queen Anne, in its preamble, expressly professed to befriend. A decision, however, was obtained, favourable to the claim; on the legal validity of which there could be no question, whatever doubts might exist as to its accuracy.

When, in consequence of this decision, it was deemed necessary by the Booksellers and Publishers to apply to Parliament for an alteration of the Law (then recently, after 100 years of uniform operation, explained to their prejudice, and to the prejudice of all possessors of literary property), I was one of, I believe, only two private persons, who, perceiving literary property to be very materially affected by the change, petitioned the Legislature against the Act. A copy of my Petition to Parliament I inclose, should you deem it worth preserving in your Magazine; from which it will appear that I only solicited the Legisla-

ture, by adopting a certain Clause, to leave me at liberty to publish my works without being subject to the heavy tax, and to take upon myself the risk of having my copyright invaded.

That this apparently reasonable request was not granted, is to me indeed a matter of regret as it respects my own property, greatly depreciated by the change; but much more do I conceive it to be a matter of complaint to the British publick, as it respects the superior labours of other persons; for unquestionably England will suffer the loss of many valuable original scientific works, which might have been published in small impressions, had it not been for the operation of this Act of Queen Anne, under the decision of the Court of King's Bench; and of the further Act of the Session before the last, by which the obnoxious claims have been established. The Act of Anne, thus explained and applied, is oddly enough described to be an Act to *encourage learned men to write useful books*.

Under these altered circumstances, I conceive myself justified in declining either to involve myself in the predicament of attempting to evade the Law, which is repugnant to my feelings—or of submitting to an unreasonable loss of property, which I have a right to avoid,—or, as a remaining alternative, to involve myself in legal disputes with powerful and wealthy Bodies, who, with ample funds, and a host of legal retainers, have, by an extraordinary plea of poverty, obtained the sanction of the Legislature to their claim.

To the yet unpublished Plates of my Stratford-upon-Avon the Subscribers will be welcome, as soon as I can put them together; and I am not yet so far advanced in life but that I entertain a hope of being enabled to complete my original design, when the Legislature shall have perceived, as it unquestionably must in a very few years perceive, the prejudicial consequences to Literature and Science, of the Law as it now stands.

Yours, &c.

T. FISHER.

PETITION PRESENTED IN 1814 to the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Humble Petition of THOMAS FISHER Sheweth,

That your Petitioner, in the year 1804, while travelling in the County of Warwick,

wick, made drawings of some specimens of the art of painting in England, which he deemed especially curious, as having been executed in an age, of which, according to the opinion of Lord Orford, an eminent writer upon the history of Painting, no specimens of the art existed.

That your Petitioner soon after his return proposed to publish his aforesaid drawings, accompanied by letter-press descriptions and explanations.

That for this purpose your Petitioner having with his best judgment estimated the probable number of purchasers at 120, and the claims of the Public Bodies at that time lying dormant, did execute 120 copies of each painting at the polyautographic press of M. Volzweiler, not reserving to himself (as it is universally known he could not in that mode of printing) the means of adding one to his previously determined number of 120, and that he cannot now increase his number, without, at an enormous expence, engraving upon copper all the paintings.

That your Petitioner, with a view to greater accuracy, has with incredible labour coloured up nearly the whole impression of the abovementioned polyautographic prints of paintings with his own hands.

That your Petitioner has added to the abovementioned paintings various historical evidences in fac simile, engraved upon copper; and that his work, containing 60 plates, is nearly completed, excepting only the letter-press.

That your Petitioner's impression of 120 copies has been for the greater part disposed of, as it was published in parts, to subscribers; and that of the large paper copies, all but three have been so disposed of.

That compliance with the claims of the Public Bodies, under the Act of the 8th year of Queen Anne, is therefore evidently, with respect to the above work, become impracticable.

That, were it otherwise, your Petitioner conceives the value of the eleven large paper copies required would be to him not less than one hundred and thirty-six guineas, being one seventh part of his whole property and labour employed therein, and that this sum would exceed the amount of any profits he might hope to obtain as a final compensation for his labours.

Your Petitioner furthermore most humbly sheweth, that he has employed his time, together with his private and personal pecuniary resources, during twenty years last past, in travelling into different parts of Britain, for the purpose of making drawings of the *medieval*

architectural or genealogical antiquities of this country.

That your Petitioner's drawings do, as nearly as he can estimate them, amount to upwards of 5000.

That your Petitioner has formed the design of publishing these drawings also, and has nearly executed the first part, namely, those relating to the County of Bedford, under the title of "Collections for the County of Bedford," comprehending 64 plates, with descriptive letter-press.

That your Petitioner is convinced, both from his own observation and the judgment of persons conversant with such works, that the letter-press descriptions are a necessary constituent part of all such works.

That your Petitioner having also ascertained, to his own entire conviction, that the demand for such works, even when accompanied by letter-press, is extremely limited, and in a great degree local, has printed only 100 copies of his Collections for Bedford, of which he has sold half, and is yet many pounds in advance upon this adventure.

Your Petitioner therefore estimates that the whole of the unsold moiety will be worth to him four guineas and a half for each copy, and that the total value to him of the eleven copies, which in the event of his completing his work by the addition of letter-press he will be required to give away, will be one ninth part of the *property adventured by him*, or 51l 19s. 6d.

That your Petitioner conceives it to be a duty which he owes to himself, to deprecate by all just means such loss and injury to his private property as the forfeiture of one seventh or one ninth part (not of profits, for none yet exist) but of a capital advanced by him with a view to the promotion of Science; and considering the impossibility of recalling and giving away to the claimants under the Statute of the 8th of Queen Anne, those large-paper copies which he has already sold to subscribers, feels that in the event of the pretensions of the Public Bodies (unhappily for Science) obtaining an unconditional confirmation, he can have no alternative but, in both cases, to suppress his letter-press, not yet published, but which he has prepared with equal labour and research; and thus, to leave both his works unfinished, and to desist from all further attempts to give his valuable and extensive collection of original drawings to the world.

Your Petitioner can moreover state from his own personal knowledge, that one of the Libraries (the Bodleian) claiming a copy under the abovementioned

tioned Act is not open for use to the publick at large, nor even to persons who are known or represented to be engaged in literary enquiries; your Petitioner having, upon application to that Library for permission to copy a few pages from a rare printed volume, accompanied and introduced as he was by the Registrar of the University, been informed that the privilege of copying was exclusively reserved to those Members of the University who were graduated Masters of Arts.

Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays your Honourable House, that you will (taking the premises into consideration) adopt the Clause marked B. as part of the pending Bill, whereby your Petitioner, and such other persons as are in situations similar to his, may have the opportunity of renouncing that statutory protection for copyright, which, under a conviction of its past inefficiency, he is well persuaded is inapplicable to such original publications as his, and which therefore he should at all times feel disposed to decline.

MR. URBAN, *Awliscombe, May 8.*

I SEND you a copy of the monumental inscriptions, &c. at Awliscombe in Devonshire, that they may be preserved, when the stones, like the persons they commemorate, are to be seen no more. Z. X.

On the chancel floor,

1. Here lieth . . . of John Pa . . . of Artes, late vicar of this parish, and Elizabeth his wife, which John dyed the 16th daye of December, Anno Dom. 1637; and the said Elizabeth dyed the 9th day of January following.

2. Here lyes y^e body of Mary, y^e wife of John Smith, of Honiton, gent. (daur of y^e Rev^d Mr. George Passemmer and Susanna his wife), who dyed y^e 5th of March 1741, aged 52. Also of John Smith their son, who was buried y^e 6th of Feby, 1729, aged 8 mon^s. Also of William their son, buried y^e 24th of Sept^r 1730, aged 6 weeks. Also of Mary their da^r, buried y^e 18th of Jan^y 1733, aged 2 years. Also of Susanna their da^r, buried y^e 10th of March, 1735, aged 10 y^{rs}.

3. Underneath this stone lie the remains of Mrs. Amelia Elphinstone, widow to the late John Elphinstone, esq. Captain of the British, and Admiral of the Russian fleets, and daughter of the late John Warburton, esq. Somerset Herald at Arms. She departed this life at Tracey House in this parish, the 16th Feb. 1786, aged 50, sincerely regretted by her numerous family, who cherish with reverence and respect the memory of her virtues. Also near this place lie

the remains of her grandson, Henry Hartwell, who died the 11th March, 1786, aged 8 months.

On a marble slab against the chancel wall:

4. Hic jacent Georgius Passemmer cler. olim vicarius hujus Ecclesie, qui sepelitus fuit primo die Maii, anno Dⁿⁱ 1695. Etiam Georgius filius ejus qui sepelitus fuit 24^o die Augusti, anno Dⁿⁱ 1695. Etiam Johannes frater ejus qui sepelitus fuit decimo die Aprilis, anno Dⁿⁱ 1701. Etiam Susannah, vidua et relict. prædicti Georgii Passemmer, cler. unica filia Alexandri Cheeke, Ar^{is} Procuratoris Generalis Serenissimo Carolo Primo necnon Carolo Secundo, nuper regibus Angliæ, &c. infra Curiam suam Admiraltatis, quæ sepelitus fuit 28 die Mar. 1722^o.

In the church, on flat stones:

5. Here lie y^e bodies of Elizabeth, y^e wife of John Mallack, of Axminster, marchant, and Richard their sonne, which Elizabeth died y^e 7th daye of Maye, an^o Domⁱ 1644; and y^e said Richard died y^e 19th daye of y^e same month.

6. Here lieth the body of Anne, the daughter of William Pring, and of Joane his wife, who was buried the 2d day of February, 1704, ætatis sue the 6th.

7. William Pring, 1708.

8. Underneath this stone lieth the body of John Husey, who departed this life July the 25th, 1804, aged 74 years; and his family on his right for a century and half past. Good people, do not remove this stone.

In the churchyard:

9. Francis Pring, serge-maker, departed this life Nov. 12, 1801, aged 82.

10. Mary Pring, departed this life April 27, 1799, aged 55. Also John Pring, of Chmstone Hill, her husband; died June 3, 1805, aged 74.

On an enclosed tomb:

11. Sacred to the memory

of
Mary Anne Burges*,
youngest daughter
of

George Burges, esq.
and of the Honourable
Anne Wichnoure Somerville,
his wife.

She was born at Edinburgh
on the 6th day of Decr. 1763,
and died at Ashfield
in this parish,
on the 10th day of August, 1813.

* Sister of the present Sir James-Bland Burges, bart. LL.D. of Beauport, Sussex, and Knight Marshal of his Majesty's Household.

12. Sacred to the memory of William Pring, who departed this life July the 7th, 1807, aged 72 years. Also four of his children: Anne died June 24th, 1765. William died June the 9th, 1781. Jabez died May the 31st, 1782. Thomas Udy died June the 15th, 1785.

There are four bells, on one of which is,

"T. Pen. 1627, John Smyth, Malachie Ashforde. Wardens.

I sound to bed—the sick repent,

In hope of life—when breath is spent.

T. P. anno Domini 1670. I. M. I. C. C. W."

There are 10 windows in the church, one window in the chancel; one glass window, and six other ditto in the tower. There were in former days four windows in the chancel, but three of them are now walled up. There are four doors, and the principal entrance is on the South side.

Awhscombe* is a parish in the hundred of Hemmock, Devon, and Archdeaconry of Exeter, two miles from Honiton, and 161 from London. It stands near the river Otter, on the Collumpton road, and contains 86 houses, and 429 inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value 12*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in the patronage of the Duke of Bedford.

"This was the birth-place of Thomas Charde, the last Abbot of Ford Abbey, who founded the hospital at Honiton (as same bath). In the reign of King Henry the Third, Roger Gifford held lands in this parish, and the Abbot of Dunkeswell had a manor here, whom Matthew Gifford, the son of Roger, impleaded, for hindering him to present to that church. By the marriage of Gifford's daughter Isabel to Mandevill, these lands came to Sir John de Stanton."—Risdon's Survey of Devon, p. 40.

The Rev. Richard-Vivyan Willesford, chaplain in ordinary to the Prince Regent, is the present vicar.

Yours, &c. JOHN PRING.

Mr. URBAN, *Rome*, Dec. 31, 1816.

ON the morning of Sunday, the 24th of March, two young women took the Veil at the Church belonging to the Convent of the Dominicans.

We felt much interest in the ceremony, and arrived at an early hour—nine o'clock. Great crowds were assembled about the entrance, and the

church itself was nearly full. The street immediately before the doors was strewed with evergreen plants, and guards were on duty, bearing the same shrub in their caps. We, as English, were allowed to proceed through the body of the Church, and had places assigned to us close to the altar. Here we waited a considerable time, when Mass was celebrated at the lower end of the church twice; a trifling interval only between the ceremonies. Soon after this the organ commenced, and was continued at intervals.

Precisely at eleven the signal was given for the approach of the two victims. They were preceded by priests, and conducted by their father. Their appearance, perhaps, excited less interest than we had anticipated. They were neither very young, nor very pretty; while at the same time their dress, though affectedly gay, was very far from becoming, habited as they were, much after the fashion of tragedy queens, or of revellers at the carnival. Feathers waved over their heads, silver and other ornaments glittered in their hair, and immense bouquets adorned their bosoms; but dunces threw a veil over the whole; and the Isabella Brown certainly predominated over the virgin white.

I was close to them when they knelt before the altar. They afterwards took seats opposite to us, when a priest commenced an harangue, sufficiently common-place, and, as it might be supposed, in praise of monastic institutions, and of seclusion from the world. During the recital these two young persons evidently suffered much agitation, but which they endeavoured to hide in smiles. Such a smile had much of melancholy in it.

The discourse was rather long. At the conclusion of it they again knelt; and a short service was chaunted by the priests and the choir, in which they themselves joined. While still on their knees, the bishop demanded their names, to which they answered in a tone rather loud, sharp, and artificial, "Maria Augustina, and Maria Veronica."

They were sisters. And now it was that they renounced for ever the manners and costume of this world. A garland of sweet-smelling flowers was offered

* The Terrier of this parish may be seen in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXII. p. 424.

offered to the elder sister, who instantly, and with much indignation, real or affected, cast the blooming chaplet behind her. A second and similar crown was held out to the younger votary, who put it from her, indeed, but without violence. It fell silently at her knees. The feathers and diamonds now made way for a crown of thorns, placed on the head by the priest, assisted by the lady patroness. The downy plume, the diamonds' glare, and the crown of thorns, formed a singular assemblage. Thus accoutered, did not these females now look like victims of what we the enlightened call dark ages? A crucifix was presented to them, which they clasped with fervour to the breast. Lastly, each one was armed with a taper, lighted, to betoken vigilance. The Robes of the Order were now brought forwards. With these they retired behind the grating, at the back of the altar, where they were to be apparelled, and shorn of their hair by two of the old religious. This invasion of the scissors was, perhaps, the most affecting part of the ceremony, but they bore it smiling, and with much fortitude. The music at this time was very fine. The old women were extremely adroit. All the pomp of dress speedily vanished, and was spurned at, as the flowers had been before. The Black Robes and White Veils of the Order were as speedily adjusted; and certainly the ladies lost nothing of their beauty by this change of costume. A glittering crown was placed on the head. They were saluted by each one of the Religious, beginning with the superior; and thus ended the ceremony.

A year of probation is allowed them, at the expiration of which period they may, if they choose, return to the world and all its cares; but such a resolution is an event of rare occurrence. What an entertaining, and possibly instructive history, might be compiled by any antient and well-disposed inhabitant of such a prison-house!

A LAURENTIAN.

MR. URBAN,

May 27.

THE Publick are looking with great anxiety and impatience to the result of the labours of the Committee of the House of Commons, now sitting, to take into con-

sideration THE POOR LAWS. But if they call for a hasty and half-considered Report, they will do the greatest injustice, not merely to the Committee, but to themselves. This subject, in which are involved the most momentous consequences, is so complicated and difficult, and made up of such conflicting materials, that it requires a depth of sagacity, an extent of knowledge, and a comprehension of thought, which cannot be combined and ripened without slow and repeated argument, and deliberation. The mischiefs of a false step are too gigantic to permit sound statesmen to proceed on doubtful theories, however ingenious: step after step must be tried, as is done by the cautious Traveller proceeding slowly over an unexplored morass: rather than plunge rashly on doubtful ground, from which there may be no return. The shore must not be left at once to launch with full sail on the undiscovered seas of speculation.

It is well enough to write books of Utopian legislation. Opposite theories, however marked by extremes, may all contribute to elicit truth: they may be supported by reasonings, powerful and not easy to be confuted: they may induce a strong preponderance of opinion in their favour: but if they do not stand on the authority of experience, he must be a rash politician who would exchange for them at once a tried system, even though that system should have many palpable faults and evils.

In the conflicting principles and deductions of Mr. Malthus and Mr. Weyland, there is much that ought constantly to be kept in mind by the Legislator in the provisions which this great branch of Political Economy may demand. But, on the one hand, to suppose that a System of Laws of the most intricate ramification and intermixture, with all the habits and customs of the population, which have existed for more than two centuries, can be effaced from the Statute-Book; and, on the other, to deny the frightful tendency of some of its large excrescences,—is surely that, which, in each case, a practical statesman must equally shrink from.

That in every year of the last twenty, the mode of administering the Poor Laws has departed more and more, and by larger and still larger

larger strides, from the original intention and true and wise object of those laws, cannot rationally be denied! That in that departure it has (putting totally aside its effects on the rich) not only extinguished some of the best moral qualities, but positively veiled on the annihilation of the Funds thus proposed for the support of the Poor themselves, is equally certain! It is an utter ignorance of the nature of wealth, to suppose that it can exist without the labours of the Poor; to suppose that food can be found for them but through the work of their own hands! To afford them, therefore, subsistence, without requiring work in return, is to draw upon a Fund, which, from its very essence, must be soon exhausted! A population, which are consumers, and not producers, will soon come to the end of their stores!

As to the moral effects—1 Poor man, who is lazy, may for a little while prefer a reliance on others, where neither care nor providence are necessary; but he will soon come to know the value to his happiness of a feeling of independence; and to appreciate that zest which is given to his bread by the consciousness that it has been acquired by the sweat of his brow. These topics have been strongly urged by Sir Egerton Brydges, in a small Pamphlet lately published, entitled, *Arguments in Favour of the Practicability of Employing the Poor*; which, as the Author is a Member of the Committee on the Poor Laws, may perhaps on that account be calculated to satisfy some part of that attention which is at present alive in the public mind on so very interesting a subject. To some this Pamphlet may seem to deal too much in abstract discussion; but it must be remembered, that we are come to a crisis, when we are bound to probe the evil to the bottom, and to investigate first principles with the most profound and sedulous care.

AN ADVOCATE FOR THE POOR.

BRIEFS FOR FIRES AND CHURCHES.

THESE ancient and necessary appeals to the pious and benevolent appearing to be much misunderstood; the following explanatory statement, made at the last Michaelmas Sessions for Staffordshire, may prove interesting to the publick.

“An application having been made to the Court for a petition to the Lord Chancellor for a Brief, the Chairman (George Chetwynd, esq.) took occasion to remark, that, as an opinion appeared to prevail of some improper disposal of the money obtained by Briefs, he had made enquiries into the fact, and had collected the following information.

“The Letters Patent which are issued by the Lord Chancellor, upon a Certificate from the Quarter Sessions, had, he said, ever since 1799, been delivered to John Stevenson Salt, esq. (of the firm of Messrs. Stevenson and Salt, Lombard-street), who is now exclusively employed as undertaker for the purpose of disposing Copies of the Briefs, and of receiving the Collections, but that it is fully competent for any person who obtains a Brief, to appoint his own undertaker, Mr. Salt having no office or permanent appointment.

“Upon receipt of the Letters Patent. Mr. Salt, as undertaker, provides printed Copies (10,800 of Church Briefs, or 11,500 of Fire Briefs), which Copies are delivered by his Agents, at the Archdeacon's Visitations, to the Churchwardens of the several parishes, &c. and at the ensuing Visitations they are returned to the persons by whom issued, with the sums collected thereon.

“A General Statement of each account is afterwards made up, with as little delay as possible, and information of the Sums collected is given to the Trustees appointed in each Brief, and the whole may be drawn for immediately.

“The Charges upon a Church Brief are generally as follows.

	£.	s.	d.
Fiat.....	10	5	6
Patent.....	22	11	6
Paper and Printing	22	10	0
Stamping.....	13	10	0
Canvas Postage, Carriage, &c....	15	3	0

£.84 0 0

“Undertaker's Salary 5*d.* for each Church Brief returned, but charged only 4*d.*; within the Bills of Mortality double.

“The Charges upon Fire Briefs amount to 86*l.* and the undertaker's Salary 8*d.* each.

“The undertaker is responsible for every Agent and Collector throughout the kingdom; and the sum received as Salary, is by no means adequate to the trouble, risk, and responsibility attending the business.

“To the foregoing explicit statement, the Chairman added, that the productiveness of Briefs is less than might be expected, partly by reason of the imperfect provisions of the Act of 4th Queen Anne, c. 14. and the frequent negligence

negligence of Churchwardens, but chiefly by the prevailing idea, that Briefs are farmed. In no instance, he was fully convinced, had a Brief ever been farmed, either by Mr. Salt, or to Mr. Salt's knowledge."

The Archdeacon of Coventry has adopted this method of making public the substance of a communication which he has officially received, trusting that it may tend to remove misconceptions which have materially prejudiced the collections authorized to be made upon Briefs.

Lichfield, 19 March.

MR. URBAN,

May 30.

THE vile practice of Boxing is a disgrace both to the character and the Police of the Country. From the public annunciations of Boxing Matches, and the impunity with which they are suffered to pass, one would really imagine that there are neither Magistrates nor Constables in the kingdom, or that there were no Laws to prohibit and to punish breaches of the Peace. The truth is, that in this case, as in most others, the Laws have made ample provision for the punishment, and even for the prevention of any breaches of the public peace; and the fault lies solely with those whose peculiar duty it is to carry them into effect. If any thing could add to the disgust which every rational mind must feel at such disgraceful exhibitions, it would be the filthy and brutal details which are given of them in the Public Prints, where we are shocked and sickened by reading, among the Fashionable Intelligence of the Day, a most minute account of the manner in which two Blackguards beat each other, and of the money lost and won by the issue of the contest; and all this is explained in a language wholly unintelligible to all but the Professors in this New School. In short, the low slang used in the Cellars and Flash-houses of St. Giles's is transplanted into the columns of the Fashionable World. And these papers are put into the hands of our wives and daughters at the breakfast table, instead of being burned by the Hangman as strong billets on the public taste and feeling.

The only excuse ever attempted to be made for the encouragement of this beastly practice is, that it fosters that manly spirit and that active cou-

rage for which the inhabitants of these Isles have been always celebrated. But the fact is, that it has no such tendency: the Bully, who, confident in his strength and skill, boldly attacks another, will shrink with fear from the mouth of a Pistol or the point of a Bayonet. These are not the men to make soldiers of, for it is almost universally found, that the most courageous men are the most modest and the most peaceable. There is then, on the one hand, no one good effect resulting from the prevalence of the practice which we condemn; while, on the other, experience has sufficiently proved its evil consequences. It has a tendency to destroy that subordination in society which is essential to the preservation of social order; for Boxing, like Gaming, levels all distinctions, and in the field of contest the most acute observer would be unable to trace the difference between the Peer and the Blackguard. In dress, manners, language, and pursuits, the uniformity is not merely manifest, but striking. It is necessarily productive of vice and dishonesty, by the encouragement which it affords to idleness, for the men who follow this pursuit are abstracted from all others, taken out of the paths of honest industry, which they had hitherto trodden; and thus deprived of all other means of subsistence, when exhausted and rendered unfit for any other conflict, which with nine out of ten is soon the case, they are reduced to the necessity of gaining a livelihood by dishonest practices. This appears to be a natural consequence of detaching men in the lower classes of life from the pursuits of industry, and of occasionally associating them with their superiors in birth and station, though not, alas, in mind and merit.—Several of the fraternity have holden up their hands at the Bars of our Criminal Courts, and some Lives have been sacrificed to this brutal and degrading mania.

A CONSTANT READER.

* * "In your vol. for 1816, page 563, you are incorrect as to the female issue of the late Earl Stanhope; Lady *Esther* Stanhope, the favourite niece of Pitt, and now residing in Arabia, is unmarried; Lady *Griselda* Stanhope married Mr. Tekell; and Lady *Lucy* Stanhope married Mr. Taylor."

G. H. W.

Mr.



THE IRISH RIV. MANTUA LION

PENNY

THE IRISH RIV. MANTUA LION

Mr. URRAN, *Clerkenwell, June 1.*
THE attention paid by your Correspondent BIOGRAPHICUS, in p. 113, to the memory of Bp. Burnet, will have led others, I doubt not, besides myself, to pay a visit to his Monument; and may I be allowed to hope that it will induce the Bishop's Descendants to repair it? If none of the family survive, I trust the Parish of St. James's, Clerkenwell, will attend to it.

I herewith send you a sketch of the House in which the worthy Prelate resided (*see Plate II.*), situated on the North-west side of St. James's square. It is now divided into two houses, one inhabited by Mr. Perry, Parish Clerk of St. James's, Clerkenwell; the other by the Rev. Dr. Rose, each forming a dwelling with very capacious rooms, eight in number to each house; besides large arched vaults or cellars. The form of the front remains in its original state; except that the centre on the basement story, where the principal entrance was, is now an arch leading to a court of small tenements built lately on the site of the garden. At the back of Mr. Perry's, in the yard, is a leaden cistern with the initials of the Burnet family, and the date 1682.

There is a very respectable gentleman now living in this parish, upwards of seventy years of age, whose mother used to visit the Bishop's family at this house; and the late Mr. Gault, for forty years the respected and intelligent Clerk of St. James's, and who died upwards of eighty years of age many years since, knew the Bishop lived here.

In 1748, the Rev. Gilbert Burnet was Curate of St. James's, Clerkenwell, and is said to have had 20 brothers and sisters living. He was born in Scotland, the native place of the Bishop; but it is believed he was no Relation.

In 1788, the Bishop's grandson, Thomas*, lived at Chigwell, Essex.

In 1811, a Mrs. Mary Burnett, upwards of 80 years of age, was buried in the Bishop's vault, from Chigwell, where she died.

T. P.

Mr. URRAN, *March 20.*

UPON consulting the original passage and its context in Shakspeare's

* See vol. LVIII. p. 853.

GENT. MAG. June, 1817.

spears Henry V. act iv. sc. 4. referred to by your Correspondent F. D. in your Magazine for November last, p. 388, I cannot persuade myself, that Pistol could have any reason, or ever intended to refer to the Irish tune there mentioned; because, on considering the sound of the words in question, a much more easy and natural signification is at hand. Pistol, it seems, has gotten a few, and but a few words of French; he has, however, obtained just enough to put the question *Qui va là?* as he does in the beginning of this very scene; but, not understanding the meaning of *qualité*, which the French soldier uses, he endeavours to find some word or short sentence similar in sound. *Callet* or *callat* is used by Shakspeare in the *Winter's Tale*, act ii. sc. 3.—2 Henry VI. act i. sc. 3.—3 Henry VI. act ii. sc. 2.—and in *Othello*, act 4. sc. 2. in the sense of a *hull*; and, as the French *callet*, as defined in Colgrave's Dictionary, is found to mean "a beggarly rogue, or lazy vagabond, that counterfeits some disease," it is highly probable, that *callet* or *callat*, so very near it, might be applied to either sex, and also imply a beggarly, worthless person. In this view I should read Pistol's speech thus, "*Callet es? call me curst cur. O me.*"—*Callet es?* I conceive Pistol to understand as meaning, "*Are you a callet?*" and as intended by him as a repetition of the question, which he erroneously supposes the French soldier to have asked, to which he adds, *Call me curst cur*, [for such shall be my revenge on you as shall induce you to curse me, and to term me curst, vicious, or mischievous.] The exclamation, *O me*, is frequent in comedies; and may here be designed to shew how much in a rage he affects to be at what he conceives an affront.

As I am now on the subject of Shakspeare, I shall take this opportunity of correcting also another mistake. In the *Merchant of Venice*, act iv. sc. 1. are the following words in a speech of Shylock, in two detached passages:

"And others when the bagpipe sings
 i'the nose."

Cannot contain their urine."——
 "As there is no firm reason to be rendered."

Why he cannot abide a gaping pig,
 Why he a harmless necessary cat,
 Why he a woollen bagpipe," &c.

In this last passage, the difficulty has been, what was the reason for applying to the bagpipe the epithet of *woollen*. Warburton has referred to a story, in J. C. Scaliger's *Exot. Exercit.* against Cardan, of a person so affected on hearing the sound of a bagpipe; and Dr. Farmer has ascertained, that this very story from Cardan occurs in an old translation from the French of Peter de Loier, entitled, "A Treatise of Spectres or strange Sight, Visions," &c. In this translation, as Dr. Farmer remarks, is the mention, in a marginal note, of another instance, in the case of a gentleman then lately living at Exeter. Sir John Hawkins had conjectured thus: for *woollen* should be read *swelling* or *swollen* bagpipe. And Mr. Steevens has cited a passage in *Coriolanus*, where that General says his mother used to call the plebeians *woollen* vassals; and yet Mr. S. says he thinks the same epithet hardly applicable to the bagpipe. The fact is, that *woollen* in this last passage was used as a term of contempt, and applied to the lowest order of the people, on account of their wearing *woollen* caps, which were enjoined them by Act of Parliament, 1571, 13 of Eliz.: Johnson and Steevens's Shakspeare, edit. 1778, vol. II. p. 487. a circumstance which has no relation to a bagpipe. Mr. Douce, in his *Illustrations of Shakspeare*, vol. I. p. 264, referring, though without naming him, to Sir John Hawkins's note, says, "Act iv. scene I. *Shy.* Why he a woollen bagpipe. We have here one of the too frequent instances of *conjectural* readings; but it is to be hoped that all future editors will restore the original *woollen*, after weighing not only what has been already urged in its support, but the additional and accurate testimony of Dr. Leyden, who, in his edition of *The Complaynt of Scotland*, p. 149, informs us, that "the Lowland bagpipe commonly had the bag or sack covered with woollen cloth of a green colour; a practice which, he adds, prevailed in the Northern counties of England."^{*}

This passage, on a fair examination, will be found, in reality, to contain

* An itinerant Bagpiper may be frequently seen in the streets of London, the bag or sack of whose pipe is covered with green *woollen*, as here described. Edit.

no reason whatever to support the original reading, or to defeat the conjecture. Whether the bagpipe should have for its case a covering of cloth, or of leather, of silk, or of velvet, or of any other material, was a circumstance perfectly indifferent in itself, and wholly optional with its possessor. *Woollen* could never therefore be properly applied as a constant epithet, because its case might not have happened to be of cloth; besides that, before the instrument could, even were it kept in a *woollen* case, be entitled to its appellation, it must, as being inclosed in a case, have been incapacitated from producing the effect attributed to it by Shakspeare. From his words, as well as from Scaliger's, as cited by Warburton, and those of the translation, mentioned by Dr. Farmer, it is evident it was not the *meer sight*, but the *sound* of the instrument, which produced the effect; and no sound could have been possibly rendered by the instrument while it was inclosed in its bag or case. *Woollen*, therefore, is a reading which cannot, on any principle, be justified; some change is absolutely necessary to make the passage sense; and, it is believed, no one can be suggested, where the variation is so very small, and the sense so consistent with the context, as exchanging *woollen* for *swollen*. J. S. H.

P. S. I have throughout this Letter deviated from the usual modern method of spelling Shakspeare's name, and I have done it on this principle. The age in which he lived was remarkable for great licence in spelling; and his name, as of late years usually spelt, is not capable of any sense. This is contrary to what ought to be the case; and it is plain that, where a name has evidently so very obvious a signification, that name ought to be spelt in the same manner, as the words of which it is composed are correctly spelt when separately used. Every one would justly object to spelling Scipio Africanus, *Scipio Aphricanus*, or Coriolanus, *Koriorlanus*; and consequently such names as *Shakspeare*, *Breakspear*, and others of the like kind, should be spelt according to this rule. The mode of spelling, used by Shakspeare himself, is apparently not always invariably the same, even to the different sheets of his Will. See the plate

plate of the signatures to his Will in the first volume of Johnson and Steevens's Shakespear, edit. 1778, where it is spelt *Shakspeare* and *Shakspeare*; and in this last manner it stands at the end of his Will in the printed letter-press. The only safe rule, therefore, is evidently that which does not render the name, which has plainly an intelligible signification, absolute nonsense by improper spelling.

MR. URBAN, *Chester, May 12.*

IN addition to my last communication on the subject of the identity of Mr. Greatrakes with Junius, I am now enabled to send you one of that gentleman's letters—There is an occasional defect or carelessness in the spelling, which it may be material to compare with that of the same words in Mr. Woodfall's manuscripts; the small *s* is certainly elongated and struck off in the same peculiar manner as those letters are in the fragments which have been copied and published.

The occasion of this letter appears to have been such as to admit of great latitude of vituperative expression; and Mr. Greatrakes has bantered about the character of his debtor with all the vigour of his supposed prototype. No Thames-street Junius, *racked with the gout, and cheated of his money*, could call "son of a w—c" with half the grace of our irritable friend, who rejects the husk, but, preserving all the bitter of the phrase, in one word reduces the fact of the offending Colonel's *having had a father* to a mere hypothesis.

Since my last letter, I have read every publication that has appeared upon the subject, but have learnt nothing to divert me from the presumption of *Col. Barré* having been at least largely concerned in the production of the Letters of Junius. The author *discovered himself* to be an Irishman and a soldier, one who had served under Lord Townshend;—*he must have been an intimate with Lord Shelburne, or how came he to know of Sir William Draper's frequent calls on his Lordship about the Manilla ransom? Barré was all of these.* Whether Greatrakes, who was also intimate with Lord Shelburne, assisted him or them as an amanuensis, Mr. Woodfall, by a comparison of the

writings, may in some measure be enabled to discover.

ONE OF THE PACK.

"Dear Cozⁿ. John,
"the worthy Coll^l has shewn the Dirt of his originall fatally in his Business with me; thro' your kind Interposition he behaved for some time like a Gentleman in this Matter; but He could not hold It. You know at your Intercession he consented to pay the Money immediately but upon his pitifull Account of his Circumstances I agreed to take it by Installments; He left my Letters for six months unanswered, and upon settling Accounts hath charged me an Article of 72*l*. twice over, once as deducted from 800*l*. which with Chatterton's first Charge left 722*l*. for which he passd Bonds upon a late stateng Headed ut the above Sum from the Sum of the Bonds 722*l*. and no Redress for me because my Blockhead Brother hath signd a Release So the Sum of 72*l*. is twice deducted, he has also charged money for Judgments concerning Keeff altho' He expressly said He was satisfied with Keeff for discharging them; What a contemptible Miser He is; god knows you have a delicate Freind in Him but you have the Secoundrell as He deservd——"

"I only write this as Justifying myself in your Eyes, because as I have told Him I am obligd to you alone for any genteel Part of his Behaviour and you may be assur'd He shall not chouse me in this Manner with Impunity—You should make the most of such a Rascall nor waste your time and indeed Character in Connexion with such a fellow without some advantage and speedily; it was the Craft of his supposd Father to make people Dependant for nothing—present my best wishes to Mrs. Uniacke I respect and esteem her, Happiness attend you and Family, I am stoppd here in my way to Dublin by my most accursed old Freind the Gout but He is tender more so than usuall and I hope to be in Dublin before the Parliament meets—Y^r very affⁿ. Kinsmⁿ
Birmingham WILL GREATERAKES"

Sept. the 18th 1775."

MR. URBAN,

June 6.

THE Pillar in the centre of the New Square in Lincoln's Inn having been lately removed, to place on its base a Gas-Lamp, it may be amusing to your Readers to be informed of the period of its erection, as may be learned from the following advertisement, copied from "The Post Man, Jan. 2, 1699-1700;" by which

which we are also informed, that there was an intention to erect a Church at that time in Lincoln's Inn Fields:

"Cavendish Weedon, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. encouraged by his success in erecting seats by subscriptions in his Majesty's Courts of Chancery and King's Bench, in Westminster Hall (to the great ease and convenience of the Gentry of the Long Robe daily attending there, who heretofore always stood to their great fatigue); and also by the subscriptions of many worthy Members of the said Society, having much improved and adorned the New Square in Lincoln's Inn, with a *Pillar, Fountain, Stone Walks*, and several other useful Ornaments: The said Mr. Weedon further considering that no Kingdom upon Earth is more obliged to God Almighty's infinite goodness and mercy, than this our Nation, and that no Nation hath a more proper and convenient place to erect a beautiful Church or Chappel for establishing Divine service there of perpetual Praise and Thanksgiving, than that of the Center of Great Lincoln's Inn Fields, being one of the largest Squares in the World; hath heretofore caused to be engraven upon two Copper Plates, two several Plans of the said design, the one containing the manner of beautifying the said Fields, with a prospect of Lincoln's Inn and Gardens; the other a draught of the Model of the said intended Church [as a Chapel of Ease to St. Giles's, to be called St. Mary's], with the instrument at large to be subscribed; which having obtained a general approbation, 'tis thus communicated to the publick, and the instruments are to be seen at Mr. Playford's, a Bookseller's in the Temple Change in Fleet-street, Mr. Harrison's and Mr. Raven's, Booksellers in Lincoln's Inn, and Mr. Fox's, Bookseller in Westminster Hall, and at Mr. Garret's, Bookseller under the Royal Exchange."

In "The Protestant Mercury" of Jan. 3, the Instrument to which the signatures were to be affixed is given at length. B. N.

MR. URBAN,

June 7.

AS you have always shewn yourself willing to assist in bringing forward to general notice useful publications, more particularly those relating to our National History; I beg you to insert some extracts from Mr. Baker's Proposals for a new "History of Northamptonshire." N. R. S.

"It is a fact not generally known, even to those who possess "BRIDGES'S

History of Northamptonshire," that, although not published till 1791, the chronological average of the collection which forms its basis scarcely reaches to 1720, leaving to his successor an unrecorded interval of nearly a century, exclusive of the improvements and corrections which may be grafted on the parent stem; for it will not be denied that material omissions have eluded observation, and most of the Pedigrees can be regarded only as guides for the direction of, or outlines to be filled up by, subsequent enquiry; whilst those families who have since become connected with the County by purchase, adoption, or descent, will form no trifling addition to the list.

"Of the numerous and beautiful seats of the Nobility and Gentry, many are unnoticed by Bridges—a few are cursorily, but none minutely or accurately, described." In his account of Ecclesiastical edifices he confines himself to mere measurements and dry details, without the slightest discrimination either of style or period. Literary Biography formed no part of his original plan, though some brief memorials are introduced by his Editor. This department, however, is susceptible of being most essentially improved and amplified, especially as illustrative of the Parochial Incumbents. Independently of many eminent characters who have been overlooked, there are several minor authors, not undeserving of notice, and yet unknown to fame. Rejected, and judiciously so, by the general Biographer, it seems peculiarly incumbent on the Local Historian to rescue them from oblivion; for where can they be so appropriately commemorated, as in the County which gave them birth, or which, either fortuitously or by choice, became their home?

"In pointing out, and professing to supply these deficiencies, the Author is extremely anxious to deprecate the most distant wish of undervaluing the labours of his Predecessor—whose premature death—the various hands to which his MSS. were consigned—the protracted period through which they lingered in the press, and other disadvantages inseparable from the peculiar circumstances of the publication, satisfactorily account, and in a great measure atone, for defects which would otherwise be inexcusable. Of the Author's qualifications for executing his projected plan, his performance will furnish the best criterion; and he has no inclination to betray himself into a factitious diffidence, or blind confidence, by anticipating that decision. The only pretensions he presumes to offer are, unwearied

unwearied perseverance, indefatigable research, an almost enthusiastic attachment to the study, which has "grown with his growth" from his very childhood, and an ardent, he might safely add a *fastidious* solicitude to avoid the slightest imputation of party feeling.

"The degree of countenance and support which he has hitherto experienced, affords the fairest anticipation of an effectual guarantee against pecuniary risk; and without an exoneration from serious loss no individual could prudently embark in so laborious and expensive an undertaking.

"The Author feels gratefully obliged by the free access to private as well as public documents with which he has been honoured; and respectfully solicits the communication of any information relative to the County in general, and particularly the Hundreds of Speltho, Newbottle Grove, and Fawsley, which will constitute the first portion of his Work *, and the principal Drawings for which are already made by Mr. E. Blore and Mr. F. Mackenzie, whose numerous and excellent antiquarian and topographical productions are too well known and appreciated to need any encomium."

MR. URBAN, *London, May 17.*

NOTHING shews more clearly the propriety, and, I may add, the necessity of those Parliamentary Resolutions, for erecting National Monuments in commemoration of the victories of Trafalgar and Waterloo, than the fact that those great and glorious events, to which we owe not only the continuation of our power and prosperity, but also that of our liberty and our lives, are in a manner forgotten by many, and even ridiculed by not a few. But where are these Monuments, or the foundations of them? Where are the models and designs to be followed in erecting them? It is true the Committee appointed by Parliament to carry their Resolves into execution advertized rewards for the two or three best models or designs of such Monuments, to be delivered to them at the British Gallery in Pall Mall, on the 30th of April last year; and it was natural to expect that the curiosity of the publick would have been gratified, and their taste consulted, by an exhibition of such models and

designs; but, owing to some unknown cause or other, this has not been done: and, with all the pains I have taken to view several of these, I have only succeeded in getting a sight of one of them; which, indeed, has been exhibited to a great proportion of the Nobility and Gentry, and was kept at Carleton House for ten successive weeks, for the frequent inspection of the Prince Regent.

I have heard of other designs, in the several forms of pillars, pyramids, triumphal arches, and towers; but, in my present inability to survey them, I shall continue to prefer the one which I have actually surveyed, and of which it may not be unacceptable to your Readers if I give some account.

The idea of the Monument in question, which is intended to commemorate the Victory of Waterloo, is borrowed from the most admired of ancient edifices—the Pantheon at Rome, erected by M. Agrippa, son-in-law of the Emperor Augustus, under the direction, most probably, of the Prince of Architects, Vitruvius, who flourished at that period, when the Arts, as well as Literature, were at their zenith of perfection. The ascent to the Monument is by three flights of steps, each of them, as nearly as I can recollect, being 12 in number. But, before we attempt to mount these steps, our attention is unavoidably engaged by two colossal groups of allegorical figures, placed on huge piers, on each side of the steps, and descriptive of the Duke of Wellington's achievements in his two wars against Napoleon. On the right side is seen Alexander taming the horse Bucephalus, which is copied from the work of Phidias at Monte Cavallo, with this inscription on the pier: *Domitiori Tyranni*, and the names of the chief victories gained by the Duke in the former war engraved round the abacus. On the left side we behold Hercules cutting off the last head of the Lernaean Hydra with a sword, and holding a torch to sear the wounded neck. The die of the pedestal is inscribed *Victori Tyranni*, and the abacus of it with the name *Waterloo*.

At the top of the steps we enter under a magnificent portico, supported by Corinthian columns, six in breadth and three in depth. The tympanum of the pediment exhibits, in bas relief,

* For a List of the Subscribers, and the Terms of Subscription, see the Cover of our Magazine for this Month.

lief, the military triumph of Britannia, who appears seated in a car, and is surrounded by soldiers carrying spoils, &c. in the nature of the ancient Roman triumphs. A figure of Victory surmounts the pediment, and those of Mars and Minerva support it on each side. Beneath it is the following inscription:

VICTORIÆ WATERLOENSI PRINC.

SENAT. POP.QUE F. F.

"To the Victory of Waterloo. The Prince, the Parliament, and the People, erected this."

The decorations of the original Pantheon have sunk beneath barbaric violence and the weight of years; but they are supplied in the model with tasteful elegance. A rich entablature surrounds it, which is supported at equal distances by double Corinthian columns. Between each pair of these are niches, which contain the figures of the most celebrated heroes of this nation, beginning with Egbert and Alfred, and ending with Abercrombie and Moore. The top of the entablature is ornamented with allegorical figures of the Virtues and Arts which flourish in this Country.

The interior of this Temple of Victory is an hemisphere of 100 feet in height, and the same in diameter. It is lighted from the apex by an eye or open circular window, which has a singular and happy effect. Underneath this, in the centre of the Temple, is placed the statue of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, the pedestal of which is supported by figures representing the four quarters of the world, and is adorned on its four sides with appropriate carving. On one of these the Prince is deciding in council on the continuance of the war with Napoleon; on another he is receiving the congratulations of the Foreign Princes and Generals who visited this Country on the termination of the first war; on the third Capt. Percy is laying at his feet the eagles and other spoils captured at Waterloo: the front panel is reserved for an inscription.

Facing the Prince's statue is that of the Duke of Wellington; his head is crowned with laurel, and he bears a Marshal's staff in his hand: Mars and Minerva, emblematic of valour and military skill, support his pedestal. Six other statues, under ornamented canopies, are placed at equal distances round the Temple. These represent

the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Hill, Generals Ponsonby, Picton, &c.; and a much greater number of busts and medallions of distinguished officers adorn the intermediate spaces. Even the meanest of our combatants who gave his life or shed his blood in the ever-memorable day of Waterloo is not forgotten in this National Monument, as the inside of the doors are to be lined with bronze, on which the whole of the official returns of killed and wounded in that engagement is to be engraved. In different compartments of the attic story; immediately below the cupola, are bas-reliefs, representing the former victories of the Duke, as well as the decisive one of Waterloo.

Some persons have objected to the proposed Temple, that it will want height, though it is proposed that the eye of it should stand 130 feet from the earth; and have expressed their partiality for a pillar. To institute a just comparison between these two kinds of Monuments, we must chiefly consider which of them is best calculated to represent the events intended to be recorded, and which of them is the most beautiful in itself. On neither point can there be, in my opinion, a moment's doubt. It has been shewn how admirably the proposed Pantheon or Temple of Victory is calculated to commemorate in general and in particular those exploits of our immortal Hero, and of his fellow combatants, to which we are indebted for all that is dear in life; whilst a Pillar, like the Monument near London Bridge, can only present a general, and that a mouldering representation of them; or, if carved in detail, as on Trajan's Pillar, they can never be surveyed without the help of wings or scaffolding. In the next place, a Pillar which supports nothing is by no means a graceful object; whereas the original Pantheon, under all its disadvantages, is the admiration of all beholders. The Model of the Waterloo Monument, now at No. 28, Old Burlington-street, decorated as it is, has charmed every description of persons who have viewed it. Some, indeed, of those who acknowledge its beauty as an edifice, object to it as a National Monument, because, they say, it is copied from a Church. True it is that the Pantheon at Rome has been, in the middle ages, turned into a Church; but

but every one knows that it was not built for one; and there is no person of taste who has seen it, that does not think it better calculated for a Repository of Illustrious Personages, to which purpose it now begins to be applied, than for the worship of the Christian Religion. I. MERLIN.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.

AS no one has answered the inquiries of your Correspondent Caradoc, in your last Volume, p. 487, after Dr. Nicholas Bound, I am induced to send you such particulars as I have met with respecting him, though they are but slight, and though the interest may now be somewhat weakened by the republication of one of his Works, which was probably intended to be accompanied by some account of the Author.

Dr. Nicholas Bounde was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, A.B. 1571-2, A. M. 1575, elected Fellow of his College in 1570, upon the vacancy made by Tho. Binge. On the 3d of Sept. 1585, being then S. T. P. he was instituted to the Rectory of Norton in Suffolk. In 1587 the fellowship which he had vacated was filled up by the election of Thomas Moigne. On the 19th of July, 1577, he was incorporated Master of Arts of the University of Oxford; and died the 8th Feb. 1607.

He was the Author of several Works, most of which are enumerated in your last Magazine, p. 429. Of these, "The Doctrine of the Sabbath plainly laid down," &c. first published in 1595, made a considerable noise. In this (which was enlarged with additions in 1606) the following opinions are maintained: 1. That the Commandment of sanctifying every seventh day, as in the Mosaic Decalogue, is moral and perpetual. 2. That whereas all other things in the Jewish Church were taken away (Priesthood, Sacrifices, and Sacraments), his Sabbath was so changed as it still remaineth. 3. That there is great reason why we Christians should take ourselves as strictly bound to rest upon the Lord's Day, as the Jews were upon their Sabbath; it being one of the moral Commandments, where all are of equal authority. New Church Hist. lib. 9. sect. 20. Heylin's Extraneous Vapourers, Lond. 12mo. 1656, p. 117.

The two following passages from

the same Author's Writings may furnish some information; and I shall therefore transcribe them.

"The Sabbatarian Doctrines had been broached by Bound in the same year wherein the Nine Articles had been made at Lambeth; which being opposed by Abp. Whitgift, and never admitted in this Church, were, by the cunning of that faction, and the zeal and diligence of this man, incorporated into the body of the Articles for the Church of Ireland; in which it is declared, for a doctrinal point, that the first day of the week, which is the Lord's Day, is wholly to be dedicated to the service of God; and therefore we are Bound therein to rest from our common and daily business, and to bestow that leisure upon holy exercises, both publick and private"—Heylin's Hist. of Abp. Laud. Lond. fol. 1671, p. 195.

"The English Puritans having sped so ill in a course of violence, were grown so wise as to endeavour the subverting of that Fort by an undermining, which they had no hope to take by storm or battery. And the first course they fell upon, besides the artifices lately mentioned, for altering the posture of the Preacher in the Spittle-Sermons, and that which was intended as a consequent to it, was the design of Dr. Bound (though rather earned under his name, than of his devising) for lessening, by degrees, the reputation of the ancient festivals. The Bishops had tried many ways to suppress them formerly, as having too much in them of the superstitious of the Church of Rome; but they had found no way successful till they fell on this—which was, to set on foot some new Sabbath Doctrine; and by advancing the authority of the Lord's Day Sabbath, to cry down the rest. Some had been hammering on this anvil ten years before, and had procured the Mayor and Aldermen of London to present a petition to the Queen for the suppressing of all plays and interludes on the Sabbath Day (as they pleased to call it) within the liberties of their city. The gaming of which made them hope for more, and secretly to retail those speculations which afterwards Bound sold in gross, by publishing his Treatise of the Sabbath, which came out this year, 1595.* And as this book was published for other reasons, so more particularly for decrying the yearly festivals, as appears by this passage in the same, viz. 'That he seeth not where the Lord hath given any authority to his Church, ordinarily and perpetually, to sanctify any day, except that which he hath sanctified himself.' And makes it

an especial argument against the goodness of Religion in the Church of Rome, that to the Seventh Day they had joined so many other days, and made them equal with the Seventh, if not superior thereunto, as well in the solemnity of divine offices, as restraint from labour. So that we may perceive from this what their intent was from the beginning—to cry down the holidays as superstitious Popish ordinances; so that their new-found Sabbath being left alone (and Sabbath now it must be called) might become more eminent. Some other ends they might have in it, as the compelling of all persons, of what rank soever, to submit themselves unto the yoke of their Sabbath rigors, whom they despaired of bringing under their Presbyteries.”—Heylin’s Hist. of the Presbyterians, Lond fol. 1672, 2d edit. pp. 337, 338.

Dr. Bound has a Latin Ode on Dr. Peter Baro’s “Prelectiones in Ionam,” 1579.—See Cole’s Ath. Cantab.; and Wood’s Ath. Ox. vol. 1. p. 743.

Yours, &c.

D. A. Y.

Mr. Urban,

June 9.

IN the vale of Aylesbury, and in the richest part of that pasturage, which ever since the days of Drayton (and perhaps long before) has been celebrated for the value of its soil and produce, is now standing, in a melancholy state of ruinous dilapidation, a Chapel, which, from the fragments of old sepulchral stones still remaining, was evidently the burial-place of the Earls of Lichfield for many ages.

I am informed that neither the proprietors of the surrounding estate, nor its occupiers, give themselves any trouble about the matter; but that the edifice and its contents are suffered to crumble into dust, without any attempt to restore or preserve them. It is certainly to be lamented, that, when an income of four or five thousand pounds *per annum* descends to the heir of an ancient house, it does not carry with it something like an admonition of the reverence and respect which is due to the ashes of his forefathers; and I hope it may be allowed me to complain, that, when Sectaries are every day increasing in numbers, and evincing that they also increase in riches, by the sums which they voluntarily contribute to the erection of Meeting-houses and Conventicles, none of which do I see falling into decay or disuse, there should be so much carelessness on the part of the Members

of the Establishment with regard to the condition of their Churches and Chapels. Perhaps, Mr. Urban, the condition of Quarrendon Chapel may not be known to the noble family whose ancestors, although not made food for crows, have their “sconces every day liable to be knocked about with a dirty shovel.” But, as your Magazine is very generally read, this notice of the circumstance may possibly fall into the hands of some person who may think it worth while to apply some remedy to this instance of an evil which is rapidly gaining ground amongst us—an entire neglect of sacred edifices, and disregard for ancient worth! Perhaps, also, some of your Readers will be able to inform me who was Sir Harry Lee, knight, whose lady was buried at Aylesbury in 1584, with the following very singular lines inscribed upon her monument:

“If passing by this place thou doe desire
[marble lie;
To know what corpse here shry’d in
The sum of that which now thou dost require,
[descrie.

This sele’dler verse shall sone to the
Entomb’d here doth rest a worthin
Dame,
[bloud;

Extract and horn of noble house and
Her sire Lord PAGER hight of worthin
fame,
[floud.

Who’s virtues cannot smike in *Lethe*
Tho bretheren had she, Baro’s of this
realme;
[he light,

A Knight her frere, Sir Harry Lee
To whom she bare three inpes, which
had to name
[spight:

John, Henry, Mary, slayn by fortune’s
First two be’g yong, which caus’d their
pare’ts mo’e,
[her years:

The third in flower a’d prime of all
All three do rest within this marble stone,
By which the sick’less of worldly joyes
appears.
[crimson flowers

Good friend, stick not to strew with
This marble stone, wherein her cin-
ders rest;
[powers,

For sure her ghost lives with the heavly
And guerdon hathe of virtuous life
posset.”

Query. What were the names of the “two Barons of the Realm” who were sons of Lord Paget? and was Sir Harry Lee of the Lichfield family, or of the family of Sir William Lee, bart. formerly seated at Hartwell in Bucks, whose descendant (a younger son if I mistake not) is the present worthy Rector of Water Stratford in the same county?

An answer to these enquiries will much oblige
VIATOR.

COM-

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

HAMPSHIRE, INCLUDING THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Berks. East, Surrey and Sussex. South, English Channel. West, Dorset and Wilts.

Main land. *Greatest length* 55, *greatest breadth* 40, *circumference* 150, *square* 1481 miles.

Isle of Wight. *Greatest length* 23, *greatest breadth* 13, *circumference* 60, *square* 164 miles.

Province, Canterbury. *Diocese,* Winchester. *Circuit,* Western.

ANTIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants. Segontiaci, who were afterwards dispossessed by the Belgæ.

Roman Province. Britannia Prima. *Stations.* Venta Belgarum, Winchester; Vindonum, Silchester; Clausentum, Bittern; Brigæ, Broughton; Andæoreon, Andover.—The Isle of Wight was called Vectis.

Saxon Heptarchy. Westsex.

Antiquities. Silchester Roman Remains. Buckland Rings and Danebury Camps. Winchester Cathedral, College, Cross, West-gate, Round Table, and Bishop's Castle of Wolvesey. Hospital of St. Cross. Hide, Netley, Beaulieu, and Quarr in the Isle of Wight Abbeys. St. Dionysius' Priory. Christ Church, Ramsey, and St. Michael's Southampton Churches. Basingstoke Holy Ghost Chapel. Winchester Cathedral, St. Michael's Southampton, and East Meon Fonts. Southampton Walls and Gates. Carnbrook in the Isle of Wight, Christ Church, Hurst, Odham, Porchester, and Warblington Castles.

Winchester was the Saxon Metropolis. The Cathedral was founded by Cinegils, first Christian King of Westsex, and dedicated by St. Brinn in 648. In it were interred the remains of its founder Cinegils, and Cynewulf, Kings of Westsex; of Egbert, the First King of England; Ethelwolf; Alfred the Great, whose body was afterwards removed to Hide; Edward the Elder; Edred; Edwy; Canute the Great; Hardicanute; Emma, "the pearl of Normandy," wife of the two Kings Ethelred the Unready, and Canute, and mother of the two Kings Hardicanute and Edward the Confessor; and William Rufus. Among the more eminent of its Bishops who had sepulture here were St. Swithun, the Patron Saint of the City; Henry de Blois, the brother of Stephen; Peter de Rupibus, guardian of Henry III.; William of Wykeham, the celebrated architect; Cardinal Beaufort, whose death is so impressively described by Shakspeare; William Waynflete; and the persecuting Stephen Gardiner.

The Round Table, popularly attributed to Arthur, more probably owed its origin to Stephen, to prevent disputes for precedency among his attendants.

Hide was a Mitred Abbey, founded in 1110 by Henry I. and to it were removed the bones of Alfred the Great, his Queen Alswitha, his sons Ethelward and Edward. It was also the repository of the relics of St. Grimbald and St. Judocus.

At Whorwell, in a Nunnery founded in expiation of her murder of Edward the martyr, Elfrida, the beautiful, but infamous Queen of Edgar, was interred.

At Beaulieu Abbey, Eleanor Queen of Henry II. was buried.

In Rumsey Abbey (founded by Edward the elder, whose daughter Elfreda was the first Abbess) was educated Matilda, daughter of Malcolm King of Scots, and Queen of Henry I. under the government of Christina, cousin to Edward the Confessor. Mary daughter of Stephen was its Abbess, but she renounced the veil, and married Matthew younger son of Theodoric Earl of Flanders.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Rivers. Alne, Anton, Avon, Auburn, Boldre-water, Exe, Hamble, Itchin, Loddon, Stour, Test or Tees, Tillhull, Wey.—Isle of Wight; Medina, Yar, Wooten, Shankin.

Inland Navigation. Basingstoke (which near Odiham passes through a tunnel nearly 3-quarters of a mile long), Andover, Southampton, and Salisbury canals. Southampton water, Boldre water, Avon, Itchin, and Stour rivers.—Isle of Wight: Medina and Yar rivers; Brading and Newtown harbours.

Lakes. Alresford Pond, head of the Itchin: Alverstoke and Sowley Lakes.

Eminences and Ticks. Portsdown hill, on which a fair is held July 26; Wey hill, on which is a large fair, beginning October 9; Danebury hill, the subject of a Poem by Mrs. Duncombe; Sidon hill in High close park. Eaglehurst cliff.—Isle of Wight: St. Catherine's hill, the highest in the island, 750 feet above high-water mark. Culver Cliffs. Carisbrook castle. Pyramid on Ashy Down; Bimbridge Down.

Natural Curiosities. Hurst castle Causeway. Shingles, Portsea and Hayling islands. Bengistbury head. New, Alice, Holt, Woolmer, and Bere forests. In Dibdin church-yard, a yew-tree 30 feet in circumference. Cadtenham oak, remarkable for its early vegetation.—Isle of Wight: Needles rocks; Blackgang, Luccomb, and Shankin chimneys; St. Catherine's cliffs. Hermit's hole in Culver's cliff. Freshwater cave. Dunnose promontory. Pitland and Shankin medicinal springs.

Public Edifices. Portsmouth fortifications, the strongest in England; Dock-yard, gun-wharf, victualling-office, anchor-wharf and forge, rope-houses, Government-house. Fort Monkton, Royal Hospital at Hasler.—Isle of Wight: Newport House of Industry. Freshwater Light-house.

Seats. Hurn Court, Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

Appuldurcombe (Isle of Wight), Hon. C. A. Pelham.

Ash Park, John Portal, esq.

Avington, Marquis of Buckingham.

Belle Vue, Admiral Bligh.

Bevis Mount, Henry Elton, esq.

Blackbrook Place, George Purvis, esq.

Bramshill Park, Sir Rich. Cope, bart.

Breamore, Sir Edward Hulke, bart.

Broadlands, Viscount Palmerston.

Cadland's Park, A. Drummond, esq.

Can's Hall, John Deluè, esq.

Cowes East Castle (Isle of Wight), John Nash, esq.

Cranbury Park, Lady Holland.

Cuffnells, Rt. Hon. George Rose.

Dogmersfield, Sir H. C. St. J. Mildmay.

Eaglehurst, Earl of Cavan.

Elvetham, General Gwynne.

Farleigh Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth.

Freshwater-house (Isle of Wight), Ed.

Rushworth, esq.

Frøyle-place, Sir Thomas Miller, bart.

Gatcomb, Sir Roger Curtis, bart.

Gatecomb (I. of Wight), Col. Campbell.

Grange Park, Henry Drummond, esq.

Hackwood House, Lord Bolton.

Higheclere-house, Earl of Caernarvon.

Hinton-house, Sir Geo. Ivison Tapps.

Hursley Lodge, Sir W. Heathcote, bart.

Hurstbourne Park, E. of Portsmouth.

Isdworth Park, Rev. Sir Samuel Clerk Jervoise.

Kempshot Park, J. C. Crook, esq.

Knighton House (Isle of Wight), M Bisset, esq.

Mothstont, Sir Charles Moll, bart.

Newtown Park, H. C. Plowden, esq.

Norris (Isle of Wight), Lord Henry Seymour.

Northcourt (Isle of Wight), R. H. A. Bennett, esq.

Nunwell (Isle of Wight), Sir William Oglander.

Paulton, Hans Sloane, esq.

Pidford House (Isle of Wight), Sir L. T. Worsley Holmes.

Portwood House, Dowager Lady Kingson.

Portbrook Park, Lord Keith.

Red Rice, Henry Errington, esq.

Roch Court, Sir J. W. S. Gardner, bt.

Rodenham, Sir J. W. Pollen, bart.

Shawford, Sir H. C. St. J. Mildmay, bt.

Sidmanton, Sir Robert Kingsmill, bt.

Sombourne House, William Powlett Powlett, esq.

Stratfield Say, Lord Rivers.

Steeplehill (Isle of Wight), E. of Dysart.

Stoneham Park, Mrs. Fleming.

Stratton Park, Sir Thos. Baring, bart.

Swamston (Isle of Wight), Sir John Barrington, bart.

Titchborne, Sir H. Titchborne, bart.

The Vane, William Chute, esq.

Walhampton, Sir Harry Neale, bart.

Members

Members to Parliament. For the County, 2; Winchester, 2; Southampton, 2; Andover, 2; Christchurch, 2; Lymington, 2; Petersfield, 2; Portsmouth, 2; Stockbridge, 2; Whitchurch, 2. Isle of Wight: Newport, 2; Newtown, 2; Yarmouth, 2. Total 26.

Produce. Corn, Oak and Elm Timber, Hops, Honey, Sheep, Hogs, Fish, Whetstones.

Manufactures. Shalloons, Coarse Woollens, Checks, Bed-ticking, Silk, Ship-building, Malt, Starch, Hair-powder.

POPULATION.

Hundreds, 39, and the County of the town of Southampton. Parishes 253. Market Towns 21. Houses 44,240.

Inhabitants. Males, 118,855; Females, 126,225: total 245,080.

Families employed in Agriculture, 21,401; in Trade, 18,024; in neither, 11,491: total 50,916.

Baptisms. Males, 4,109; Females, 4,020. — *Marriages, 2512. — Burials, Males, 2,897; Females, 2,718.*

Towns having not less than 1000 Inhabitants; viz.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Winchester (assize city)	1,123	6,705	Lymington	541	2,641
Southampton (county town)	1,656	9,617	Alton	406	2,316
Portsmouth, including Portsea	6,960	40,567	Fordingbridge	478	2,259
Gosport	4,470	7,788	Kingsclere	405	1,868
Romsey	931	4,297	Bishop's Waltham	381	1,830
Newport (Isle of Wight)	691	3,855	Havant	362	1,824
Cowes (Isle of Wight)	624	3,325	Ride (Isle of Wight)	256	1,601
Fareham	601	3,325	Christchurch	313	1,553
Andover	637	3,295	Hambledon	269	1,495
Ringwood	678	3,269	Petersfield	212	1,280
Titchfield	552	3,227	Brading (Isle of Wight)	330	1,218
Basingstoke	534	2,656	Olham	201	1,107
			Alresford	207	1,071

Total, Towns, 25; Houses, 20,798; Inhabitants, 113,951.

HISTORY.

A. D. 43, Isle of Wight, Vectis, conquered by Vespasian.

501, at Portsmouth, Under Porta with his sons Bieda and Megla, by whose aid Cerdic established the kingdom of Westsex.

530, Isle of Wight subdued by Cerdic first King of Westsex.

635, at Winchester, Cnecht King of Westsex, and Quicelm his brother, converted to Christianity, and baptized by St. Birinus.

827, at Winchester, Egbert crowned first King of England.

854, at Winchester, Ethelwulf granted his charter for the general establishment of Tythes.

871, at Basing, Ethelred and Alfred defeated by the Danes.

934, at Winchester, Colbrand, a gigantic Dane, killed in single combat by Guy Earl of Warwick.

961, at Winchester, Edgar imposed on the Welsh a tribute of 300 wolves' heads to be delivered to him annually at his castle of Wolvesey (whence its name), and commuted offences by the delivery of a certain number of wolves tongues in proportion to the offence; by which laws these destructive animals were extirpated.

994, at Andover, Olaf King of Norway, baptized, Ethelred the Unready standing sponsor.

1002, at Winchester, November 13, began the general massacre of the Danes by order of Ethelred the Unready.

1034, at Southampton, Canute rebuked the impious flattery of his courtiers by sitting, crowned, on the beach, and commanding the tide not to approach his footstool.

1042, at Winchester, on Easter-day, Edward the Confessor crowned with great pomp.

1052, at Winchester, died Emma, the mother of Edward the Confessor, who, according to Brompton and Knighton, being accused of incontinence with

- with Alwyn Bp. of Winchester, underwent, without injury, the ordeal of walking blindfold and barefoot over 9 red-hot ploughshares placed at unequal distances in the Cathedral.
- 1053, at Winchester, the powerful Earl Goodwin died suddenly whilst at table with Edward the Confessor.
- 1075, at Winchester, Waltheof the Great Earl of Northumberland beheaded for having, in an hour of intemperance, joined in a conspiracy against William the Conqueror, the plot of which he first disclosed to the tyrant, and submitted to his clemency.
- 1079, New Forest made by William the Conqueror, an extent of 40 miles in circumference laid waste, 36 churches and villages destroyed to form a royal chase.
- 1081, in New Forest, Richard, second son of the Conqueror, killed by a stag.
- 1100, in New Forest, August 2, William Rufus, whilst hunting, accidentally slain by an arrow shot by Sir Walter Tyrel, one of his attendants, which glancing from a tree penetrated his heart.
- 1100, at Winchester, August 3, Henry I. with his sword compelled William de Bretevil to deliver up to him the treasury, crown and sceptre.
- 1100, at Winchester, Nov. 11, Henry I. married to Matilda, daughter of Malcolm King of Scots.
- 1101, at Portsmouth, August, Robert, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror, landed with his army to dispossess his brother Henry I. of the crown, but by the intervention of the Barons he accepted an annual payment, and relinquished his design.
- 1140, at Portsmouth, landed the Empress Maud and her brother Robert, Earl of Gloucester, with only 110 attendants, to force the crown from the usurper Stephen.
- 1141, from Winchester, besieged by its Bishop Henry of Blois, brother of Stephen, the Empress Maud escaped; but her General, Robert Earl of Gloucester, was pursued, and taken at Stockbridge, and afterwards exchanged for Stephen, then in prison at Bristol.
- 1153, at Winchester, the Treaty of Wallingford, in Berkshire, between Stephen and Henry, formally ratified.
- 1189, at Winchester, Richard I. on ascending the throne found in the Treasury 900,000*l.*
- 1194, at Winchester, Richard I. after his long confinement had a second coronation, when William King of Scots carried the sword of state.
- 1213, in Winchester Cathedral, John absolved from the sentence of excommunication by Cardinal Langton.
- 1215, to the Isle of Wight John retired whilst negotiating with the Pope for absolution from his oath to observe Magna Charta, and whilst raising troops on the Continent to revenge himself on the Barons who extorted it.
- 1216, Odiham Castle, defended by only three officers and ten soldiers for fifteen days against Lewis the Banphm and his army, at last surrendered on condition of having their free men, horses, and arms.
- 1266, near Alton, the famous free-booter Sir Adam Gordon conquered in single combat by Prince Edward, afterward Edward I. who gave him his life, and thus converted a daring enemy to a steadfast friend.
- 1285, at Winchester, October, the laws known by the name of "the Statutes of Winchester," enacted by the Parliament of Edward I.
- 1329, at Winchester (March 14), Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, uncle of Edward III. beheaded through the intrigues of Queen Isabella—"she-wolf of France," and her paramour, Mortimer, Earl of March.
- 1338, Southampton, (Oct. 4), plundered and burnt by the French, Spaniards, and Genoese, but the son of the King of Sicily and 300 of the invaders were slain.
- 1346, from Southampton (July) sailed Edward III. his son Edward the Black Prince, and the army that gained the victory of Cressy.
- 1357, from Odiham Castle, David Bruce, King of Scots, taken prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross, in Durham; after a confinement of 11 years,

- years, was liberated on payment of 100,000 marks and giving hostages for his future conduct.
- 1377, in the Isle of Wight, Rye, Newtown, and Yarmouth, burnt by the French, who were repulsed by Sir Hugh Tyrril in an attempt to obtain Carisbrook Castle.
- 1401, at Winchester, Henry IV. married by Bp. Wykeham, to Joanne Dowager Duchess of Bretagne.
- 1415, at Southampton, conspiracy against the life of Henry V. detected, and (July 20) the traitors, the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scroop of Masham, and Sir Thomas Grey of Northumberland, executed, immediately before the sailing of the army that fought at Agincourt.
- 1445, at Portsmouth (April) landed Margaret of Anjou with the Marquis (afterwards Duke) of Suffolk, and proceeded to Southwick, where she was married to Henry VI.
- 1445, the Isle of Wight created a Kingdom by Henry VI. who himself placed the crown on the head of its only Sovereign, Henry Beauchamp Earl of Warwick.
- 1471, at Beaulieu, Margaret of Anjou and her son Prince Edward, on hearing of the defeat and death of the Earl of Warwick, took sanctuary till joined by the Duke of Somerset and other partizans, who persuaded her to struggle once more for the throne.
- 1498, at Beaulieu, Perkin Warbeck, after his repulse before Exeter, took sanctuary, whence he surrendered himself to Henry VII. on promise of his life.
- 1523, at Southampton (July 6) the Emperor Charles V. who had previously been detained at Winchester by Henry VIII. embarked on board the *Augustine*, and conveyed him to Spain.
- 1554, Southampton, July 21, Philip Prince of Spain, afterwards Philip II. landed; and at Winchester, July 25, was married to Mary I. of England.
- 1603, at Winchester, on the death of Elizabeth, James VI. of Scotland proclaimed King of England, by Sir Benjamin Fenborne, Sheriff of the county, on his own responsibility, without orders from the Privy Council; for his promptitude he was rewarded with the Castle at Winchester, and an annuity of 109*l*.
- 1603, at Winchester, Lord Grey de Wilton, Lord Cobham, and Sir Walter Raleigh, were tried and condemned for a pretended conspiracy against James I. the latter on the written evidence of a single witness, without even being confronted with his accuser.
- 1628, at Portsmouth (Sept.), George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, whilst preparing to embark as Commander of an expedition to relieve the Protestants in Rochelle, stabbed by Felton.
- 1643, at Alton (December), the Royalist Colonel Bowles killed, and his regiment taken prisoners, by Sir William Waller.
- 1645, Basing-house heroically defended by John Paulet, fifth Marquis of Winchester, from August 1643; at length stormed by Cromwell in October 1645.
- 1647, at Titchfield-house, Charles I. after his escape from Hampton-court, concealed, until he surrendered himself to Colonel Hammond, Captain of the Isle of Wight, under whose custody he was confined in Carisbrook Castle for 13 months, when he was seized by the army, November 29, 1648, conveyed to Hurst Castle, and thence taken to London to execution.
- 1662, at Portsmouth, May 14, landed Catharine, Infanta of Portugal, and next day married to Charles II.
- 1685, at Winchester (Sept.) Mrs. Alicia Lisle, nearly 80 years of age, beheaded by order of the infamous Jeffries for harbouring two unfortunate fugitives from the battle of Sedgemoor.
- 1814, Portsmouth (June), visited by the Prince Regent, Alexander I. Emperor of Russia, Frederick-William III. King of Prussia, Duke of Wellington, and Marshal Blücher.
- 1815, off Portsmouth (August), Napoleon Buonaparte, a prisoner on board His Majesty's ship the *Bellerophon*, Capt. Matland, and thence conveyed by the Northumberland, Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, to St. Helena.

BIOGRAPHY.

- Alton, William of, author on Original Sin, (flor. 1330.)
 Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. Winchester, 1486.
 Basingstoke, John of, Greek scholar, (died 1252.)
 Beavois, St. Earl of Southampton, warrior, (flor. temp. Will. I.)
 Bilson, Thomas, Bp. of Winchester, Winchester, 1548.
 Cotton, Henry, Bp. of Salisbury, Warblington, (died 1615.)
 Coward, William, medical and metaphysical writer, Winchester, 1656.
 Curtis, William, botanist, author of "*Flora Londinensis*," Alton, 1746.
 Dibdin, Charles, song writer, Southampton, about 1758.
 Ethelwald, St. Bp. of Winchester, Winchester, (died 984.)
 Fuller, Nicholas, divine, author of "*Miscellanea Theologica*," Southampton, 1557.
 Graves, John, mathematician and antiquary, Colmore, 1602.
 Guidott, Thomas, physician, Lynton, 1638.
 Hamilton, Emma, Lady, companion of Nelson, Bere Forest, (died 1816.)
 Hanway, Jonas, philanthropist, Portsmouth, 1712.
 HENRY III. Winchester, 1207.
 Hide, John of, author of Homilies, (flor. 1284.)
 Highmore, Nathaniel, anatomist, Fordridge, 1613.
 Hobson, Admiral, Bonchurch, (Isle of Wight.)
 Hooke, Robert, mathematician and philosopher, Freshwater (Isle of Wight), 1635.
 Hunton, Philip, divine and political writer, Andover, (died 1682.)
 Jacob, Giles, author of *Law Dictionary*, Romsey, 1690.
 James, Richard, divine, critic, and antiquary, Newport (Isle of Wight), (died 1638.)
 James, Thomas, divine and critic, Newport (Isle of Wight), 1571.
 Lakes, Arthur, Bp. of Bath and Wells, Southampton, 1543.
 Lakes, Sir Thomas, Secretary of State to James I. Southampton.
 Lancaster, Sir James, gave name to sound in Baffin's bay, Basingstoke, (died 1617.)
 Lily, William, grammarian, Odham, 1466.
 LOWTH, ROBERT, Bp. of London, Winchester, 1710.
 Pace, Richard, Dean of St. Paul's, Statesman, Winchester, 1482.
 Petty, Sir William, physician and mechanist, Romsey, 1623.
 Philpot, John, divine and martyr, (burnt in Smithfield, 1555.)
 Pink, Robert, philosopher and divine, Kempshot, (died 1647.)
 Pits, John, Dean of Verdun, biographer, Alton, 1560.
 Pococke, Richard, Bp. of Meath, traveller, Southampton, 1704.
 Potenger, John, poet and translator, Winchester, 1647.
 Purver, Anthony, Quaker, translator of the Bible, Up Hurshorn, 1702.
 Rich, Sir Richard, Baron Lees, Chancellor to Edward VI. (died about 1559.)
 Russel, Francis, antiquary, Basingstoke, 1740.
 Russel, John, Bp. of Lincoln, Chancellor to Richard III. St. Peter's, (died 1490.)
 Sherborn, Robert, Bp. of Chichester, improver of his cathedral, (died 1536.)
 Steele, Anne, author of poems under the name of Theodosia, Broughton.
 Sternhold, Thomas, versifier of the Psalms, (died 1549.)
 SWITHIN, Saint, Bp. of Winchester, Winchester, (died 862.)
 Tomson, Robert, author of *Description of New Spain*, Andover 16th century.
 Udal, Nicholas, dramatic writer, servant to Catharine Parr, 1506.
 Urry, John, editor of Chaucer, Gatcomb (Isle of Wight), 1663.
 Wallop, Sir John, naval commander, 16th century.
 WARHAM, WILLIAM, Abp. of Canterbury, and Chancellor, Malsanger, 1456.
 Warton, Joseph, poet and critic, Basingstoke, 1722.
 Warton, Thomas, poet laureat, Basingstoke, 1728.
 WATTS, ISAAC, divine and poet, Southampton, 1674.
 White, John, Bp. of Winchester, controversialist and poet, (died 1560.)
 White, Richard, historian, Regius professor at Douay, Basingstoke, 16th century.
 Winchelsea, Anne, Countess of, poet, Sidmonton, (died 1720.)

Winchester, Lamprid of, "Doctor Eximius," (flor. 960.)

Winchester, Wolstan of, scholar, (flor. 1100.)

Withers, George, pastoral poet, Bentworth, 1598.

WYKEHAM, WILLIAM OF, Bp. of Winchester, architect, 1324.

YOUNG, EDWARD, poet and divine, Upham, 1681.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In Alverstoke Church is a cenotaph in memory of Admiral Kempenfelt, who, in August 1782, with 400 men, and 200 women, was lost on board the Royal George, at Spithead.

Basingstoke was the vicarage of Sir George Wheeler, the Oriental Traveller, and of the Father of the two celebrated Wartons.

Bevis Mount was the property and frequent residence of Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough, the rival of Marlborough, and the friend of Pope, Arbuthnot, and Swift; the latter of whom has celebrated him in his "Mordaunto fills the trumpet of Fame."

Bishop's Waltham and its neighbourhood, in the early part of last century, was infested by a daring gang of depredators, who, from their custom of blacking their faces to prevent discovery, were termed "Waltham Blacks," and to restrain whom, the famous Black Act was passed, 9 Geo. II. 1723. At his palace here died the architect William of Wykeham, Bp. of Winchester.

Boldre was the rectory and residence of the tourist William Gilpin, who founded two schools there, and endowed them by the sale of his drawings and sketches.

Cauham, or Cannoffs Lodge, was the occasional residence of H. R. H. the late Duke of Cumberland; on a visit to whom at this place the comedian Foote broke his leg.

At Crux Easton was a grotto, the shell of which only remains, constructed by nine sisters of the name of Lisle, celebrated by the Muse of Pope.

In Ellingham Church-yard lie the remains of the venerable victim of the inhuman Jeffries, Mrs. Alicia Lisle.

Exbury-house is the seat of Colonel Mitford, the historian of Greece.

At Freefolk are the mills where the paper for Bank notes has been manufactured ever since the reign of George I.

At Hursley Park, Richard Cromwell resided during the Protectorate of his father; and in Hursley Church, he was buried with his wife and several of his children.

In Langley Wood, New Forest, in 1758, was felled an oak which had 300 rings of annual growth, and whose trunk was 56 feet in circumference.

Mapledurham was the seat and principal residence of the historian Gibbon.

Netley Abbey is celebrated in the verses of Keate, Southey, and Bowles.

In Newport Church, Isle of Wight, was interred Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. who died a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, Sept. 8, 1650, aged 15 years, whom the levelling rulers of that time intended to apprentice to a button-maker.

In North Stancham Church are monuments of Chief Justice Sir Thomas Fleming, and of the victor of Confians, Admiral Lord Hawke.

At Porchester and Southwick the publicans are exempted by a Charter of Elizabeth from having any soldiers billeted or quartered upon them.

At Portsmouth, in the Church of St. Thomas, is a cenotaph in memory of Villiers Duke of Buckingham, stabbed by Felton. The Fire in the Dock-yard in 1776, was caused by John Aitken, commonly called "Jack the Painter," who was executed for the crime. In 1793 L'Impeteux of 74 guns, taken by Lord Howe on the 1st of June; and in 1795, the Boyne of 98 guns, were destroyed in the harbour by fire.

In Romsey Church lies Sir William Petty, the founder of the Lansdown family. There is a handsome monument and quaint epitaph in memory of John St. Barbe and his wife, who both died in 1659.

Sandown Cottage, Isle of Wight, was the retreat of John Wilkes of political notoriety.

Selborne has had its natural history and antiquities most elegantly and instructively described by its late Vicar, the Rev. Gilbert White.

At Southampton, in St. Michael's Church, is the monument of Lord Chancellor Wriothlesley.—In All Saints Church, lie the remains of the Circumnavigator Captain Carteret; and of Brian Edwards, the historian of the West Indies, who lived at Springfield near this town.—In Holyrood-church, is a monument by Rysbrach, in memory of Miss Eliz. Stanley, with an inscription by Thomson, who has also celebrated her in "The Seasons."

At Twyford was a Catholic seminary, where Pope was partly educated. In the Church is an excellent bust, by Nolickens, of Dr. Jonathan Shipley, Bp. of St. Asaph.

At Watcombe near Brokenhurst, for 3 years resided the philanthropist Howard.

Wickham Parsonage-house, was the retreat of Dr. Warton, Master of Winchester College, and editor of Pope.

By an ordonnance of Edgar's, to prevent fraud, one measure was established for the whole kingdom, and the standard vessel being kept at Winchester was the origin of the term "Winchester measure."—St. Swithin, at his own previous solicitation, was buried in the church-yard, instead of the chancel of his cathedral, and when an order was obtained to remove his relics into the choir, a most violent shower of rain fell on the destined day, and continued for the 39 successive days without intermission, in consequence of which, the idea of removal was abandoned as displeasing to St. Swithin, though the Saint afterwards relented, and suffered his bones to be taken from the cemetery and lodged among the remains of the other Bishops in the year 1093.—The vulgar adage, that we shall have 40 days continuance of wet weather, whenever rain falls on St. Swithin's festival (July 15), doubtless arose from this presumed supernatural circumstance.

BYRON.

MR. URBAN,

June 2.

IF the following observations contain matter of amusement or of interest to any of the various classes of your Readers, the Writer will feel happy in their insertion. E. P.

GREATNESS OF MIND.

Greatness, as connected with human affairs, and as it directs human actions, admits of a variety of interpretations, as the mind of the individual is more or less enlightened, or as those springs which generally determine the will have been properly trained and directed.

Among those in whom wealth or power has obtained an ascendancy, and whose real possessions seem to have given them an imaginary right over their fellow mortals, ostentation forms the notion of greatness; and a cruel display of superiority, with which fortune, not right, had invested them, is sometimes mistaken for acts which shall reflect honour and dignity on their name. To these erroneous notions of its real meaning or import, may be ascribed so great a proportion of folly and ridiculous display which has generally characterized the Courts of Princes and the asylums of worldly grandeur.—It has been supposed that the higher stations in life are more frequently produc-

tive of generosity of spirit, than the middle and lower ranks; and that if elevation of soul is not consequent upon nobility of birth, the superior advantages of education and example, which are supposed to attend them, are in a greater degree effective of a refinement in sentiment, and a comprehension of view, than among those of meaner extraction. This hypothesis, although it may sometimes serve to regulate a general principle, is by no means without very numerous exceptions. It will, upon a reference to the history of all ages, be found that the most disinterested actions have ennobled those whose birth was obscure, and whose education was lamentably deficient; and that even among the rudest and most uncivilized part of mankind, bright examples of heroism and elevated sentiments have occasionally shone forth in striking, but savage colours—examples, which have proved, that if ameliorated by laws and by religion, the untutored inhabitant of the desert is in no wise inferior to those whom the world are wont to respect and obey. These sentiments appear to be wholly irrespective of birth, or of the adventitious gifts of fortune—they ornament the palace, they shed a lustre round the cottage; this difference only may be remarked, that where

where they emanate from the wealthy or the great, they move in a sphere of higher splendour, and are transmitted to posterity in the most imposing colours; whereas, when they occur in humble life, unless they exhibit some very extraordinary feature, they pass unnoticed, or in comparative insignificance.

In reviewing the actions of princes, how different are the principles which rule in the breasts of those whom History has celebrated, with regard to true glory! The Egyptian Sesostris, after a career of conquests greater and more extensive, perhaps, than Alexander himself, in order to shew his despotic authority, and to exhibit at the same time the magnificence of his name, was wont, we are told in ancient story, whenever he entered his capital, to order the Sovereigns of the nations he had conquered to be harnessed to his car like horses, and is said to have valued himself upon being drawn by the princes and potentates of other nations. How unlike was this despicable piece of vanity to the conduct of an illustrious warrior in our own history under similar circumstances! When, after the battle of Poitiers, our amiable Black Prince had covered himself with the laurels of well-earned glory, when his military talents stood as high in the eyes of his admiring countrymen as those of Sesostris among the Egyptians,—mark his behaviour. Having taken Philip of France prisoner, with the chief of his nobles, he treated him with all the pomp and the respect which was due to a great but unfortunate Monarch. Indignantly spurning every thing which should appear to add insult to the fallen fortunes of his adversary, he introduced him to his royal father more with the dignity and state of one his superior in rank, than with the humiliating air generally used to a vanquished rival. He appeared in his capital mounted on a small and meanly accoutred poney, while his royal guest paraded by his side on a charger richly caparisoned, and adorned with all the insignia of royalty. He even, whilst he sat at table, supplied him with necessaries, as in the character of a menial domestic,—anxious to relieve the shame which of necessity attend-

ed him in his adversity, and to acquaint him in terms more forcible than language, that in a conqueror he had found a friend. What a pattern for posterity! These were exalted sentiments, worthy of a prince's greatness of mind; which brought its own reward, in securing the gratitude and the affections of those whom the fortune of war had delivered into his hands by ties permanent and indissoluble.

Illustrious prince!—No base or sordid ostentation—ostentation which too frequently sullies the highest achievements, could for a moment induce him to treat a captive with indignity.

From the example of Edward as contrasted with that of Sesostris, may be inferred, that greatness of soul, that high and delicate sense of feeling here spoken of, is not dependent upon age, civilization, or human grandeur; it is the gift of Nature, or of "Nature's God."—Upon glancing our eyes upon various passages in history, we find monarchs and even private individuals of equal talents and intellectual resource, giving proofs that their minds were formed in a mould differently capacious; and that among those who are favoured with an equal share of ability for the execution of great schemes, enlargement of heart and of moral thinking are bestowed in inadequate proportions. It is a truth not yet sufficiently attended to in a practical sense, that as in the walk of life the best policy is disinterestedness, so among monarchs brilliant and imposing military achievements do not render them truly estimable, if unadorned by these nobler sentiments: they may be able warriors, they may be splendid princes, but they will not be great men. What lessons does not Antiquity hold forth to our view in this particular! It abundantly inculcates that the more this elevation of thinking is diffused amongst a people, in such a proportion does it rise from mediocrity to eminence and grandeur:—It is not to our own country alone,—bright as some of her examples have been,—that we are to look for greatness of mind. In the infancy of ancient Rome instances were not only frequent, but they broke forth occasionally with very powerful effect. — Not singly,

singly, but in accumulated succession, did their worthies rise, for the vindication of their national liberties and the extension of their name,—they descended from the throne of dignity to the most laborious, and sometimes to the meanest offices; they were raised suddenly from the plough to dictatorial honours; actuated by one common motive of their country's good, and occasionally, it may be assumed, by a yet higher sense of the true nobility of great actions. These were not mere warriors; they were something of a higher description; they must ever class in a rank to which valour alone and military skill can never attain; and as their country quickly surmounted all obstacles, and implanted her conquests and her arts into the most distant parts of the globe, the individual in whom like noble sentiments prevail will, if known, command a proportionate respect among men, and rise in a certain degree to the scale in which nature intended him to move. E. P.

Mr. URBAN, March 7.

THAT impartiality, generally speaking, in an Editor of a Periodical Publication, is praise-worthy, there can be little doubt; but this impartiality ought not to be so far adhered to as to permit the admission of communications tending to corrupt the morals of mankind. This observation is occasioned by the opposite sentiments of writers in your Magazine, respecting the Plays acted at *Westminster School*. Whether or not Plays of any kind should be performed by School-boys (or others) is not under consideration at present. A Correspondent, N. in your Supplement 1812, ii. p. 626. makes this remark on one of the Plays acted at Westminster; "That such a Play should make a part of the course of education, should be taught by Christian Clergymen to boys, whose improvement in morals should be an object at least as anxiously attended to as their improvement in Latin, I have long wondered: that it should be selected for a public exhibition in the preparation for which every passage must have been carefully studied, every allusion interpreted, every scene pictured to the imagination, is matter of astonishment indeed." Let these, in my opinion just remarks,

be examined with those of your Correspondent A. J. K. Dec. 1816, p. 514—517, made on the very same performance; and let the Reader determine which remarks are most conducive to morality. I cannot lay my hand at present on a letter which appeared some time ago in your Miscellany, recommending the publication of a Collection of the Prologues and Epilogues to the Plays acted at Westminster-school. Surely the writer of it cannot, if he has the good of the rising generation at heart, wish that an Epilogue (once performed there), in which, if I mistake not, one of the scholars acted the part of the Mistress of a *Brothel*, and another that of a *Prostitute*, should be inserted in the collection!

Now, I will ask one question, and then conclude. Would not the Managers of Schools for educating the children of the lower classes of society, if they taught the boys to act an English translation of the above-mentioned Epilogue, be considered as persons totally unfit for training up youth, and as dangerous members of society? A—Z.

Regulations of the Penitentiary at MILLBANK.

THE general Penitentiary for Convicts at Millbank, at first intended for London and Middlesex, has been sufficiently enlarged, in the completion of the buildings, to be extended to the reception of offenders convicted in other parts of England and Wales. The Privy Council appointed a Committee for its management; and the Act passed on the 22d of June last instituted regulations upon which the interior discipline and government of its inhabitants are to be conducted:

The Supervisors are authorized to provide accommodation for 400 males and 400 females; subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Committee are to consist of not less than 10, or more than 20 persons, and to be removable at the pleasure of the Council.

The Committee are empowered to make bye-laws and regulations for their own order, for the government of the house, and for any thing by-laws relative to the convicts; which bye-laws

laws are first to be submitted to the Court of King's Bench, and to be subscribed by a declaration that they are not contrary to law, and subject to future alterations.

Three of the Committee constitute a quorum; they are to appoint one or more Visitors from their Committee; to visit during the intervals of their meetings, with authority to give any directions in cases of pressing urgency, which are to be afterwards reported.

The Committee are also to appoint a Governor, a Chaplain, a Secretary and Examiner of Accounts, a Surgeon or Apothecary, a Master Manufacturer, a Steward; and for the females a Matron, with task-masters and servants; removable by the Committee, and with proper salaries. These may be increased, diminished, or varied in number by the Committee, except the offices of Governor, Matron, Chaplain, and Surgeon or Apothecary. Security for their fidelity may be required; and if on removal from office they refuse to deliver up possession of their apartments, the Sheriff is empowered to clear the possession as if there had been judgment in ejectment. The Governor is constituted a body corporate, to sue and be sued by the name of "The Governor of the General Penitentiary at Millbank, in the county of Middlesex."

He is to contract for clothing, diet, necessaries, implements, materials, manufacture or trade, with approbation of the Committee, and to carry on such manufacture or trade, and sell the goods manufactured; to keep books for inspection of the Committee, on oath; and if they suspect any improper charges, they may examine him or the servants on oath, or any vender of materials or purchaser of goods; and in cases of fraud or collusion, the Committee may, besides the private satisfaction in damages to be recovered by law, dismiss the officer and appoint another: and may prefer an indictment to the next Quarter-sessions, who are authorized to punish by fine and imprisonment at their discretion.

Upon the completion of the Penitentiary for reception of Convicts, the Secretary of State was empowered to direct that any person under sentence of transportation, who, upon surgical examination, was free from any putrid

or infectious distemper, and fit to be removed from prison, may be sent to this Penitentiary for 5 years, if under sentence for 7 years only; and for 7 years, if under sentence of 14 years; and for 10 years, if under sentence for life.

If the 7 years convict has been any time in prison, he is to be confined here for 5-7th parts of the residue of the term—excluding any fractional part of a week: a 14 years convict is to remain here half the residue of his term, exclusive of any fractional parts of a day:—and a convict for life, is to remain here 10 years from the date of reception.

Upon reception, the Sheriff or Gaoler is to deliver in writing copy of sentence, and certificate of age, behaviour in prison before and after conviction; observation on temper and disposition, and such information concerning connexions and former course of life as may have come to the Gaoler's knowledge; and the Governor is to give a receipt, discharging the Sheriff or Gaoler. The expenses of which removal are chargeable on the county where the prisoner was convicted.

The Governor has the same power over the convicts as the Sheriff has in any other county, and is liable to the same punishment for abuse or misbehaviour of office as any other Gaoler.

In cases of insanity, the Secretary of State may order the convict to be removed to some proper place of confinement, and after recovery to be returned, as in like cases in other gaols.

Upon reception of any convict at the Penitentiary, he is separately lodged and washed, and continues separated until the surgeon certifies him fit to be removed among the other convicts, or to the Infirmary; and the Governor may burn or sell the clothes and account for the produce to the convict's account in the books;

the convict is not to be discharged at the end of his term if he labour under any acute or dangerous distemper, unless at his request; and then such decent clothing shall be given to him, and such money for his immediate subsistence, as the Committee shall think proper, not exceeding 3*l*. and if he can then procure any substantial housekeeper or respectable person

person to take him into his service or employment for one year, and he serve out that year, he is entitled to some further sum not exceeding 3*l.* as the Committee may think fit.

The Governor is to keep the convicts at labour, and provide instruction, and be separated or work together in companies, as the Committee prescribe; and during the hours of rest be separately lodged, except where it may be necessary to keep two or more together on account of the state of health or mind of one of such prisoners.

Sundays, Christmas-day, Good-Friday, Ascension-day, Fast and Thanksgiving-days appointed, and ill-health, are days of rest; and the hours of every other day for work are 8 hours in November, December, and January; 9 hours in February and October; and 10½ in the other months, exclusive of meal-times: and the Committee may permit any convict to labour longer voluntarily.

The Committee may allow, as a reward, any part of the profits of their labour as the Secretary of State may approve; subject to conditions. They are divided into two classes; for which purpose the time of confinement is so divided; and during the first part of the imprisonment, he is ranked of the first class; and during the second part, of the second class:—the first more strict, the second more moderate; but any extraordinary diligence in the first, may lead the Committee to transfer him to the second class for the rest of his term: and the Committee may report any extraordinary diligence or merit in the second class to the Secretary of State, that he may be recommended to royal mercy, on conditions.

They are fed with coarse but wholesome food, and clothed with coarse and uniform apparel; with marks to distinguish them in case of escape; and none of them shall be permitted to have any other food or clothing.

No person, except officers' servants, or others, according to the Committee's regulations, are permitted to enter any of the apartments or Court-yards allotted to the convicts, or to hold conversation or communication with any of them. The Governor may employ those of the second class as assistants in management of the works, and care of the rest, instead

of being confined to their daily labour

No money, diet, or clothing, or liquors, except what are ordered, to be supplied by any servant on pain of dismissal from office, and fine not exceeding 10*l.* nor by any other person on penalty of 10*l.* nor less than 40*s.*

The Chaplain reads prayers and preaches twice on the Holydays abovementioned, and all the convicts not confined by illness, and all the resident officers attend; and he also visits them for their moral and religious education: he also baptizes, buries, and administers the communion, and transmits to the Incumbent of St. John, Westminster, a copy of his registry, and allowance is made for every entry in that parish register.

The convicts walk in the yards or grounds as health requires. In case of real sickness, they are placed in the Infirmary, and their names entered in a book for that purpose; and there remains under the Surgeon's care until well enough to be removed to his cell and to his labour.

The Committee at every meeting examine into the whole state of the Penitentiary, conduct, management, behaviour, &c.

The Governor hears any complaints of a petty nature, and may punish by a dark cell and bread and water for three days. Great offences are examined by the Committee, who add to the above punishment that of removing from the second to the first class; and there to remain until restored, or until the end of his term.

The Committee may for these purposes call and swear witnesses, and fine them for refusal.

The Governor keeps a book of age, bodily estate, behaviour, death, escape, discharge, &c. and delivers a copy on the first day of every Term to the Court of King's Bench on oath, and the Committee report to the Council, and to Parliament, at the beginning of every Session, of the state of the buildings, and conduct of officers and convicts; and in cases of extreme and pressing necessity, a special report to the Court of King's Bench, and of all bye-laws and regulations to the Council, within 31 days after the commencement of the next Session after their confirmation by the Court.

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The whole building and area are freed from all parochial taxes; but no child born there, or person resident there, acquires any settlement in that parish.

An account of expenditure is to be annually presented to Parliament; and after deducting the profits of the labour, the surplus is to be provided for in the next supplies.

If any convict shall break prison, he is subject to three years additional confinement; and for second offence to felony without benefit of clergy: and any person rescuing or aiding in the rescue of any convict is guilty of felony, and to be confined not less than one year, nor more than five years; and any officer permitting the escape, or supplying tools and disguise, though no escape be made, is liable to fine and imprisonment. Such trials to be held at the Quarter-sessions, at which a copy of the order for confinement is evidence.

If it appear to the Committee or Visitor, that the continuance of any person not being an officer or servant, or a convict, in the Penitentiary is inexpedient or objectionable, the Committee may order him to quit it; and if he so continue for six hours after notice, any Justice of Peace for Middlesex may order any person to remove him.

The regulations of the Penitentiary are to be observed from this Act, and those of any other Acts relative to other gaols are not applicable.—The penalties here instituted, are cognizable by two or more Justices of the county, on proof by oath or confession; one moiety to the use of the Penitentiary, and the other to the informer, to be levied by distress; and in case of insufficiency, imprisonment for not more than six months, nor less than one, at their discretion; and they are indemnified in the usual manner; may tender amends; plead the general issue, and may recover treble costs on nonsuit or verdict; and not liable to costs unless the Judge shall certify his approbation of any verdict for the plaintiff; and six months are limited for bringing any such action.—See 56 G. III. c. 63.

In the schedule of the Act for granting Supplies, in the last Session, the sum allowed for building and furnishing was 5000*l.* and for completing the embankment 2583*l.* and

as the works were not entirely completed, it is presumed, that a further sum will be required in the present year, besides an annual Repair.

The additional sum of 40,000*l.* has been voted this year; the whole expense of completing the work will probably amount to 350,000*l.* of which 150,000*l.* has been already expended; and it will then be capable of containing 400 males and 400 female convicts.—(See Parliamentary Debates of 12th June.) A. H.

MR. URRAN, *Somers-Town, May 14.*
YOUR Correspondent R. C. in a late Number, p. 220, has furnished a proof, in addition to the many previously existing, of the entire harmlessness of the Barberry bush, in respect to its supposed power of mildewing wheat, in proximity with it. I hope this gentleman will excuse my expressing a wish that he had authenticated the above communication with his real name, since he would have been thereby, to a greater degree, instrumental in rooting out a nonsensical and groundless prejudice, which has served to root up many a harmless Barberry bush. I refer to the Gentleman's Magazine for November 1815, for some observations on this subject, resulting from many years' experience.

I must farther crave the indulgence of another of your Correspondents, for a remark or two on his paper—I refer to the Compendium of the County History of Essex. Surely it is a strange omission, or literally a mistake, that in a recapitulation of the various products of that fruitful county, no mention should be made of Wheat; for which it has long, or immemorially, stood pre-eminent over every other district in Britain; and whilst every other grain is noted. In the Biography, I presume, all who are there named were not natives of the County of Essex, certainly few or none of those in the Miscellaneous remarks; and surely it is an omission of some consequence that we do not there find the respectable name of Morant the Antiquary, rector of St. Mary's, Colchester. Perhaps the name of Dr. Colin Hossac, the translator of Van Swieten's Commentaries, is not undeserving of a place in the list. He practised with reputation at Colchester, where I knew him personally, about the year

1761, when I was very young; and I perfectly recollect the following anecdote of him, which I publish as a caution, not unworthy the attention of either medical men, or their patients. A friend of mine, a man then about 50 years of age, of very intemperate habits and reduced constitution, was usually attended by Dr. Daniel. In the absence of that gentleman, Dr. Hossac officiated for him, and was, on a sudden occasion called to visit my friend. The Doctor, a stranger to the constitution of his patient, and misled by his broad chest and robust exterior, which in reality veiled a naturally delicate system, prescribed a medicine which kept him, during several successive days, in close confinement. He never recovered the shock his constitution received from the potent effects of this prescription; and attributed to it the acceleration of his death, which occurred several years thereafter, repeating his conviction of the fact to those about him in his last two or three days. What passed between Dr. H. and his patient, on the second visit, and after the operation of the medicine, must not be forgotten. "D—n you, you have killed me!" The Doctor turned his back; and a salutation so totally deficient in modern politeness, did not encourage him to make a third visit; a speech indeed, which for its brevity, simplicity, and energy, might well have been made by one of Homer's heroes on a similar occasion.

JOHN LAURENCE.

LINCOLN'S INN.

Mr. URBAN, June 12.

"IN the middle of the square, which is covered with gravel, and neatly kept, is a fountain, consisting of a small handsome column of the Corinthian Order, from a design of Inigo Jones: the top supported by a sundial, and the four corners of the pedestal Infant Tritons holding shells which formerly spouted water," &c. (Herbert's *Antiquities of the Inns of Court*, p. 297.)

This column, with its boys and fountain shells, has lately been pulled down, and most probably wholly destroyed. It may with confidence be affirmed, that such was a most chaste and beautiful specimen of our National Architect's Italian taste; and how pleasing the effect, when the

general fountain exhibition was produced!

In its room has been reared up a little, paughty, insignificant, half-perceived lamp-iron for a gas-light. If this delusive luminary has become so necessary towards men's comfort and convenience, were there not the four angles of the surrounding bason to display the *ignis-fatuus*? No, we hate *old*, we admire *new* objects. Thus modern self-approving taste triumphs over the long universal sold and commended works of older times, unhappily now deprived of their once admirers and protectors.

Since my description of Dagobert picture, p. 423, Mr. William Raphael Eginton has written from Birmingham, to say that the picture now belongs to the Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward. Mr. E. also acquaints me that he "has had it there for a long time," and has stam'd it in glass in a window in Lord Dudley's house, Park-lane.

By way of counterpoise to the above, let me give this intelligence. I this day (Anniversary of the glorious Battle of Waterloo) beheld at a sale of rare old and rich furniture in Bond-street, a most extraordinary shew of richly carved ebony and oak cabinets of the time of Elizabeth.—Also, in returning down St. James's street, I fell in with eight Morris dancers with bells and true evolution staves, attended by the proper musick, a tabor and pipe. The figures of their dance were pleasingly varied, and well performed. This ancient pastime may be held a rare sight, as it is, with most others, now nearly forgotten, except with Antiquaries. (See Mr. Douce's most curious and learned dissertation on Old Customs, in his "Illustrations of Shakspeare.")

Yours, &c.

J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

ST. IVES (p. 318) is probably right that the Colchester Laurences descended from the stock of the President at an earlier period than that of his great grandfather. However that may have been, I have always understood from family tradition, that the Essex and Norfolk Laurences were branches from the same original stock, namely, that of the President. Henry Laurence of St. Ives was chosen to represent Colchester in 1656, I have no doubt by the

the strength of family interest in that Borough. He was, as far as my slender information leads, nearly related to Sir Thomas Laurence, of Bucks; that Sir Thomas equally so, to the Colchester family of the same period. Richard Laurence, I have heard, was of the Essex family, probably from his residence being in that county; but I have also heard him represented as a son or nephew of Sir Thomas of Bucks. Is his Work on Ireland yet extant? I have never yet been able to obtain a sight of it. Were the Laurences of Chelsea of the President's family?

I have now no documents of the family remaining; the few I once had, and which were of the smallest consequence beyond certain names and dates, I mislaid and lost many years since. The chief of the little I ever did know on the subject was derived from tradition; and the conversation, when very young, of an aged uncle, who died but three months before he had completed his hundredth year, and who remembered the reign of Charles II. and the transactions of the Revolution, perfectly well. It often happens that the younger son of a family inherits neither estate nor property; and should he fail of success in the world, his descendants are invariably separated from the upper and fortunate branches; and as no motive of interest remains to the former, it is seldom that any records are preserved; and in the course of a generation or two, all memory of former affinity in the families is forgotten and lost.

I beg leave to acknowledge the politeness of St. Ives, in his offer of the extracts from wills which he particularises; and, from motives of curiosity, should be gratified by the perusal of them, if he will be pleased to state where they may be seen.

A TWIG FROM THE COLCHESTER BRANCH.

Mr. URBAN, *March 20.*

I PURPOSED subjoining to the Fable of the Man and the Monkey (see hereafter, p. 552.) some remarks on the instincts of that animal; but, finding they would exceed the limits of a reasonable note, I now beg your acceptance of them in the form of a letter.

A Monkey when wounded will apply his fore paw (why not hand?)

to the part affected, hold it up, look at it; and, on perceiving the blood, utter such plaintive moans, as must excite the strongest feelings of regret and compassion in the perpetrator of such wanton barbarity.

A person who had shot a very large Monkey caused it to be laid before a young *priest* of the same species, which he kept in his house. This little caricature of man, as if on a coroner's inquest, surveyed the body very minutely, and concluded his examination by holding up one of the paws; the immediate fall of which (the vital spark being quite extinct) was succeeded, on the part of little pug, by the most lamentable howl that can be imagined, and which he repeated several times. A spectator might have been led to suppose that in the lineaments of the deceased he recognized the features of his grandfather.

When the Government of Madras first took possession of the Tanjore country, an artillery officer, with some light field-pieces, was stationed in the Pagoda of Trivalore. This gentleman amused himself in his solitude with endeavouring to catch a Monkey, by means of a cocoa-nut shell, containing a small quantity of rice: and he succeeded—for pug, having inserted his paw, and filled it with rice, could not withdraw it again. It might be supposed that a person of his sagacity would have known that, in order to obtain his release, he had only to relinquish his plunder: here, however, his instinct failed him, and he was afterwards seen walking about, in an erect posture, with his fore paws tied behind his back; but the officer being of a playful, not a cruel disposition, soon restored him to liberty.

Place a looking-glass before a monkey, and after surveying his beauties for a very short time, he will look, not *in* the glass, but *behind* it.

Having been myself an eye-witness of all that I have asserted above, you may depend on its authenticity. 1.

Mr. URBAN, *Enfield, June 4.*

AT King's College Chapel, Cambridge, the Red Dragon, the Ensign of Cadwallader, King of Wales, frequently appears as one of the supporters of the Royal Arms, and is erroneously

erroneously called a *Griffin*, in most descriptions. The name of one of the Pursuivants in the College of Arms, London, is Rouge Dragon, originally created by Henry VII. from his attachment to this royal badge and supporters.

Heylin's *Help to History*, York's Union of Honour, Brookes's Catalogue, &c. blazon the arms of Anna Boulton, as Marchioness of Pembroke, Ar. a chev. between 3 bulls' heads coupé Sa. These writers should have added, that on her elevation to the title, this coat was disused; and, instead thereof, another was granted, viz. the royal armorial bearings by way of augmentation, with certain differences, and borne with quarterings; these are the arms of the unfortunate queen, impaled and carved with those of her royal husband, in the abovesaid Chapel*.

Sir William Draper, of King's College, deceased, in a superior modern work is stated to be a K. G. instead of K. B.

Sir George Downing, of Gamlugay Park, in the County of Cambridge, Baronet, founder of the College bearing his name, made his will in 1717, and died in 1749. He was installed a Knight of the most hon. order of the Bath, June 30, 1732. I have not yet seen any Publication relative to the University which notices this, the Baronet's last mentioned *additional* honour. (See *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXVII. p. 578.)

Yours, &c.

H. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, June 9.

THE state of the poor in Ireland has long excited the commiseration of the benevolent: various causes have been assigned as the foundation of this distress; perhaps they may be all comprised in one word, Neglect. Allow me to state the following circumstance in proof of this assertion.

The Drapers' Company have very large estates in the county of Londonderry, which for years have been let on lease to one person. This lease lately expired; and the Company, much to their honour, rejected every offer of letting them in that way again; and appointed a deputation, consisting of the Master and Warden

of the Company, to view the estate. The situation of the poor tenantry was found to be most deplorable both as to body and mind, nearly destitute of food and cloathing, and without any means of instruction. In fact, animals devoted to agricultural purposes were better taken care of: their masters had an interest in their welfare; but the Irish tenant had no one to care for him; if he would but furnish the rent required, it was immaterial what condition himself, his wife, and his helpless children were left in; neither his distress nor his ignorance excited his superiors to a thought of alleviating the one, or banishing the other.

To the honour of the Company, they immediately (assisted by the gentleman who collected the rents for the late holder of the lease) set about relieving the wants of their poor tenants, by distributing money and necessaries amongst them, and by appointing Schools for the instruction of the ignorant, and Dispensaries for the relief of those who laboured under disease. The joy of those poor creatures was beyond description, when they found that some one took an interest in their welfare. I fear this description will apply generally to the state of the poor Irish tenantry. I wish I could say the same as to the landlords; for it does appear they are very regardless of the condition of their tenants. Several of the City Companies have large estates in the same County: I doubt not they will follow the example of the Drapers when opportunity offers.

A FRIEND TO HIBERNIA.

* * * In answer to the inquiry of your Correspondent *Euumymus*, p. 136, I beg leave to state, that "The Geneva Catechism" is a *faithful* translation from the French. The original bears the following title: "Catéchisme ou Instruction, sur la Religion Chrétienne. Nouvelle Edition, exactement revue et corrigée. A Genève, chez J. J. Paschoud, Imprimeur-Libraire. Et a Paris, Chez la même, rue Magazine, No. 22. 1814." True it is, that in this "Catechism by the Geneva Pastors, the successors of Calvin," there is "not a word of Calvinism," and "scarcely a sentence in it which a Unitarian would scruple to teach his children."

* See Milles's Catalogue of Honour.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

73. *Bibliotheca Johnsonianæ Pars Prima.—A Catalogue of a Select and Valuable Collection of Rare Specimens of Early Typography; together with a few Ancient Manuscripts, and Miscellaneous Articles: composing the first part of the Library of John Mordaunt Johnson, Esq. deceased: late H. B. M. Chargé-d'Affaires at Brussels, and Consul at Genoa; and a Member of the Accademia Italiana.* 8vo. pp. 44.

OF this well-digested *Catalogue Raisonné* so few copies have been printed, that it will itself soon become a Bibliographical curiosity. We have therefore the more pleasure in presenting to our Readers a copious extract from an excellent Prelatory Memoir by the Compiler of the Catalogue, who ("as the period is yet far distant when full justice may be done to the varied excellence and merits of Mr. Johnson, with a due regard to the feelings of individuals, and to his memory) is unwilling that the only public record in this country, of the life of his departed friend, should be to be found in the Obituary which announced his fate." (See vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 377.)

"In the spring of 1798, while pursuing his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Johnson had the misfortune to lose his father; an affliction which, however severe in the ordinary dispensations of Providence, was in his case much aggravated by peculiar circumstances. Finding his fortune greatly below what he had been accustomed to expect*, he soon after quitted the University, without waiting to take his degree, and obtained an ensigncy in the 51st Regiment of Light Infantry. In January 1799, he purchased a vacant lieutenancy in the same regiment. But he was soon disgusted with the monotony of a soldier's life in barracks; and, as the army afforded no prospect of improvement of his fortune, in the autumn of the following year he sold out. His mind had always been occupied with an ardent desire to visit the Continent,

for the purpose of viewing the countries which were comprised in the theatre of the war, and of making himself intimately acquainted with their political state and resources: and, having quitted the army, he proceeded immediately to gratify this inclination. The cessation of hostilities among the several belligerent powers, which took place in the following year, greatly facilitated the accomplishment of his objects. He resided a considerable time in Germany; and had the good fortune to attract the notice of the Duke of Brunswick, who soon became strongly attached to him, and continued so attached through the remainder of his life. It was, perhaps, principally in consequence of the condescending kindness and zealous friendship of that unfortunate prince, that Mr. Johnson was enabled to lay the foundation of his subsequent success in life. For many months he was daily a guest at his table; and His Serene Highness seemed to take particular pleasure in introducing him to the most eminent political characters of the age. In the spring of 1803, he returned to England, having in the interval completed the grand tour of Europe, and made himself perfect master of almost all the modern languages. His private affairs requiring his presence in Ireland, he soon afterwards went to Dublin, where he remained until the autumn of 1804. The three following years he passed, chiefly, in Germany, cultivating the valuable connections which he had formed on his first excursion to the Continent, and acquiring information on all subjects of Continental policy. But his slender means were ill calculated to support a continued indulgence in these pursuits. He had nearly consumed the small fortune which his father had bequeathed to him, when he returned to England, in the hope of obtaining some official appointment. Here, however, he was destitute of the interest which was essential to the success of any application of this kind; and it was his fate to endure, for some time, considerable embarrassments. Even in this situation, public affairs engrossed his attention; and having drawn up a Memoir on the Political State of Europe, which he intended for publication, the manuscript copy was, through the medium of a friend, put into the hands of Mr. Perceval, then Prime Minister, who discovered in it so much accuracy of detail, united to profound views, that he desired to have an interview with the author.

* "It consisted of an estate in Ireland, of the value of 300*l.* per annum, which was less than the income he had been previously allowed at college; and it was, besides, burthened with an expensive law-suit, then pending."

thor. The result of that interview was an offer of employment in the Foreign Department, which he accepted.

"From this period, until the conclusion of the war, Mr. Johnson was constantly engaged in a course of most important, confidential missions, which, there is the strongest reason to believe, he uniformly executed to the entire satisfaction of the Government, but often with imminent personal risk to himself. He traversed the Continent, from one extremity to the other, and in different directions, during the most perilous times. He was frequently with the Allied armies in Germany, and with the Sicilian army: he was with Count Nugent in his campaigns in Italy; and he visited Paris, upon several occasions, during the war. After the peace of Paris, in 1814, he was appointed British Chargé-d'Affaires at Brussels, and filled that situation until the union of the Netherlands with Holland. He was then appointed British Consul at Genoa, where he resided but a short time. His health and constitution had been so much impaired by the fatigues he had undergone during the three preceding years, that he found it necessary to remove to Florence, for the purpose of occasional visits to Pisa, the genial influence of whose climate, and the baths, it was hoped, might operate a favourable change. Whether a lengthened retirement in that delightful country might have completely re-established his health, is very doubtful; but, unfortunately, he did not long enjoy the repose, from cares of public business, which was so essential to its amelioration.

"A singular concurrence of circumstances had led to an arrangement which afforded Great Britain an opportunity of establishing a powerful influence in the councils of the South of Europe. The advantages which would arise to this country from the permanence of such a system, have been long well understood; but, until the late war, it could never have been contemplated as at all practicable. Events, however, having occurred to lead the Austrian Court to become a principal agent in its formation, nothing seemed to be wanting to its consummation but the immediate and public guarantee of the British Government. This was, by the successful intrigues of parties anxious for the removal of Murat, too long retarded; and the rashly formed schemes of that person, originating in his impatient distrust of the proceedings at Congress, once more involved Italy in a state of war.

"Mr. Johnson was too well informed of the arts which were used to impose

on the British Ministers, and too much impressed with the importance of maintaining the arrangement in question, to remain a listless observer of events. He entered into an extensive correspondence, for the purpose of acquiring and communicating correct information on the subject; and, when the affair was brought to a crisis, by the irruption of Murat's forces into the Roman States, and the marching of the Austrian army, apprehensive that the approaching conflict might lead to further measures, equally fatal in their consequences to British interests in Italy, he made several journeys to the Austrian headquarters, with the view of ascertaining what were the ulterior projects of that army. The great mental and bodily fatigue which he underwent at this period was far beyond his strength; and, upon the conclusion of the short campaign of 1815, the state of his health had sensibly become much worse. He had long been afflicted with a severe pulmonary affection; and the remarkably unfavourable summer of that year contributed to increase the distressing effects of that fatal disease. The energies of his mind, however, would seem to have suffered but little; for, both his correspondence, and the reports of those who were then enjoying his society, testify that he continued in the possession of his accustomed spirits to within a very short period of his death. That event was rapidly accelerated by a fresh cold which he contracted; and the rupture of a blood-vessel, after a few days' confinement to his bed, prematurely terminated the life of this most amiable and accomplished man.

"It is difficult to trace, in a few lines, a character which would convey to the mind of the reader a full comprehension of the exalted qualities and various talents of Mr. Johnson. Disappointed, early in life, of all the bright prospects which a sanguine imagination had, not without solid grounds, led him to anticipate, and left so entirely to his own guidance as not to have even the kindly aid of older counsel, he resigned himself neither to despondent indolence, nor to thoughtless dissipation. As soon as he had ascertained what were his resources, in respect to fortune, he set about the cultivation of the talents he possessed, with a view to his advancement in life; and having decided upon the course which he should pursue, he never deviated from the path, to adopt other schemes, or to waste his time in fruitless and varying experiments. Tacitus, speaking of a very eminent man, says, that he was *creatus ab ipso*; and, perhaps, in no instance, could the high

and

and honourable eulogy which that expression conveys be more justly or fitly applied than to the subject of this memorial. Bereaved of all the adventitious circumstances which usually attend a gentleman upon his entrance into life,—without a profession,—with little fortune,—with no family connexion to promote his pursuits,—and, it may be added, without a name to recommend him to attention,—he controlled and conquered his adverse fortune; and, if his life had been prolonged to the ordinary term of our mortal existence, and his health restored, he would, certainly, have raised himself as high in public rank as he would ever have desired.

“Several circumstances of a personal nature contributed to his successful career. To the usual accomplishments of a well-educated gentleman, he united an agreeable person and attractive manners. In his social hours, he could equally fix the attention of the grave and serious, the scholar and the statesman, with the fruits of a well-cultured and acute understanding; and of the gay and superficial, with the delightful exercise of genuine wit and humour. There was a poignancy in his wit, which, even when the bad state of his health had considerably damped the natural playful vivacity of his spirits, always charmed his hearers into admiration. Nor should it be neglected to observe that, although in the display of *humour* he could scarcely be excelled, having a singular command over the expression of his countenance, and the modulation and tone of his voice, from his earliest years not a single instance can be remembered in which he indulged in this seductive talent at the expense of an individual. He had an uncommon facility in acquiring languages and dialects; a quality for which his father is said, likewise, to have been remarkable. It was not merely a knowledge of the true idiom, and the fluent use, of foreign languages, which he was able to attain; but his pronunciation was such, that if by a nicely constructed ear it could not be deemed purely vernacular, it so nearly approximated to it, as to leave his auditors often doubtful whether he were a

foreigner. It was a confident assurance of his powers in this respect, probably, which led him, in after-life, to risk his personal safety, in times, and under circumstances, which have never been paralleled; and, to which, indeed, in several instances, he could alone attribute his escape*. In him, also, a mild and placable temper was united with great independence and firmness of mind, and a manner, which, while it uniformly commanded attention and respect, indicated an uncommon suppleness in accommodating itself to the passing occasion.

“In later years, and in public life, he was distinguished for the vast extent and accuracy of his information on political subjects; for a perfect knowledge of the powers, resources, and policy of the several Continental States, in all their various details, and for profound views of their capabilities, and of the combinations which might be formed of them; for his powers in discriminating the characters of the men with whom he had to deal, in successfully combating deeply-rooted prejudices, and in leading them on to a seeming spontaneous adoption of the measures which he had to recommend. Untinctured with the arrogance of manner of which the English character is so generally accused abroad, he could nevertheless exhibit, when occasion required it, a decision of purpose, which left no ground to question its permanence, and often conducted to a conviction of the propriety of acceding to it. His reputation for probity was so well established, that his verbal assurance has actually been deemed a better guarantee than an official communication, on more than one occasion. And, it seldom happened, where the person was worthy of his esteem, that in rising from a conference with a stranger, a foundation had not been laid for future intimacy and friendship. Indeed, the general esteem which he had acquired was often the means of protecting him against the adventurous spirit with which he executed his missions; for, even from the Enemy's councils, he has received a friendly warning of approaching or impending danger. Such

* “The fate which a manly, honourable, and loyal heart would dread the most, would be to pine away the remainder of his days in the solitary recess of a dungeon, exposed, alternately, to offers of release and reward, and to tortures, to induce him to betray the interests of his Country, under a conviction that that Country and his friends would be kept ignorant of his hard fortune; and which, probably, would at length be consummated by the murderous hands of a cowardly and malignant Enemy.—Those who were in the habit of moving in the political circles of the Continent during the latter years of Buonaparté's reign, know well the paralyzing effect which the mysterious fates of Pichegru, Wright, Toussaint, the Duke D'Enghien, Palm, Hoffer, and others, had on the minds and conduct of many men of undoubted courage.”

of his countrymen as chance threw in his way, during the perilous period adverted to, found in him a ready source of valuable advice, and a liberal hospitality, which his scanty appointments might have well excused. He was in close and friendly correspondence with the principal Ministers and Generals, and leading Public Characters, of almost all the States of Europe; and his premature death was alike lamented and considered by them as a great public and private loss. It has been repeated by several persons, who were then travelling on the Continent, that that melancholy event was a subject of general conversation at Vienna, Berlin, and other of the Courts of Germany where he had long resided, as well as in Italy, where he was not less known and respected: and it is partly from this strong expression of public sentiment abroad, and the consequent inquiries of travellers who have returned, that the present attempt to sketch a few features of his history has originated.

"After the conclusion of the war, the circle of Mr. Johnson's acquaintance among his Countrymen was quickly enlarged. The numbers who flocked to the Continent eagerly sought for information on the passing occurrences; and no man was to be found, in the societies in which he moved, possessed of clearer views of the events which had conduced to the glorious result of the last struggles for European independence than himself. He had an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, which he was accustomed to communicate in a manner peculiarly his own; for, while the novelty of the subject amused the mind, it was insensibly instructed upon some of those nicer points in the characters of men, which often afford the best key to the circumstances of their conduct, and of public transactions. There were few persons of consequence among those who first became acquainted with him whilst he was at Brussels, who did not seek to maintain that acquaintance; and among those whom he afterwards met in the prosecution of their tours, at Vienna, or in Italy, there were several of the highest attainments and rank in this country, who soon cherished a sincere esteem and friendship for him. In the Literary circles of Italy, also, he was equally respected; and an early opportunity was there taken of testifying the general sense of his merits and virtues, in a mode the most congenial to his feelings. In the course of his diplomatic career, he had been invited to become a member of several Foreign Orders; and, among them, of the Imperial Order of Leopold. All of

these, however, from motives which would be applauded, he had declined to accept; but (he observes in a letter to a friend in England) 'I cannot prevail upon my vanity to refuse its consent to the proposal to nominate me an honorary member of the *Accademia Italiana*, a Society which includes among its member many of the most eminent literary characters in Europe; at present, however, it does not comprise a single English name.' Upon this occasion, three British subjects were admitted to the Society, *viz.*: Lord Burghersh, the British Minister; Lord Glenbervie, then residing in Tuscany; and Mr. Johnson.

"In his friendships, Mr. Johnson was sincere, affectionate, and constantly zealous. He always evinced an acute sense of attentions shewn to him in early life; and he ever gratefully acknowledged an obligation conferred upon him, and anxiously sought for opportunities of proffering reciprocal kindnesses. He was never married; and, there is reason to think that he had early determined, from principles of a generous and delicate nature, not to enter into that state. His friends will long deplore his premature death, and cherish the recollection of his many virtues, and high and fascinating endowments: and his Country may truly regret the loss of an active, intelligent, zealous, faithful, and valuable servant, and should gratefully render to his memory, the praise which, dying, he so justly claimed, that 'HE HAD DEVOTED HIS LIFE TO THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY.' He died at Florence, on the 10th September 1815, and was interred on the following day in the burial-ground belonging to the British Factory, near Leghorn.

York Buildings, May 1, 1817. I. W."

Some extracts are next given from a small portion of Mr. Johnson's familiar correspondence, which "exhibit his character more fully in some of the points of view in which it has been placed in the preceding account, and afford some further particulars of his life."

Of these, let one specimen suffice:

"I cannot sufficiently express the pleasure I derive from the company of Lord and Lady Gl——. You had, it is true, prepared me to expect much gratification from an acquaintance with them; but, so little accustomed have I been to mere domestic society, that I was completely ignorant of the charms which it can possess, when so much worth, goodness, and talent, are united in the same persons, as in the present instance.

instance‡. There being a misunderstanding between the Italian and German postmasters, our letters are not regularly forwarded, and I fear that many of them may have miscarried, or that they may not have been delivered in their regular order. The knowledge of this circumstance distresses Lady Gl., who is apprehensive that her sisters may be still under alarm in regard to the state of her health. I shall forward this letter, with official dispatches, by a King's messenger, and you will probably receive it, quickly; and therefore, I repeat, in order that you may communicate it to Lady S. that, although Lady Gl.—— met with an unpleasant accident in stepping out of a carriage at Leghorn, she has had a rapid, and, indeed, all circumstances considered, a wonderful recovery. Lord Gl.——, also, has had an attack of fever, which threatened to be serious; but, happily, the strength of his constitution has enabled him to shake it off. These delightful

people, in whose society I have passed most of my time for the last fortnight†, leave Pisa in two or three days; and I shall then be obliged to return to Genoa, of which I have not a very favourable idea; perhaps, because it will be my duty to live there. But the account which the Genoese give of themselves is not very inviting: they triumph in their roguery, and say, with exultation, that it requires three Jews on horseback to catch one Geonese on foot; and the proverbial description of the place is, *‘Mare senza pesce, montagne senza legno, uomini senza fede, e donne senza vergogna.’* If I were sure you would not read this to ——, I should say that I have philosophy enough to put up with most of the above privations; but, as I never eat meat, I shall feel the want of fish very sensibly. I must, therefore, for some months, give up the chase after old editions, for the less amusing occupation of buying beef for His Majesty's Navy.”

The following Memorial was composed, *currente calamo*, on the morning of Mr. Johnson's decease, by the very learned Professor Ciampi, of Florence. The Epitaph also was from the same friendly pen, and is inscribed on a marble monument erected near his remains.

A . P . Ω

“IOANNES MARIA (* 1) JOHNSON BRITANNVS HONESTISSIMO GENERE LON * 2) OR-
TIVS GRÆCIS LATINISQVE LITTERIS ET OMNIBVS TIBERALIBVS DISCIPLINIS IN ACADEMIA CAN-
TABRIGIENSIS ERUDITVS INGENIVM AD OMNIGENAM DOCTRINAM NATVRA PA CIVM PRÆCIPVE AL-
RES PVBLICAS TRACTANDAS EXCOLVIT ADEO VT QVAM DE SE APVD SVOS CONCITARAT EXPECTA-

‡ “The Editor cannot flatter himself that he is qualified to delineate the characters of the distinguished persons referred to, nor will he attempt it. But he trusts that he shall be excused for repeating, in this place, affected, as he himself has reason to be, by the afflicting event of Lady Gl.'s death, what a grateful sense of her kind attentions to him, while suffering under an access of his disease, led Mr. Johnson to express in his subsequent Correspondence; although those who were longer, or more intimately, acquainted with her Ladyship, will readily acknowledge it to be but a faint and imperfect sketch of her many transcendent qualities and virtues.

“Lady Gl.——'s knowledge of ancient and modern classical literature is such as I had conceived no lady of fashion could find time to acquire; and adorned, as it is by her, with an hereditary gracefulness of wit, a sweetness of temper, and an unaffected urbanity of manner, which no language can adequately pourtray, imparts to her society a most enviable and irresistible charm:—Those mental powers and acquirements can only be excelled by the numerous virtues of her warm and affectionate heart, and her genuine piety.”

† “Mr. Johnson had formed their acquaintance, early in the summer of 1814, when he was Chargé-d'Affaires at Brussels, during their stay at that place. The many civilities they then received from him, and the pleasure they took in his society, laid the foundation of the mutual esteem and regard which they so often mentioned to their friends and acquaintance; and which their daily intercourse, first at Pisa, and afterwards, to the very evening before his death, at Florence, ripened into intimate friendship and affection.”

* “The passages distinguished by an asterisk denote mistakes which are contained in the original; for (1) the name should have been John *Mordaunt* Johnson. (2) Both his father's and mother's families had long been settled in Ireland, and he was a native of Dublin: he had resided some time at Trinity College, in that city, previously to his admission into Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was first known by the names of *John Johnson*; and the name *Mordaunt* was assumed some years afterwards, for the sake of distinction, the frequent occurrence of the former names having caused him much inconvenience.”

guage of the Court, by giving Extracts from its Decrees and Orders at one of its best periods. In doing this, my hope has been, that the double purpose may be answered, of illustrating the Cases with which those Decrees and Orders are connected, and of affording useful Precedents, that the Bar may be facilitated in the preparing of Minutes to carry into effect the Judgments of the Court in other instances.—I have likewise inserted a few Manuscript Cases, which I trust will add to the value of the Work.—Your Lordship's gracious desire, 'that the publication of my Work might be a Gift from yourself to the Profession,' will never be effaced from my grateful remembrance.—From your Lordship's liberality the Publication is derived; and to your Lordship the Work is inscribed. I have the honour to be, my Lord, with the utmost respect, your Lordship's ever faithful and obliged humble servant,

ROBERT BELL.

"The Author is unwilling to dismiss his Work, without acknowledgments to the Registrars of the Court, and the Gentlemen in the Report Office, for the facilities always afforded by them to every Member of the Bar in the Investigation of its Records."

A specimen or two will give some idea of the rest.

"CARFE *versus* BALL, E. T. 1747.

"(Reg. Lib. 1746 A. p. 704.)

"Vicar failing in a suit for tythes in kind, and a modus set up, which was good in its nature, though imperfectly pleaded, may yet recover in that suit the arrears due under such a modus. (1)

"NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

"Notwithstanding what is stated in the report of the non admission in evidence of the grant or endowment in 1209, it appears from *Reg. Lib.* that there were read at the hearing (*inter alia*) a copy of the registry of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, of the endowment of the vicarage in 1209; and an extract from a roll of institutions to benefices remaining in that registry.

"*Richards v. Evans*, cited in the report, is at p. 39. of the volume.

"(1) The case of tythes, is however, peculiar; for a Plaintiff in a bill for a specific performance of an agreement which he cannot substantiate, is not allowed to resort to a different agreement proved or set forth by a Defendant. Vide *Legal v. Miller*, 2 *Vesey*, 299. and *Mortimer v. Orchard*, 2 *Ves. Jun.* 243. But nevertheless a Defendant may, in such a case, have a decree on the agreement, such as he has proved it to be. *Five v.*

Clayton, 13 *Ves.* 546. and *Gwynn v. Leithbridge*, 14 *Ves.* 585."

"HUGHES *versus* TRUSTEES of MORDEN COLLEGE, Dec. 20, 1748.

"(Reg. Lib. 1748. A. fol. 78, entered "*Hughes v. Brand*.")

"Garden grounds used for trade as much protected by the Highway Acts, &c. as private gardens. Plaintiff, therefore, quieted in possession, by Injunction against the Commissioners.

"NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

"The Plaintiff was a gardener by trade, and had added the garden ground in question, consisting of 3 acres and a half, to 7 acres which he occupied as garden ground, adjoining to it.

"The Defendants, the Commissioners, insisted that the Plaintiff's ground was not within the exception of the Acts of Parliament, which [they alleged] applied only to HOUSE GARDENS, orchards, &c. or meadows, planted walks, or avenues to a house."

"An Injunction was awarded, 'to quiet the Plaintiff in such possession of the premises in question as he had at the time of filing his amended bill, and for three years before; which was to continue until the hearing of the cause.' *Reg. Lib.*"

An ample "Index of the Principal Matters" is annexed.

75. *Description of the Character, Manners, and Customs of the People of India, and of their Institutions religious and civil. By the Abbé J. A. Dubois, Missionary in the Mysore. Translated from the French Manuscript. Longman and Co.*

THIS compendious volume has been supplied by the diligent observation and indefatigable research of a Missionary, whose amiable manners had conciliated the good-will of the people, among whom he resided seventeen years, and of whose laws, customs, habits, and general character, he has consequently been enabled to give more distinct and satisfactory details than any other European writer. That he was unsuccessful in the primary object of his labours, the conversion of the Islanders, may be presumed, not only from his total silence on the subject, but from those almost insuperable obstacles to the reception of Christianity which exist, and must continue to exist, so long as the distinction of Casts, with all their concomitant pride, prejudice, bigotry, and sensuality, shall prevail in Hindostan.

With

With perseverance M. Dubois succeeded in ascertaining the precise difference between the Brahmins and their antagonists the Jinas, who aspire to the distinction of a purer faith and a more spiritual devotion. But, whatever may be the doctrines of their Vedas, it does not appear that, in practice, these sectaries are less addicted to idolatrous superstitions than their corrupt opponents. Polytheism appears to be universally prevalent.

We have observed some inconsistency in the Author's account of the Hindoo females, to whom he sometimes attributes pre-eminence in chastity; and then annuls the praise, by expatiating on the facility of girls, and the profligacy of widows.

M. Dubois has enriched his Work with a few Hindoo Tales, which elucidate the habits and manners of the people. We select the following Apologue, not as the best (though it possesses considerable merit), but because it is the shortest in the collection.

"A Traveller, having missed his way, was overtaken by darkness in the midst of a thick forest. Being apprehensive that such a wood must naturally be the receptacle of wild beasts, he determined to keep out of their way, by mounting into a tree; he therefore chose the thickest he could find; and, having climbed up, he fell fast asleep, and so continued until the light of the morning awoke him, and admonished him that it was time to continue his journey. In preparing to descend, he cast his eyes downwards, and beheld at the foot of the tree a huge tiger sitting on his rump, and eagerly on the watch, as if impatient for the appearance of some prey, which he was ready to tear in pieces and devour. Struck with terror at the sight of the monster, the traveller continued a long time immovably fixed to the spot where he sat; at length recovering himself a little, and looking all around him, he observed that the tree on which he was had many others contiguous to it, with their branches, so intermixed that he could gradually pass from one to another, until at length he might get out of the reach of danger. He was on the point of putting his design in execution when, raising his eyes, he perceived a monstrous serpent suspended by the tail to the branch immediately over his head, nearly reaching his own. The monster appeared indeed to be asleep in that posture; but the least motion might wake him, and expose

him to his fury. At the sight of the extreme danger which environed him on all sides, a frightful serpent above, and a devouring tiger beneath, the traveller lost all courage; and, being unable from fear to support himself longer on his legs, he was on the point of falling into the jaws of the tiger, who stood ready gaping to receive him. In awful consternation he remained motionless, having nothing before him but the image of death; and believing every moment to be his last, he had yielded to despair, when, once more raising his head, he saw a *honey-comb* upon the top of the highest branches of the tree; the comb distilled its sweets drop by drop, close by the side of the traveller; he stretched forward his head, and put out his tongue, to catch the honey as it fell, and in the delicious enjoyment thought no more of the awful danger which environed him."

76. *The History of Brazil. Part the Second.* By Robert Southey. Longman and Co.

THIS Volume contains the sequel of the former History, resumed from the era of the Revolution which restored to the House of Braganza the sovereignty of Portugal. It is more interesting than its predecessor: approaching nearer our own times, it supplies copious and various details of events which have possessed a retro-active influence on the destinies of Europe. The History of the Jesuits in South America opens a source of curious speculation to politicians and philosophers; their modes of discipline are faithfully exhibited, and the representation of their religious pageantry affords ample scope for the descriptive talents by which Mr. Southey is distinguished. We are pleased to observe, that Mr. Southey concurs with Mr. Koster (whose Work we have noticed in our last Volume, Part ii. p. 532) in referring the superior prosperity of Brazil to exemption from the distinction of Casts, which in other European Colonies have uniformly opposed a barrier to the progress of civilization and improvement. On this subject the Author remarks, that the seeds of civil dissention had not been sown there by that wicked distinction of Casts, which has produced so much evil in Spanish America, and must produce evil wherever it prevails. This was the result of necessity, not of wiser councils. Portugal, with its limited territory,

territory and scanty population, could not pursue the unjust and jealous policy of the Spaniards, and depress the Creoles, for the sake of holding them more completely in subjection. The Mamaluco was as much respected, and as eligible to all offices, as the man of whole blood, or as the native of the mother country; there were no laws to degrade the mulatto or the free negro; nor were they degraded by public opinion; and thus that amalgamation of casts and colours was silently going on which will secure Brazil from the most dreadful of all civil wars, whatever other convulsions it may be fated to undergo.

77. *Hardenbrass and Haverill, or the Secret of the Castle; a Novel. In four Volumes, 12mo.*

THIS is a Satire on the Fashionable World. The Author has had the boldness to depict, in a style of broad caricature, some modern characters of high rank and notoriety, and to blend, among the incidents of a fictitious story, several transactions of so recent a date as to be still the theme of general wonder and conjecture. In venturing on such perilous ground he has adopted the requisite precaution of suppressing those personalities which might be obnoxious to juridical censure, and of qualifying his details of fact by a large admixture of invented circumstances. Such of his characters and scenes as are taken from real life may be easily traced to their origin; but the Reader is left to interpret them in his own way, and at his own risk; for the Work professes to have no more "offence in't" than Hamlet's Play of Gonzaga.

There is another point of view in which it behoves us to consider it. The first question which a Novel-reader asks concerning a Novel is, whether it be *interesting*. This significant term is generally understood to comprehend the mysterious, the perplexing, the horrible, the pathetic, the eventful, and the surprising. In the present instance the question may be fairly answered in the affirmative. The hero of the story, about the time when he discovers that he is in love, is placed in a predicament from which all the learned heads in

Doctors Commons would be puzzled to extricate him. This is undoubtedly a very interesting situation. He fights a duel, and is wounded; that is another. Then there are three or four overturns in travelling-carriages and post-chaises, some desperate midnight rencontres, in which a young, and beautiful, and *interesting* lady is exposed to imminent danger, and very gallantly rescued; there also are two horrible murders, and a liberal allowance of other striking adventures. Some episodes are introduced after the manner of Smollett and Le Sage; but they are so managed as to be subservient to the main plot. From the multitude of characters brought forward on the scene, a great deal of conversation was to be expected; in this particular we think the Author has been rather profuse. The fault, however, is a slight one, and may be easily excused; his object was to portray living manners, and this cannot be done in a narrative without deviating into the dramatic style. There is some humour, too, in the idea of relating succinctly the talk that evaporates in certain circles calling themselves *polished*—a mixture of civility and scandal, a jumble of meanings and no-meanings, a desultory, superficial, pretending strain of colloquy, in which some who are ambitious to shine, expose themselves to the solemn irony of others who wait for opportunities to sneer and criticize. Swift's "Elements of Polite Conversation" seem to have afforded the first hint for this species of ridicule; and it is somewhat surprising that so few attempts should have been made since his time to improve upon it. The writers of Novels, who might have turned it to the highest advantage, have been either unable or afraid to venture upon it; and some of them have, of late, fallen into the very error against which it should operate as a warning. Their dialogues are unnaturally formal and artificial, involving abstract propositions and premeditated effusions of sentiment, delivered in all the stately formality of the old French tragedy. The reason of this appears to be, that, having attempted the high historical style in their narrations, they felt obliged, for the sake of consistency, to sustain the same digni-

dignified manner in their interlocutory digressions, and to avoid every approach to the easy familiarity of social intercourse. It is obviously a matter of course, that in a satirical novel this monotonous refinement, this overstrained effort at elegance, should be made to give place to a more natural way of writing, for the merit of the satire must depend on the truth of the representation. Folly, extravagance, and dissipation, need only be exposed to be ridiculed, and the effect of the exposure can hardly be heightened by exaggeration. If the present Author, as we have already observed, has exhibited many scenes in strong caricature, it is because that medium was at once the safest, and the best suited to the nature of his design. His characters are produced in masquerade; but their deportment, their manners, and their speech, betray them.

The following extract from a conversation between the hero of the tale and his friend Serjeant Fullbottom, will serve to illustrate some of the observations we have just made:

"'Now I'll put a case,' said Haverill; 'suppose I should find any papers that prove this will of Kirkham's to be a forgery, and suppose in this very will my father should have taken care of himself.——'

"'I beg pardon,' interrupted the Serjeant, 'that cannot be; he would not be an eligible witness, if a legatee.'

"'True, I had forgotten that,' said Haverill; 'but we'll say then, suppose I find that the substantiating the will will bring me some hundreds, and yet have the proof of its not being worth a rush, should I do right to suppress the evidence?'

"'Umph,' said the lawyer, 'that is an awkward case! If you could suppress it without risk of future discovery, you would be justified in doing so, doubtless, because, in fact, you are, yourself, no party in the business! but it might happen that you could not do it *satisfactorily*! in that case of course you would tell all.'

"'Are you giving me your opinion as a lawyer or as a friend?' said Haverill.

"'As a friend, surely,' replied Fullbottom. 'I am advising you as I would my own son.'

"'And do all lawyers think as you do?' asked Haverill.

"'All sensible men do,' replied his companion. 'I would not do a dishonourable action any more than you or

any man; but at the same time, prudence is necessary. These are not times for men to throw away thousands, and indeed every body knows it. I see, young man, that you think a lawyer worse than another man. You are egregiously mistaken, I assure you. My father was a cloth-manufacturer in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, where the Fullbottoms have flourished in reputation and respectability many generations. When he proposed to me to bring me up to the Law, he told me that he thought it wrong to put a lad into a way of life where he would have constantly recurring temptations to do wrong, when an honest profession was to be found; and that though the Law was by some deemed very far from honest—at least it was supposed to give a man latitude to be a rogue—he should bring me up to the Bar; for let it be as bad as it would, it could not possibly be so bad as Trade. This was said, I assure you, in sober sadness; and I have often heard him regret the difficulty of doing as you would be done by; in short, he said that in business it was utterly impossible:—as, if you did that, where was the merit of making a good bargain, or beating down an article to half its value—vowing the whole time that you are giving a third more than you ought.'"

Those parts of the *Work* which expose the follies and vices of fashionable life, greatly heighten the effect of the more serious passages. The moral aim of the Author has been to point out, by signal examples, the utter ruin to which all who heedlessly rush into the vortex of dissipation expose themselves, and to demonstrate, in an impressive manner, the dangers of that system of female education in which real utility is sacrificed to display, and of which the ultimate tendency is "to frustrate the hopes of parents, and to poison their children's felicity."

We shall not attempt to give an abstract of the story. Its catastrophe turns upon an act of atrocious villainy, which, however deplaved the age may be, we must conclude to be imaginary, or at least not imputable to any persons now living. The unbounded indulgence of passions inevitably leads to crime, and the possession of wealth and influence may serve as a screen against detection; but a crime so monstrous and inhuman as this could not in our days have been perpetrated with impunity; it belongs only to the age of
Nero

Nero or Caligula. The Marquis of Hardenbrass is a character for which no single prototype ever did exist; some of the features will be recognised, but the darker traits must have been sketched from fancy. The fate assigned to him convinces us that the Author intended the matter to be so considered. In detailing the secret history of a modern intrigue, he has superadded not only its actual but its possible consequences, and has recorded the act, when only the contemplation of it might have existed. In a tale of fiction, destined to inculcate the necessity of self-control, this proceeding is perfectly justifiable.

The portrait of Haverill is original and well-conceived, and that of Anarella, the heroine, has something more amiable, sprightly, and unaffected, than we are accustomed to see in young ladies of her quality and station, in modern Novels. The minor personages both in high and low life are drawn with much spirit and humour.

78. *Modern Manners; or, a Season at Harrowgate. In 2 vols.* Longman and Co.

IF it had fallen to the lot of that ingenious person Mr. Samuel Richardson to handle the material of this Novel, he would have extended them to at least seven closely printed volumes, each containing a series of about an hundred and fifty letters chargeable severally with double and treble postage. They have been managed with much better effect by being moulded into the narrative form, and compressed into two volumes; the story is more closely connected, the interest more uniformly sustained, and the gratification derived from the perusal is more complete because it is unalloyed by the fatiguing and anxious toil of unravelling an intricate epistolary correspondence.

Judging from internal evidence we should pronounce this to be a juvenile performance, though the fair author has chosen to represent herself as an elderly spinster. We would not be so impolite as to call a lady's word in question; but there is a graceful and easy vivacity in the narrative, and a spirited versatility in the delineation of the characters, which cannot well be reconciled with

the idea of matronly sedateness. None but a juvenile writer, we think, could have entered so fully into the feelings and emotions of youth, or have described, with such truth and fidelity, the hopes and the fears, the vicissitudes of blight and bloom, incident to that vernal season of life. In this conclusion we are persuaded that every Reader will concur; it will be quite as natural to him as that which he would form on overhearing from the next apartment a fine song delightfully executed and accompanied; he would never, by any possible range of conjecture, imagine the unseen warbler to be an old lady in spectacles.

We were rather startled at the outset of the story by a couple of marriages. This seems like beginning at the wrong end; but a very little progress serves to explain the reason of such an innovation on the established practice of Novel-writers. The persons married prove to be the parents of the principal characters; and they, after a few preliminary chapters on their early history, are introduced into public life, and to the Reader's notice, at Harrowgate. The gay party there assembled includes four or five young persons of quality and condition, who, we may be morally certain, will be united before the fall of the curtain, but it is not possible to prognosticate how they will pair off. This uncertainty adds greatly to the interest of the story, and is a proof of the Author's taste; for nothing can be conceived more common-place than the process of matchmaking which obtains in most novels. One of the very best among them is liable to some objections on this score: Mr. Charles Cælebs, who, after sallying forth on his expedition, might have been expected to go through a pretty severe probation as a lover, finds, to his great satisfaction, that his friends were born before him, and that a wife was provided for him long before he went in search of one. In other instances the youthful pair are by nature "formed for each other," as the phrase is; and, lest any doubt should remain as to their mutual destiny, the Author generally takes care to decide it by contriving that the hero, and none but he, shall rescue the heroine from a situation of imminent and dire peril, who thus becomes everlastingly obliged to him.

In real life, cases of this kind rarely occur; the important affairs of courtship and marriage are conducted and concluded, without their intervention. The present Work has few incidents of such a romantic cast; and it is no small praise to say, that its merits are totally independent of them. It is, what it professes to be, a picture of modern manners; the outlines are drawn with spirit and correctness, and the colouring, though bold, is natural and consistent. If we contemplate the several characters in detail, we shall find no instance either of super-human perfection or of diabolical deformity; the most exalted among them are represented as liable to the feelings, and susceptible of the charities of our nature; and the vicious are not so totally depraved as to have lost all sense of its compunctious visitings.

It will be said, perhaps, that Emma Oswald, who seems the favourite of the Author, is too faultless a model of female excellence, that she is too scrupulously discreet in all her conduct, that she acts constantly from principle, and never from impulse. But let it be recollected, that this undeviating rectitude is the result of early discipline over a heart naturally endowed with the most amiable sensibility. She is drawn suddenly from domestic seclusion to the gaiety of fashionable life; and she finds in the simple and direct practice of those duties to which she had been trained, the best safeguard against its dangers. Her modest and ingenuous diffidence is as remote as possible from the cold reserve of premature wisdom. Not a finer, not a more attractive example of virtuous effort can well be imagined, than that which she exhibits, when, in consequence of a serious misunderstanding, she is required to renounce an attachment in which her warmest affections were engaged. The effort is a painful one; but it is made without ostentation, and there is a delicacy as well as a dignity in her silent endurance, which no eloquence, however impassioned, could have expressed; and which render the subsequent reconciliation doubly interesting. The character of her cousin, Lady Julia Fitzgerald, is of a more dazzling and volatile cast. She possesses many fine qualities, and even her faults are of the splendid kind.

With a disposition naturally good, and a strong understanding, she unites a vivacity of temper and a love of controul, which are detrimental to her own peace, and a source of anxious concern to the friends around her; too high-minded either to suspect or to fear duplicity, she despises the timid virtue of prudence; and is disposed rather to brave danger than to shun it; she often errs from her better judgment from mere love of contradiction, and contempt for the opinion of the world. Secure of admiration, she deems herself proof against flattery, and she becomes the dupe of that artful species of flattery which construes failings into perfections. At the period when her self-confidence has brought her to the verge of ruin, she is happily undeceived; and the workings of so noble and ingenuous a spirit, the conflicting emotions of shame and of pride, are very powerfully described. The Author here takes occasion to animadvert, with becoming severity, on that pernicious and morbid melancholy which certain writings have a tendency to render fashionable. Lady Julia, in the gloomy languor which precedes her recovery from a severe indisposition, very naturally takes to quoting her favourite poet: "and know," she exclaims, "whatever thou hast been; 'tis something better not to be." This is a pretty strong recommendation for a dose of laudanum; for it inculcates the maxim of the Indian philosopher, that it is better to sleep than to be awake. Her cousin very feelingly and eloquently combats the proposition, and the cause of religion triumphs in the hands of so zealous an advocate.

The portrait of Lord Fitzgerald is a mere sketch, but it is admirably conceived. He is a new-made peer, very anxious to maintain the dignity of his rank, but at the same time desirous not to be thought ashamed of recollecting his origin. Being, withal, a man of no very extraordinary capacity, he is not uniformly successful in his efforts to hit the true medium between aristocratical hauteur and plebeian familiarity. We could have wished that this foible of his Lordship's had been brought more into play; but his station on the canvas, being only in the second ground, could not well admit of it.

Whether

Whether the other gentlemen are delineated with equal felicity of discrimination, or, to speak less metaphorically, whether they have enough either to say or do, we leave it to the ladies to determine; it is a question which they will discuss among themselves when they retire after dinner. It is to be admitted that Farquarson is but too true a model of the fashionable delinquents of the present day; but he stands alone in the minority; the rest of the gallants are all very fine young men—very hopeful specimens indeed.

79. *Placide, a Spanish Tale. In Two Vols. Translated from Les Battuécas, of Madame de Genlis. By Alexander Jamieson. 2 vols. 12mo. pp 204 206. Marshall.*

ALTHOUGH the whole tenor of this Narrative is better suited to the genius of the French, and to the idiom of their language, yet it is elegantly, and we doubt not faithfully translated by Mr. Jamieson; and, allowing for a few inconsistencies, the story is, upon the whole, amusing and interesting.

The admirers of Madame de Genlis's Works will feel curious to read, in order to form their own opinion of, her present publication; of which she says, "I have never written any Work with more care or more reflection; and the character of Placide is that on which I have bestowed the most profound attention. At all events, I think that I offer to the publick a Work written, though in a short time, with all the application which my feeble talents would enable me to bestow upon it.

"Every thing which is said in this Work respecting the Battuécas, their origin, their singular history, their character, their manners, &c. is strictly true. The description of their mysterious valley is faithfully drawn. The adventure of the Duke d'Albe, who by so wonderful an accident discovered this small colony, is also an historical fact. All these details, so curious and interesting, are to be found in the Dictionary of Moréri, and in the travels of M. de Bourgoing (an author of much celebrity from his fidelity). Several Spanish writers have also spoken of these people, and all their accounts perfectly agree. This small and fortunate Republic existed in all the happiness of its obscurity, and was blessed in being unknown to

the rest of the world, even so late as 1806; but it is doubtful whether, since that epoch, it hath not been disturbed by the sanguinary war which desolated Spain."

The situation of the valley is thus described.—"There exists in Spain, about fourteen leagues from the city of Salamanca, in the diocese of Coria, in the kingdom of Leon, and about eight leagues from Ciudad Rodrigo, a fertile valley, enclosed on all sides by a chain of enormous rocks forming around it a rampart, which during centuries had rendered this retreat inaccessible. This canton is called the vale of the Battuécas. It extends itself almost a league. During entire ages the entrance to this valley was truly inaccessible; however, it hath ceased to be so now.—It is well known by a tradition preserved among the Battuécas, that towards the year 1009 the torrent of Tormes having changed its course, blocked up the only penetrable entrance to the valley.—At the end of two or three centuries an earthquake altered, suddenly, the direction of the torrent which had enclosed their asylum. The entrance of the valley, though still very difficult of access, was, however, more free: this great event made no impression on the Battuécas, for, satisfied with their lot, they resolved not to seek another residence."

80. *Ichabod, a Tale. small 8vo. pp. 153. Taylor and Hessey.*

A FLAIN moral Tale, wherein we find much of unsophisticated nature, and of good common sense—being to prove, that acquired accomplishments, and the refinements of life, greatly contribute to soften the manners and improve the character, without comprising in themselves exclusive excellence.

81. *Dash, a Tale. By Henry Lee, Author of Poetic Impressions, Caleb Quotem, &c. small 8vo pp. 30. Sherwood, and Co.*

THE faithful attachment of a Dog is prettily described in this short-pathetic Tale, in three Cantos, with the tender sympathies of Woodley, his kind-hearted master.

"An honest brute was Dash; of courage—speed— [breed
Not pug nor greyhound, but of humble
Woodley,

The Volume is thus inscribed :

"To the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Lord Bishop of Gloucester, in whose solid Piety and active Benevolence, whilst a Private Clergyman, his friends could not but trace features of resemblance to the Presbyters of the three first Centuries; and whose holy zeal, wisdom, moderation, and effective and incessant labours in his Episcopal Office, remind the public of the Bishops of the same period; whilst all the praise is ascribed by himself, and should be ascribed by that Church which he loves and benefits, to the Grace of God, these Narratives of the Lives and Sentiments of the early Fathers are inscribed as a small token of the Author's cordial esteem and unfeigned respect."

83. *Lalla Rookh, an Oriental Romance,* By Thomas Moore; 4to. Longman and Co.

IT seldom happens that a new book is introduced to the publick with so many auspicious circumstances as the present work. Mr. Moore's reputation has long since been very high as a lyric poet; and as soon as it was known that a new poem from his pen was to issue from the press, the public curiosity was excited, not only among the Literati, but also amongst the highest and most distinguished personages of these Realms, whose meritorious impatience urged them to make several attempts to procure copies before the book was ready for publication: in a word, the public eagerness was such, that the whole edition was sold in one day. When expectations run so high, it requires no small share of merit in the performance to prevent disappointment. In the present case Mr. Moore has greatly increased his fame, and far exceeded the most sanguine hope of his admirers by the sublimity of the pictures which he has drawn from Nature, and which cannot fail securing him a place on the summit of Mount Parnassus.

The History of *Lalla Rookh* is written in prose; and the Oriental style is admirably well imitated; it has not many incidents, but is employed as a medium to bind the four poems together. *Lalla Rookh* is a princess who travels from Delhi to Cashmere, where she is to meet, for the first time the young King of Bucharía, her intended husband; she has in her service, amongst a great

number of attendants, a poet of the name of Feramorz, who at every station, to amuse the princess, relates, in her presence, the tales which are the ground-work of the romance and poems contained in this volume. At the end of their journey, the princess, to her great joy, finds that the poet, for whom she had entertained a secret passion, was the young King of Bucharía himself, who had contrived to accompany his intended bride in disguise, and had thus succeeded in winning her love by that innocent stratagem. The stories which were related during the journey are four in number: the first is called *The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*; the second, *Paradise and Peri*; the third, *The Fire Worshipers*, and the last, *The Light of the Haram*.

We should be very happy to give our Readers a sketch of every one of them; but our limits expressly forbid us that indulgence. To make up, however, for that deficiency, we shall readily indicate a few of the features which must stamp the seal of immortality on this most admirable work. Where every thing is good, there can be no difficulty in the choice.

We shall begin by the portrait of *Zelica*, the heroine of the first poem: page 27.

"Light, lovely limbs, to which the spirit's play
Gave motion, airy as the dancing spray,
When from its stem the small bird wings
away! [smil'd,
Lips in those rosy labyrinth when she
The soul was lost; and blushes, swift
and wild,
As are the momentary meteors sent
Across th' æthereal, but beauteous firmament. [heart so wise
And then her look!—oh, where's the
Could unbewilder'd meet those matchless eyes! [withal,
Quick, restless, strange, but exquisite
Like those of angels just before their fall; [now crost
Now shadow'd with the shames of earth—
By glimpses of the Heav'n her heart had lost; [troul,
In every glance there broke, without con-
The flashes of a bright but troubled soul,
Where sensibility still wildly play'd,
Like lightning, round the ruins it had made."

Page 30: a beautiful simile;
"Yet, one relief this glance of former years [floods of tears,
Brought, mingled with its pain,—tears,
Long

Long frozen at her heart, but now like
rills [hills,
Let loose in spring-time from the snowy
And gushing warm, after a sleep of frost,
Through valleys where their flow had
long been lost!"

Page 35: a very strong passage
upon the false Miracles:

"Ye too, believers of incredible creeds,
Whose faith inslurves the monsters
which it breeds; [to rise,
Who, bolder ev'n than Nimrod, think
By nonsense heap'd on nonsense, to the
skies; [too,
Ye shall have miracles, aye, round ones
Seen, heard, attested, every thing—but
true. [seek

Your preaching zealots, too inspir'd to
One grace of meaning for the things
they speak; [blood,

Your Martyrs, ready to shed out their
For truths too heavenly to be under-
stood; [the lore

And your State Priests, sole venders of
That works salvation;—as on Ava's
shore, [to trade

Where none but priests are privileg'd
In that best Marble of which Gods are
made; [cious stuff

They shall have mysteries—aye, pre-
For knaves to thrive by—mysteries
enough; [can weave,

Dark, tangled doctrines, dark as fraud
Which simple votaries shall on trust
receive, [believe."

While craftier feign belief, till they

The forced flight of Mokana is ad-
mirably described, and accompanied
with the following beautiful simile:
page 95.

"As a grim tiger, whom the torrent's
might [night,

Surprises in some parch'd ravine at
Turns, ev'n in drowning, on the wretch-
ed flocks [the rocks,

Swept with him in that snow-flood from
And to the last, devouring on his way,
Bloodies the stream he hath not power
to stay!"

From the Second Poem, *Paradise*
and *Peri*, we shall select the Eulogy
of Liberty, page 140.

"Though foul are the drops that 'oft
distill [this,

On the field of warfare, blood like:
For liberty shed, so holy is,
It would not stain the purest rill

That sparkles among the bowers of
 bliss!

Oh! if there be, on this earthly sphere,
A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear,
'Tis the last libation Liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks
in her cause!"

We recommend also, particularly

to our fair Readers, the exquisitely
drawn portrait of *All-Hassan's* child,
and the simile that terminates it.
Page 180: from the poem called
Fire Worshipers:

"Light as the angel shapes that bless
An infant's dream, yet not the less
Rich in all Woman's loveliness;—
With eyes so pure, that from their ray
Dark Vice would turn abash'd away,
Blinded like serpents, when they gaze
Upon the emerald's virgin blaze!
Yet, fill'd with all youth sweet desires,
Mingling the meek and vestal fires
Of other worlds with all the bliss,
The forl'd weak tenderness of this!

A soul too, more than half divine,
Where, through some shades of earth-
ly feeling;

Religion's soften'd glories shine,
Like light through summer foliage—
stealing,

Shedding a glow of such mild hue,
So warm, and yet so shadowy too,
As makes the very darkness there
More beautiful than light elsewhere!"

Also the childish despair of perfect
innocence: page 186.

"Oh! ever thus, from childhood's hour,

I've seen my fondest hopes decay;
I never lov'd a tree or flower,

But 't was the first to fade away;
I never nurs'd a dear gazelle,

To glad me with its soft black eye,
But when it came to know me well,
And love me, it was sure to die!"

A strong apostrophe to Rebellion,
with an appropriate simile, page 203.

"Rebellion! foul dishonouring word,
Whose wrongful blight so oft has
stain'd

The holiest cause that tongue or sword
Of mortal ever lost or gain'd.

How many a spirit born to bless
Has sunk beneath that withering
name,

Whom but a day's, an hour's success,
Had wasted to eternal fame!

As exhalations, when they burst
From the warm earth, if chill'd at first,

If check'd in soaring from the plain,
Darken to fogs, and sink again;—

But, if they once triumphant spread
Their wings above the mountain-head,

Become enthron'd in upper air,
And turn to sun-bright glories there!"

Page 205, the character of *Hafed*.
"Tis *HAFED*, most accurst and dire
(So rank'd by Moslem hate and ire)

Of all the rebel sons of Fire!
Of whose malign, tremendous power

The Arabs, at their mid-watch hour,
Such tales of fearful wonder tell,

That each affrighted sentinel
Pulls

Pulls down his cowl upon his eyes,
Lest HAFED in the midst should rise!"

And, page 222, an energetic imprecation against traitors.

"Oh, for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of might!

May Life's unblessed cup for him
Be drugg'd with treacheries to the brim,
With hopes, that but allure to fly,

With joys, that vanish while he sips,
Like Dead Sea-fruits, that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips!

His Country's curse, his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace, and fame,
May be, at last, with lips of flame,
On the parch'd desert thirsting die,—
While lakes that shone in mockery nigh
Are fading off, untouch'd, untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted?
And when from earth his spirit flies,
Just Prophet, let the damn'd one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,

Beholding heaven, and feeling hell!"

The bravery of the Ghebers is strongly and shortly expressed, page 272:

"The very tigers from their delves
Look out, and let them pass, as things
Untam'd and fearless like themselves!"

Also the apathy of extreme grief, ending by heart-breaking, page 282.

"No—pleasures, hopes, affections gone,
The wretch may bear, and yet live on,
Like things, within the cold rock-found
Alive, when all's congeal'd around.

But there's a blank repose in this,
A calm stagnation, that were bliss
To the keen, burning, harrowing pain,
Now felt through all thy breast and
brain—

That spasm of terror, mute, intense,
That breathless, agoniz'd suspense,
From whose hot throb, whose deadly
aching,

The heart has no relief but breaking!"

And from the last poem, called the
Light of the Haram, we end our extracts by the picture of the happiness
resulting from the ties of marriage:
page 330:

"There's a bliss beyond all that the Min-
strel has told, [venly tie,

When two that are link'd in one hea-
With heart never changing and brow
never cold, [till they die!

Love on through all ills, and love on
One hour of a passion so sacred is worth
Whole ages of heartless and wander-
ing bliss;

And oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this."

GENT. MAG, June, 1817.

We shall conclude this article by observing that Mr. Moore is not only an eminent Poet, but also an excellent Musician: like the ancient Bards, he writes, composes, and sings, with the enthusiasm of an inspired man. If any of our Readers have had the good fortune to hear him accompanying himself on the *Piano*, they must have observed his flashing eyes darting to heaven, his soul upon his lips, endeavouring to disentangle herself from her corporeal fetters, and the infinitely small atoms, which constitute pleasure and voluptuousness, exuding from his beaming face: in a word, he transports us back to the old times, when Orpheus, by the melody of his Lyre, forced the most rapid rivers to suspend their flowing, made the savage beasts of the forest forget their wildness, and the mountains move to listen to his songs.

84. *A Theological Hebrew, Chaldaic, and English Lexicon: entitled a Key to the Holy Tongue. In Two Parts. By the Rev. S. Lyon, Hebrew Teacher to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Eton-College, &c. 8vo. pp. 182. Hatchard.*

THE name of *Lyon* has long been familiar in our Universities, as connected with the Sacred Language of the Holy Bible. The present Veteran Author seems not to have degenerated in industry or skill; and we cannot do him more justice than to transcribe some part of his own ingenuous statement.

"The Author, impressed with a grateful sense for that liberal patronage he has experienced from a generous Publick, which has enabled him to complete the first part of his important work, begs leave to present to his Friends, his most sincere acknowledgements for their kind support, and at the same time to solicit the favour of its further continuation, to enable him to prosecute those his more arduous labours, in completing a *compendious and entirely original Hebrew Lexicon*, already advanced in its progress. To those of the learned and enlightened community, especially to that part who are intended to be initiated into the sacred functions of religion, the Author takes this opportunity of giving an outline of its value and importance.

"In the Grammar already published, the Reader will find, by demonstrations
deduced

deduced from scriptural evidence, that God himself is the founder of this divine language coeval with the Creation. The whole construction of this primitive tongue, therefore, remains as it were, immutable like the rest of his wonderful works, nature having fixed its system and rules of Orthography, the elements of which being established, do not require any change or alteration like those invented by men, capable of improvement and alteration. Hence, the Prophet *Zephaniah*, ch. 3. v. 9. who foreseeing the various dialects that will prevail in this language, owing to the different productions of grammars, tells us thus, "*For then will I turn to the people a pure language, &c.*" Men will then understand each other as they did before the confusion of tongues; it is obvious, therefore, that there can be but one mode or grammar, for teaching a pure and genuine knowledge of this original tongue. The Author does not presume too much by advancing, that he has both ingeniously and clearly developed, likewise illustrated with lucid and perspicuous observations, the work now presented to the Publick, and which he is confident will be acknowledged and appreciated as such, by all those who either prompted by curiosity, or a desire to acquire the Hebrew, are induced to give it a fair and candid perusal.

"But as the key or meaning of words, the next desideratum with the theological world, is, a comprehensive and copious Hebrew and English Lexicon. The Hebrew Dictionaries, with those of all other languages, partake of the same nature, founded upon the same principles, being the invention of learned men, who through unequal capacities invariably differ, and are as invariably defective; some in the mode of arrangement, others in want of words most essential to the student. To obviate, therefore, this irregularity, and to fill up those omissions, so as to clear the way of all difficulties and impediments to the researcher of Hebraic Knowledge, is the end and object with the compiler of this Lexicon, the arrangement of which is as follows, 1. To commence with a *Single letter*, if the same is one of the *Servile letters*, it will exhibit all its meanings, with references, quotations, &c. to each. 2. All the *Mono-syllables* arranged alphabetically, as they are found throughout the whole Bible, both primitives and derivatives, with their distinct meaning; by this mode of arrangement will be removed one of the greatest difficulties experienced by the student, even the learned, who is often at a loss to

know what letter he is to affix, in order to find the root. 3. Words of three letters, which in general is the root, its meaning (if a verb) according to the different conjugations with all the derivatives, illustrated by references, &c. with the addition of the Chaldaic words in the same root. 4. Words originally consisting of more than three letters, placed at the end of every root. 5. Accompanied with notes, critical and theological, under the same page.

"If the combination of an original and simple mode of arrangement with a correct derivation and copious meaning of every word, is entitled to consideration in the compilation of a Lexicon; the Author has no hesitation to affirm, that his will form one of the most improved and best calculated to facilitate the attainment of the Hebrew, that has ever yet appeared in England, or in Europe.

"The Author still labouring under pecuniary difficulties, arising from the maintenance of a numerous family, &c. has again to appeal to that generous encouragement which his labours have met with, by requesting his Friends to permit him to deduct those subscriptions which have already been paid, from the last volume of the Lexicon; by that means he will be better enabled to complete his work with more speed, whilst his family will derive the greatest advantage from their liberality and kindness."

From a practice of near Thirty Years in the profession of a Hebrew teacher, Mr. Lyon, we are informed, has acquired a method of teaching (peculiar to himself), whereby he will enable his Pupil, in Twenty-four hours, to proceed in the study of the Hebrew, without any other assistance than that of a Lexicon.

85. *Stenography: or, the Art of Short Hand perfected: Containing Rules and Instructions, whereby the most illiterate may acquire the mode of taking down Trials, Orations, Lectures, &c. in a few hours, and be competent, by a little experience, to practise the same.* 12mo. pp. 16, and four Plates. Lackington and Co.

OF this concise system of Short Hand it is no small recommendation that the present Edition is the twenty-third. The rules and instructions are simple and clear; and by their aid any one may, with application and practice, acquire the knowledge of this useful art.

Cambridge, April 18. The Fitzwilliam Collection was opened this day. No strangers are admitted, unless attended by a Master of Arts, who is not allowed to take in more than four at a time. No fees are to be given. The hours and days of attendance are the same as at the University Library.

May 13. At a Congregation was read an extract from the will of the Rev. ROBERT TYRWHITT, of Jesus College, bequeathing 4000*l.* Navy 5 per cents. to the University, for the promotion of Hebrew learning.

We have great pleasure in announcing the completion of Mr. RUDING's truly valuable "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and its Dependencies," in four handsome Quarto Volumes. These Annals were compiled for the purpose of establishing, from the experience of past ages, correct principles of Coinage, and show the impolicy of making Money and Bullion of equal value, and the consequent propriety of reducing the Standard Weight of the Coins, now so happily commenced under the auspices of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; to whom, by his gracious permission, they are, with all due humility, dedicated.

The Third Volume of the new Edition of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*," with great Additions, edited and continued by Mr. BLISS, is published, and the Fourth Volume is in the press.

A Drama entitled "Manfred," from the pen of Lord BYRON, shall be noticed in July.

The Arabic text of "Pilpay's Fables" has lately been presented to the Literary World by that distinguished Oriental Scholar, the Baron DE SACY. No pains have been spared by him, in the collation of Manuscripts, to obtain a correct text; and the critical notes leave nothing to the Student to desire. It was for the use of his own pupils that the Work was undertaken; and we have only to regret that he has not thought it necessary to favour us with a Translation. It is, however, preceded by an interesting memoir, in which he traces the history of these celebrated Fables, from their first translation in the sixth century, by command of the Persian Sovereign, down to the French abridgment of the poetical Turkish version through most languages, not even excepting the Greek. The same volume likewise contains the "Moallaka of Lebid," one of the seven Arabic Poems, which are the earliest specimen of the language of any length, and which was never edited before in a satisfactory manner. For the benefit of the general

reader it is accompanied by a Translation, and a copious biographical notice of the Author, who was contemporary with the Author, and became a convert to his Religion.

Dr. SPURZHEIM has just published his long-expected Work on *Insanity*; a Work interesting, because it treats of that most obscure but truly alarming disease in a new point of view. The observations on confinement for insanity on the *ipse dixit* of ignorant medical practitioners are particularly useful, and will, it is hoped, lead to a more public manner of consigning the unfortunate Lunatic to the gloomy cells of a Madhouse.—A Correspondent who has lately visited a great many Lunatic Asylums assures us, that no one who has not been an eye-witness could conceive the possibility that such inhumanities really existed, as are practised in madhouses.

Nearly ready for Publication.

WILSON'S "Collectanea Theologica, or the Student's Manual of Divinity," containing Dean Nowell's Catechism, Vossius on the Sacrament, and Bishop Hall on Walking with God.

A Genealogical and Biographical History of the Family of MARMYUN; with an account of the Office of King's Champion attached to the tenure of the Barony and Manor of Scrivelsby in Lincolnshire, part of the antient demesne of that Family; containing a variety of matter never before published, lately collected from the Public Records. Embellished with several Engravings.

A Picture of the Present State of the Royal College of Physicians of London: containing Memoirs, Biographical, Critical, and Literary, of all the resident Members of that Society, and of the Heads of the Medical Boards, with some other distinguished professional characters; to which is subjoined an Appendix, containing an account of the different Medical Institutions of the Metropolis, Scientific and Charitable, with their present Establishments.

Memoirs of JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE, esq. with a Critique on his Performance. By JOHN AMBROSE WILLIAMS, Author of Metrical Essays.

• An additional volume of "Studies on History." By the Rev. THO. MORELL. It will contain the History of England from its earliest period to the death of Elizabeth, and will be published both in 8vo and 12mo. •

A Picturesque Tour through France, Switzerland, on the Banks of the Rhine, and through part of the Netherlands.

Authentic Memoirs of the Revolution in France, and of the sufferings of the Royal

Royal Family; deduced chiefly from accounts by eye-witnesses, which will exhibit, besides information from other sources, a combined narrative of details from M. HUE, CLERY, EDGEWORTH, and MADAME ROYALE, now Duchess D'ANGOULEME.

A Monograph of the genus *Hirundo*, with figures of the species of British Swallow. By Mr. THOMAS FORSTER.

A Translation of an Abridgment of the *Vedant*, the most celebrated and revered Work of Brahminical Theology; likewise a Translation of the *Cena Upanishad*, one of the Chapters of the Sama Veda; according to the Gloss of the celebrated Shancaracharya. By RAMMOHUN ROY.

Philanthropy, and other Poems. By the Rev. INGRAM COBBIN, A. M. Author of "The French Preacher."

The Fourth Part of "Annals of the Fine Arts," which has been delayed in consequence of the death of one of the Proprietors. The succeeding Parts will appear regularly as heretofore.

Errors of Pronunciation, and Improper Expressions in current use, chiefly by the Inhabitants of London; to which are added, those in similar misuse by the Inhabitants of Paris.

An Introduction to English Composition and Elocution; in Four Parts, viz. 1. *Æsop* modernized and moralized, in a series of amusing and instructive Tales, calculated as Reading Lessons for Youth: 2. Skeletons of those Tales, with leading Questions and Hints, designed as an easy Manuduction to the Practice of English Composition: 3. Poetic Reading made easy, by means of Metrical Notes to each Line: 4. An Appendix of Select Prose. By JOHN CAREY, LL. D. Author of "Latin Prosody made easy," &c.

Preparing for Publication:

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR's Code of Agriculture; to form one volume large 8vo.—The plan adopted by the Author is, 1. To consider "Preliminary points," to which a Farmer ought to attend, such as, climate; soil; subsoil; elevation; aspect; situation; Tenure, whether in property or on lease; Rent; Burdens, on, and size of the Farm.—2. To inquire into the nature of "Those means of cultivation, which are essential to insure its success."—3. To point out "The various modes of improving Land."—4. To explain "The various modes of occupying Land;" and 5. To offer some general remarks on "The means of improving a Country."

Mr. ARMIGER is engaged in Researches, and in the collection of materials for an English Work on Physiology; intended

to supply an acknowledged deficiency in the elementary Books of this Country, to exhibit the present state of that important Science, and the extent to which it is indebted to the investigation of British Physiologists.

Plurality of Worlds; or, Some Remarks, Philosophical and Critical, in a series of Letters to a Friend, occasioned by the late "Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with the Modern Astronomy," as published by the Rev. Dr. CHALMERS.

Professor PAXTON, of Edinburgh, has issued Proposals for publishing by subscription, in three 8vo volumes, "The Holy Scriptures illustrated; from the Geography of the East; from Natural History; and from the Customs and Manners of Antient and Modern Nations."

The Clerical Guide, or Ecclesiastical Directory; containing a Register of the Dignitaries of the Church, and a List of all the Benefices in England and Wales.

A summary View of the State of Spain at the Restoration of Ferdinand VII. By Capt. C. CLARKE, Royal Artillery.

A Description of the Ruins of Gour; with a Topographical Map and Eighteen Views, comprised from the MSS. and Drawings of the late Mr. N. CREIGHTON.

The Swiss Patriots, a Poem. By Mr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE, of Edinburgh.

A Practical Treatise on the Laws of Toleration and Religious Liberty, as they affect every class of Dissenters from the Church of England; intended to form a Compendium of the civil, political, and religious rights of all his Majesty's subjects as at present affected by the profession of religious opinions: with an Appendix, containing the most important Statutes on the subject of Toleration, and forms of proceedings by indictment, and before magistrates, for infractions of the Acts protecting Worship, and other offences relating to Religion. By Mr. T. N. TALFOURD, of the Middle Temple

THOMAS WALTER WILLIAMS, of the Inner Temple, esq. is printing a Continuation of his Compendious Abstract of all the Public Acts, on the same scale and plan as the Acts passed 1816, to be published immediately after the close of the present Session of Parliament.

The Rev. WILLIAM MILNE is printing a Translation from the Chinese, with Notes, of the Sacred Edict, containing Sixteen Maxims of the Emperor Kang-Hi, amplified by his son Young-Ching, with a Paraphrase by a Mandarin.

Dr. MONTUCCI is about to publish an Account of the Rev. ROBERT MORRISON'S Chinese Dictionary, and of his own. It will contain about 200 4to pages, with above 1,000 engraved Chinese characters.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

LINES by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.

THIS blooming world is but a thorny
 bower, [abound,
 Where treacherous sweets and latent stings
 Where ills in ambush every path sur-
 round; [power
 Health, beauty, opulence, and mental
 shrink in an instant, like a shrivell'd
 flower. [profound,
 How sinks the heart, in sorrow's gulph
 When hope's gay visions are in vapours
 drown'd,
 And friendship fails us in the trying hour !
 Yet all the troubles that on mortals
 wait, [tend,
 Dark as they are, new scenes of light por-
 teaching the soul to triumph over fate,
 And rise from deep depression more elate.
 Our chastened thoughts, as they to Heaven
 ascend,
 Find but in God the never-failing friend.

W. H.

WHEN human sufferings wound my eyes,
 My soothing hope be this,
 That pain may prove, howe'er it rise,
 An harbinger of bliss.
 Else, in weak Nature's wide domain,
 Where misery is so rife,
 Could Mercy's God himself sustain
 The sight of mortal life ?

W. H.

THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

RETURN, oh ye halcyon Days that are
 gone ! [not one
 Fond Days of my Childhood return, for
 Has e'er been so bright as the sunbeams
 that shone

On the Days of my Youth.

As yet, when no sorrows had broken my
 rest, [of my breast,
 When no cares had disturb'd the repose
 When guiltless I liv'd, oh how joyous and
 blest

Were the Days of my Youth !
 But to me those endearments can never
 return— [forlorn !
 The remainder of life must be cold and
 in vain must I languish, in vain must I
 mourn,

For the Days of my Youth.

Yet hush ! for methinks a soft voice that
 I hear [spair,
 Commands me to banish distrust and de-
 And points to my fancy the Future as fair
 As the Days of my Youth.

'Tis Religion this heavenly comfort would
 bring, [sing ;
 And in accents as sweet as a Seraph would
 Bids long-banish'd Hope spread its flut-
 t'ring wing

As in Days of my Youth.

She says, that if Virtue attend on my age,
 'Twill atone for the past, and my sorrows
 assuage, [to engage
 And enliven the scenes which were wont
 In the Days of my Youth.

Then Peace shall return with the shadows
 of night, [as bright
 And the rays that shall gild them be almost
 As the sunbeams that spread so enchant-
 ing a light

On the Days of my Youth,

Feb. 27.

The following very neat Sonnet is pre-
 fixed to an elegant little Volume, intituled
 " Beauties of Mas-singer," which we shall
 introduce to our Readers in the Review
 for July.

" FIRSTLING, farewell !—'tis now that
 thou must go [find
 Forth on a world, where thou shalt haply
 More foes than friends, more critical
 than kind :

Yet, 'midst the vast varieties of woe,
 Some have met friends with warm direc-
 tion's glow, [not blind,
 Who hinted faults, to which they were
 In words, to improve and not to wound
 design'd :— [know !

Oh ! may'st thou such kind hearted critics
 I grieve to part, for thou hast given re-
 lief [tense,

To spirits wearied oft with thought in-
 Amused my leisure moments, sooth'd my
 grief, [pense :—

And cured ennui at but a slight ex-
 Would that these joys to Readers might
 be known !

Farewell !—thy beauties are the Bard's,
 thy faults my own !"

THE BLUE-EYED LASSIE,

By the celebrated BURNS.

I GAED a wae'ful gate, yestreen,
 A gate, I fear, I'll dearly rue :
 I gat my death fra twa sweet een,
 'Twa lovely een, o' bonnie blue.

'Twas not her golden ringlets bright,
 Her lips like roses, wet wi' dew,
 Her heaving bosom, lily white—
 It was her een, sae bonnie blue.

She ta'k'd, she smil'd, my heart she
 wyl'd,

She charn'd my soul, I wist na how ;
 And ay the stound, the deadly wound,
 Cam fra her een, sae bonnie blue.

But spare to speak, and spare to speed ;
 She'll aiblins listen to my vow ;
 Should she refuse, I lay me dead
 To her twa een, sae bonnie blue.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,
THE Correspondent who sent you the Latin Epigram, p. 448, apparently not aware that it is to be found in Vincent Bourne's Works, has transcribed it either incorrectly, or from an incorrect copy. The Greek word ΠΟΝΚΑΣΕΙ should be *πονκισι*, and another distich should be inserted after *caupo sedet* :

*Neq' vix illoxit, quin hinc agitamur et illinc,
 Aspera quâ ducit, quâ salebrosa via.*

In the course of my morning's ride, the following almost literal version suggested itself, if not *verbum verbo, versum versu*. Bourne himself dealt much in translations; but *his* were eminently beautiful. In being translated, he must not expect the *par pari*, but rather the fate of Glaucus, who commuted his gold for Diomedes' brass.

F. R. S.

AT milestone ninetyeth stands my friend's
 abode : [road.

I take a place i' th' coach which runs that
 His cattle harness'd ere the stroke of three,
 The hurrying driver's rap awakens me —
 Hardly awakens : half-asleep I rise,

But ninety jolting miles unclothe the eyes.
 I enter, 'dism'd, poor bodkin ! arms and
 knees

Betwixt two fat old dowagers to squeeze.
 On the back-seat a wife and child are seen,
 And ensign pert, with jolly host between.
 Ere day-break bruised and batter'd, toss'd
 and tumbled, *

O'er pavements hard, through sloughs of
 mud, we're jumbled.

My neighbours cough, or scold ; Boniface
 snores ; [roars.

The soldier swears ; the baby pukes, and
 — Sweet party ! Rather far, if such the
 budget [I'd trudge it.

Of stage-coach joys, twicc ninety miles
 F. R. S.

*Lines addressed to His Imperial Highness
 the Grand Duke NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA,
 on his Visit to the BRITISH NATION,
 March 3, 1817*.*

WELCOME, illustrious Guest, to British
 ground ! [known'd :
 Brother esteem'd of Russia's Chief re-
 Through whom his people taste the sweets
 of peace, [crease :
 On whom descending blessings still in-
 May his hand prosper in his work benign,
 Promotion of Religion's cause divine !
 May he perceive the light of Truth ex-
 tend, [end.
 And Ignorance' sway, and Superstition's,
 While in our land protracted is thy stay,
 May health and pleasure cheer thy every
 day !

* Transmitted to his Imperial Highness on this day, with some other writings relative to Russia.

See † from the Southern climes the hast'-
 ning Spring,
 Expands the blossoms with his silken
 wing :

See him, attended by the gladsome Hours,
 With verdure clothe thy path, and deck
 with flow'rs.

May sure protection thy return await
 With gratulations to thy native State !
 May'st thou firm amity still closer bind,
 And bear our mem'ry ever in thy mind !
 May the two Nations the same course
 pursue, [view !

And their Ancestral Friendship keep in
 Together may they tread the sacred way,
 Till shines reveal'd the Everlasting Day.

JOHN TURNER, a Member
 of the British Russia Company.

Mr. URBAN. June 10.

YOU may perhaps have seen the follow-
 ing Latin lines, by whom written I
 know not. If you approve of the Transla-
 tion added, it is at your service, though
 I feel conscious that they deserve a better.
 Yours, &c. F.

An natura, arte potentior. Affirmat.

LUCAS Evangelin et Medicinæ munera
 pandit,

Artibus hinc, illinc Religione, valens ;
 Utiles ille labor, per quem vivere tot ægri ;
 Utilior, per quem tot dedicere mori.

TRANSLATION.

Saint Luke to man a two-fold bounty
 gives, — [ties :—

The art of Medicine, and Religion's
 Useful is that to ease him while he lives,
 More useful this to cheer him when he
 dies. F.

Mr. URBAN. June 11.

THE following Latin lines contain a sort
 of argument for the modern Undress,
 of which I some time ago attempted a free
 translation, which I now send.

Yours, &c. F.

Expers vestis erat mulie dum criminis
 expers,

Peccat et iudicatur ; vestis origo scelus ! —
 Hinc nostræ oderunt vestemque scelusque
 puellæ,

Hinc sine labe puta, quam sine veste
 vides !

FREE TRANSLATION.

Our mother Eve, while free from vice,
 Was free from dress, and knew no harm
 in 't ;

But when she sinn'd in Paradise,
 'Twas then she first put on a garment.

† Alluding to the extraordinary plea-
 santness of the season.

That

That wickedness each maid abhors,
No man of sense can think so odd is,
Since sinning, plainly was the cause
Of putting clothes upon their bodies.
Now, ladies argue to the letter,
And thus excuse their want of dress; —
They prove unblemish'd virtue better,
Who shew uncover'd nakedness. F.

Mr. URBAN, June 14.
TILL sorrow can be soothed by raising a
suitable Memorial over the remains
of an amiable and much-beloved Wife,
pray let the following more than pleasing
tributary lines to her departed worth ap-
pear in your respectable pages: where,
perhaps, they will survive what the sculp-
tor may place near her tomb. When you
are informed that they are the production
of a youth only fifteen years of age, — and
that youth the son-in-law of her whose loss
he deplores, — they will prove alike credit-
able to both their hearts: to *her's*, whose
maternal fondness inspired such lively
regard; and to *his*, which uniformly felt
for her the dutiful affection of a son.

Dudley Vicarage.

L. B.

FILIAL SORROWS,

On the Death of an excellent Mother.

TEACH me to mourn, Urania! sacred
maid, [strains;
A dear-lov'd Mother's death, in solemn
So will I sigh a requiem to her shade, —
So will I show affection still remains.

So, pure departed Spirit! will I sing,
A dirge that flows spontaneous from
the heart: [spring, —
For, oh! what solace does to sorrow
What joy in grief does Poesy impart!
Yet, why thus mourn — from suffering a
release

To one, who was by all rever'd, belov'd?
One, who, now bless'd with everlasting
peace,

From human care and sorrow is remov'd.

Long, long, alas! she was by pain op-
press'd;

Yet, patient as a lamb about to die,
Meek Resignation shed the balm of rest,
And Hope beam'd brightly from the
opening sky.

Her spirit, fitted with the Blest to live,
By Angels borne to realms of boundless
joy,

Tastes of the pleasures Death alone can
give, [alloy.

Pure from the fount of bliss without
Then, should I weep as one of hope de-
priv'd?

As if we never were to meet again?
Forbid it, Heav'n! — for, when from dust
reviv'd,

We shall unite, nor feel a parting pain.

Then, O my soul! repress the rising
sigh:

For, sure shall I behold her face to face,
In God's own Paradise; — no more to die,
My Friend — my Mother there again
embrace.

Be thou my guide, RELIGION! heavenly
power! [mind,

Who 'gainst Death's terrors fortified *her*
Succour me too, in Sorrow's trying hour,
And ever bless me with thine influence
kind!

Dudley Vicarage,
May 20.

T. W. BOOKER.

*Written at the Vault that contains her Relics,
late in the Evening, previously to return-
ing early the next Morning to School.*

FAREWELL! Oh be my parting tribute
paid [tomb;

Of duteous tears, my Mother! o'er thy
Oh, let them soothe thy conscious gentle
Shade, [ing's gloom.

While gathers now around me Even-
Fit hour for converse with the sacred
Dead, [the sigh.

When solemn stillness reigns ^{tho'} all
When weeping dew on Nature's breast
are shed, [are,

And alter'd objects seem not what they
What, tho' no urn, no animated bust

Yet bear the traces of thy honour'd
name; — *

What, tho' mute stones alone enshrine
thy dust,

Which ne'er thy Worth distinguish'd
must proclaim*.

What, tho' no sculptur'd tribute yet ap-
pear —

No monumental marble meet the eye;
Mine is a better offering — *Duty's Tear* —
Mine, what *thou* prizest more — *Affec-
tion's Sigh*.

I come to kiss — to weep on this thy
grave, — *

To mourn thy loss — the loss which all
deplore:

My sorrows thus thy sepulchre shall lave;
For I shall see thee — love thee here
no more!

Yet, if 'tis true — and Scripture's words
are truth,

That sainted Spirits guard their favou-
rite's path,

Oh! be the angelic Guardian of my youth!
Shield me from danger, wickedness, and
wrath. *

* A few hours before she expired, the
mournful directions concerning her inter-
ment, &c. were closed with these words:
"I earnestly entreat that nothing like
 pomp may mark my funeral; nor any
thing like eulogy — my tomb." See the
present Month's Obituary, p. 566.

But,

But, oh! farewell: for darkness rolls
 around, [sky:
 And thickening clouds obscure the starry
 Night spreads her pall-like mantle o'er the
 ground,
 And warn the living to prepare to die.
Dudley Churchyard, T. W. BOOKER.
May 30.

THE MAN AND THE MONKEY.

*A Fable.**Written in INDIA by an old RESIDENT.*

BENEATH a banyan's wide-spreading
 shade,

A weary Traveller asleep was laid,
 And in a dream most comfortably picking
 The sable carcase of a curry'd chicken *.
 Surpris'd, no doubt, this apt repast to find,
 When both the cook and baggage† were
 behind. —

But, short, alas! are all terrestrial joys,
 Or sleeping, or awake! — a sudden noise
 (At such a time it would a saint provoke!)
 From his unfinished meal the traveller
 'woke;

On ~~the~~ wing the black-bon'd chicken fled,
 And crowds of Monkeys chatter'd over-
 head; [cries,

"Ye Caitiffs! is it you?" enrag'd he
 "At your respected summons must I rise?
 Ye vile, mischievous, imitating crew!
 Had I my rifle, and a ball or two,
 Though now you chatter, grin, and frisk
 on high, [lie,

Soon low and quiet should your worships
 Hence, to your native jungles, ere too late,
 Nor, by remaining, dare to tempt your
 fate. [plan;

There live, like Quadrupeds, on Nature's
 And cease to imitate your sovereign,
 Man." [above

Thus spoke the Traveller: when, from
 Swift as the light-heel'd messenger of
 Jove, [baunch,

A Monkey sprang; and, seated on his
 Took sole possession of a neigh'ring
 branch.

His person such (we must not that neglect)
 As might inspire beholders with respect:
 For, Agamemnon-like, the Greeks among,
 In stature he excell'd the Monkey throng:
 He seem'd, indeed, of a gigantic race,
 Grey was his bristly hair, and red his face;
 Each limb, each muscle, spoke superior
 strength, [length;
 And ev'ry tooth was full an inch in
 Besides all which, so likely to prevail,
As long as this description was his tail.

* There is a species of poultry in India
 of this description, which, by epicures, is
 esteemed a delicacy.

† These are indispensable accompani-
 ments to travellers in a country where
 there are no inns for their accommodation.

Such as you see him, now to speak began
 This vet'ran in reply: — "Insatiate Man!
 Whose pow'r so wide extends, o'er great
 and small;

And art thou, then, unsatisfy'd with all?
 This tree, which yet for centuries may
 stand,

(Blest be the planter's charitable hand!)
 This bounteous tree, for insect, bird, and
 beast,

Affords a frequent and delicious feast:
 The nimble squirrel here supplies his
 needs, [feeds:

And here the party-colour'd manick *
 The noisy perquoet, the pidgeon too †,
 Whose colour screens him from the sport-
 man's view;

The sable crow (I aim not to describe
 Each long procession of the insect tribe,)
 And here, as you have seen, we Monkeys
 meet,

"In num'rous crowds, to chatter, and to eat,
 For these above the luscious berries grow;
 Whilst Men and Cattle find a shade
 below, [pend.

Or shelter ample, which, when storms im-
 May herds and whole battalions defend.

Then grudge us not our portion of the
 treat, [eat.

But, what thou can'st not, let a Monkey
 What, if thy casual nap our mirth hath
 broke, [voke,

Shall such a cause Creation's Lord pro-
 Regardless of our children, and our
 wives, [lives:

To lift his hand against our precious
 Were men to be so judg'd, so punish'd too,
 Alas! what dreadful carnage would ensue.
 We imitate you! — false and foolish tale!
 What could, to us, such mimicry avail?

Since, helpless in himself, when danger's
 nigh, [fly,

Man, without aid, can neither fight nor
 But, as his wav'ring courage cools, or
 warms,

Must have recourse to horses or to arms:
 Moves forward, and retreats, to certain
 tunes: [loons,

At sea, has ships, and in the air bal-
 Whereas the Monkey, who, in time of
 need, [or speed,

Wants not, thank Heaven! either strength
 With nat'ral arms can fight: or, if too
 great

The force oppos'd, is active in retreat:
 Can, like a squirrel, bound from spray to
 spray,

And baffle all pursuers. — Sir, good day!
 The Man, abash'd, confounded, hung his
 And not a syllable in answer said. [head.
 The fatal tube arriv'd; (the mark was fair)
 He took it up, and fired in the air.

J.

* A bird in shape and size not unlike
 a black-bird.

† The green pidgeon.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; continued from p. 457.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 7.

The order of the day having been read for the attendance of the Rev. J. Thirlwall, he was called in.

Mr. *Bragge Bathurst* and Lord *Castlereagh* intimated, that, as the example had been given, the House ought not to be less anxious to vindicate its privileges upon politicks than it was upon police; and that the principle originated by the other side of the House ought to be generally acted upon.

The Rev. Mr. Thirlwall then addressed the House. He expressed a hope that the justice and liberality of the House would dispose it to believe that he felt the deepest regret and sorrow at having been betrayed into any transgression of its privileges. This unfortunate transgression appeared in a book which, he assured the House, was written in great haste, and which he was impelled to write through a desire to vindicate his own character, and that of the other Magistrates, from the obloquy cast upon them by the witnesses adduced before the Committee for inquiring into the conduct of the Police. If, in his zeal to accomplish the object he had in view, he had been betrayed into any animadversions inconsistent with the end which he had prescribed to himself, or exceeding the limits of his object, he could assure the House that he felt the most sincere regret, especially in violating the respect due to that Hon. House, or to its Hon. Committees. But he trusted to the clemency of the House, under all the circumstances of his case. He ventured to hope and petition, that no proceeding would be taken against him that could serve to degrade his character as a Magistrate and a Gentleman.

After some further conversation, the *Speaker* stated to the Rev. Gentleman, that he was commanded by the House to acquaint him, that having taken into consideration the complaint made against him, of having violated its privileges, with his defence, explanation, and apology, it had come to a resolution that he had been guilty of a high contempt of its authority, and a breach of its privileges, but that, in consequence of the acknowledgment of his fault, and under all the circumstances of his case, the House was content to proceed no farther.

May 8.

On the motion of Mr. *Harvey*, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the *Genl. Mac. Junc.* 1817.

means of preventing explosion in steam-boats.

Mr. *Bennet* made his promised motion on the subject of the appointment of Mr. *Herries*, late Commissary-in-Chief; and concluded by moving the following resolution: "That the allowance to the late Commissary-General-in-Chief, of one half of his salary, on his retirement, was an excessive remuneration, regard being had to the length of his services; and that the grant of a permanent office of 1500*l.* a year, in addition to the same, was an improvident expenditure of the public money, and formed a precedent injurious to the public interests."

After a short discussion, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Lord *Castlereagh*, Messrs. *Tierney*, *Ponsonby*, and *Grant*, participated, the motion was negatived, by 93 to 42.

May 9.

Several of the Petitions on the table from the British and Irish Catholics having been read; Mr. *Grattan* briefly adverted to the favourable aspect of affairs under which the petitioners again urged their claims upon the attention of the Legislature, and concluded by moving, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to inquire into the state of the Laws affecting the Catholics, &c.

Mr. *L. Foster* opposed the motion. He contended that neither the Veto, nor the mode of Domestic Nomination, would afford a sufficient guard to the Protestant Establishment. Why did the Irish Catholics object to the arrangement which the Prussian Catholics admitted, by which the Government, though Protestant, nominated their Bishops? The Emperor of Russia, too, though of a schismatic Church, appointed the only Catholic Bishop in his dominions. He referred to the revival of the Order of the Jesuits, to the Papal Bull of the 19th March, 1816, enjoining resistance to all innovation, and to the approval, by the Roman Conclave, of Dr. *Gandolphy's* book, in which the Bishop of London was described as "the emissary of darkness, the father of lies," to shew the necessity of getting some further securities than the Catholics were disposed to grant. He believed that now, as in the time of Charles I. the population would go with the Clergy in preference to the Aristocracy. The Clergy, at that period, excommunicated the Duke of Ormond, Lord Castlehaven, and several other Noblemen,

blemen, and then threw them into prison. The conciliating, therefore, of the Catholic Aristocracy was not enough. He then alluded to the attacks invariably made upon the Protestants by the Catholics in the North of Ireland after their processions; and concluded with protesting against going into a Committee to grope for securities.

Mr. *Yorke* suggested that it should form one provision of the Bill to be brought in, that nothing should be granted till the authentic ratification of the Pope, as to the domestic nomination of the Bishops, &c. should have been promulgated: and further, that there should be a clause introduced into the Bill, enabling his Majesty's Government to enter into such negotiation with the Pope. He would not object to the admission of Catholics to civil and military offices, with a very few exceptions; but, as to allowing them to sit in Parliament, he had great doubts. He should have no objection to seeing the Howards and the Talbots from this side of the water, and the Plunkets and the Barnevilles from the other side of the water, sitting in Parliament; but he was afraid of the Catholic body of Ireland, who were the most bigoted of any in Europe, and in civilization at least 300 years behind those of France or Germany. Still the matter was a fit subject of inquiry.

Sir *J. C. Hippisley* repeated his former opinions on the subject.

Sir *H. Parnell* contended that the arrangements and oaths consented to by the Catholics, afforded every reasonable security that could be required.

Mr. *Webber* thought what was called Catholic Emancipation would be the signal of the overthrow of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland. Four-fifths of the Irish electors were Catholics; and the result would be, that very few Protestants would be elected Members. In the Irish Parliament of 1688, there had been only six Protestant Members.

Mr. *W. Elliot* supported the motion. As to Gandolph's pamphlet, it should be known, a letter from the Pope's Legate to Dr. Poynter had since stated that the approval of that pamphlet had been surreptitiously obtained, and Dr. Gandolph had, in consequence, been suspended.

Mr. *Bathurst* thought the Catholics already had every indulgence that could be granted them, consistent with the security of the State.

Lord *Castlereagh* thought the present moment peculiarly favourable to an attempt to admit the Catholics to participate in all the privileges of the Constitution. The power of the Pope to embroil the States of Europe on the score of religion was at an end; for at the Congress of Vienna, he could assure the House, the

question of religion was not alluded to, except to acknowledge the equality of all religions. A few Catholic Noblemen and Gentlemen in Parliament would contribute mainly to bring about that happy and conciliatory spirit so necessary to the peace of Ireland. They had the Pope's authority to say, that there was nothing in securities required of Catholics by the Government of this country which ought to be revolting to the conscience of any good Catholic. He looked at this question as he did at the Union, as necessary for the tranquillity and security of the country.

Mr. *Peel* gave the motion his decided negative.

Mr. *M. Montague* supported it.

Mr. *Canning* contended, that the admission of the Catholics into Parliament, and to civil and military offices, was pregnant with less danger than their perpetual exclusion. As to the question of securities, that was entirely in the hands of Parliament, and he would take what might seem necessary, without consulting the Pope or any other person.

After a reply from Mr. *Grattan*, the motion was negatived, by 245 to 221.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 12.

Earl *Grey* addressed the House at great length on the subject of Lord Sidmouth's Circular. There was no precedent of such an interference on the part of a Secretary of State with the administration of justice. Even if it had been proper to circulate such a letter, the Lords Lieutenants were not the persons to whom it should have been addressed, in order to then instructing the Magistrates. The opinion of the Law-officers was couched in vague and ambiguous terms; and the conclusion to which it led, namely, that individual justices of the peace might, of their own authority, commit, and hold to bail persons charged with libel, was erroneous in Law, and in practice pregnant with the most dangerous consequence to the liberties of the people. He was anxious to have the particular case produced on which the opinion of the Law-officers had been required, and to this point alone he would confine his present motion. Looking with regret to the fact, that for a length of time the object of parliamentary jealousy had been, not apprehended encroachments on the liberty of the subject, but whatever was dangerous or adverse to the power of the Crown; he would not submit, on this occasion, any resolutions involving the point of Law, because he had good reason to fear that, if he were to offer such propositions, he should be only adding another decision to those which had already been given in support of that which it appeared to be the chief object of the Two Houses of Parliament to uphold and

and augment. He would, however, incidentally discuss that question, to shew the propriety of producing the case submitted to the Law-officers, with a view to a more mature and deliberate inquiry upon the subject. Lord G. then entered into a long, learned, and elaborate argument, to shew that the opinion of the Law-officers was not sanctioned by the common or statute Law, the *dicta* of Judges, or the decisions of Courts, or the tenor of the commissions granted to Justices of the Peace. In proof of the injurious consequences of the promulgation of the contrary doctrine, he instanced the complaint made on Saturday last, in the Court of King's Bench, against the Rev. Mr. Powis, for convicting a man under the Stamp-laws; and referred to the prosecution of Mr. Wright, at Liverpool, for denying the immortality of the soul and a future state; though it appeared that in his sermon he had only argued against the separate existence of the soul, an opinion maintained by the late Dr. Priestley, and which some high authorities even of the Church of England had supported, and did support, with a firm belief in Christianity and its hopes. His Lordship then observed, that for many years he had seen with pain, that all things tended to the establishment of a Military dominion. If this fatal course were persevered in, either the people would be driven to open violence to regain their freedom, or a military despotism would be established on the ruins of the Constitution. Severe, indeed, had been the trials through which the people had passed, and they had borne them with a firmness that had no example: but, if the present system were pursued, more cruel sufferings yet remained, and more bitter privations must still be endured. He should, however, have the consolation of knowing, in the worst extremes, that he had done his duty. He concluded an eloquent and argumentative speech by moving for a copy of the case laid before the Attorney and Solicitor-General.

Lord Ellenborough contended, that the law and practice had uniformly been contrary to the argument maintained by the preceding speaker, and produced a bundle of recognizances which, he said, had been entered into, before indictment found, or information filed, under every Attorney-General from the Revolution downward. Could any body say, then, that this practice was not founded on Law? Would any body state, that it had been only introduced in very recent times by Attorney-Generals who were hostile to the liberties of the people? Upon the fullest consideration of the subject, he was decidedly of opinion, that Justices of the Peace had power to hold to bail in cases of libel.

Lord Erskine dissented from the opinion of the Chief Justice and the Law-officers. If their Law was correct, how happened it that it had not, in a single instance, been acted upon, in the numerous prosecutions for libel soon after the French Revolution? If the Law had been so clear, why did not Lord Sidmouth write his letter at once, without referring to the Law-officers? Did the Attorney and Solicitor-General venture to say this was such a general practice as his Noble and Learned Friend had stated? No; they only said, that the contrary opinion had not been established. Was there ever an instance within this country, for centuries past, of a Magistrate going into a bookseller's shop to look for libels, and then, on his own authority, to hold the party to bail? Yet this might be done, if the present opinion was Law. Could any thing be more dangerous to the security of the subject? He would only say this—that when he was Counsel, and during all the time he practised, at the Bar, he never had the smallest idea that a Justice of the Peace could hold to bail for a libel.

The Lord Chancellor concurred in opinion with the Chief Justice and the Law-officers; but protested against being bound by his present opinion, if the matter came to be argued before the House on a writ of error. He objected to the production of the case moved for, because it was hardly possible on any such occasion that some particulars should not be stated by the Ministers of the Crown which it would be highly improper and inconvenient to disclose. In 1794, it should be recollected that a proclamation had been issued, requiring the Magistrates to take notice of the numerous libellous publications which were industriously circulated at that period.

Lord Holland maintained that the Justices had not legally the power of committing in cases of libel. He felt gratitude to Lord Sidmouth for the peace he had negotiated in 1801, and the good-humour with which he had let down the harsh and domineering character assumed by the preceding Government. But he had of late assumed an attitude of menace; and done more to curtail the liberties of his country in the last three months, than he had done all his life before to defend them.

Lord Sidmouth expressed his satisfaction that his conduct had been justified by such high legal authorities as the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice. The country had been inundated by cheap seditious and blasphemous publications, which had now a wider range of mischief, as more persons could read than formerly, and there were more alehouses to which the lower orders resorted. His attention had

had been called to the subject by the country Magistrates, and it was his duty to consult the Law Officers.

The *Bishop of Chester* rose to explain respecting Mr. Wright, of Liverpool. He had never given any opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of the conduct of the Magistrates towards that gentleman; but had merely related what he had heard—that he had impugned a fundamental doctrine of Christianity.

Earl Grey said, that Mr. Wright had been held to bail for opinions not only common to Unitarian Christians, but even to distinguished Prelates, as the Reverend Prelate well knew. He then contended that nothing had been advanced on the other side to shake the arguments he had urged. The cases on which they relied, were unsupported by any statute, or any decision of a Court of Justice. He was astonished at the insinuation of increased danger because there were a greater number of readers now than formerly. Did the Noble Secretary mean to say, that the Christian Religion stood on such infirm ground, that it was to apprehend an increase of danger from an increase of knowledge? As to parodies on sacred compositions, he thought the prosecutions ought to commence a little further back; and he read from the *Anti-Jacobin* a parody on one of the Psalms, in which the *Comier, Star, Morning Chronicle*, and *Morning Post*, with Coleridge, Southey, Priestley, &c. are called on to praise Lepaux, the French Director. If justice were to be dealt impartially, he thought the author of this parody, whether in the Cabinet, or any other place, should be looked after, as well as the subject of the present prosecution. The motion was then negatived, by 75 to 10.

In the Commons, the same day, a motion by Sir C. Mordaunt for the second reading of the Birmingham Poor Rates Bill was, after a long debate, negatived, by 103 to 36. The object of the Bill was to make the whole of the ground-owners in Birmingham liable to the rate.

In a conversation respecting Lord Sidmouth's answers to the Reading Magistrates, Mr. H. Addington stated that Lord S. had directed that the state prisoners should be treated with all practicable leniency; and Mr. B. Bathurst asserted that they were under the care of the Sheriff, and not of the Justices, and that the Secretary of State had a right to give directions as to their treatment.

The Game Preservation Bill, introduced by Sir E. Knatchbull, was read the third time and passed; and a clause was added to it, for punishing persons destroying game by night.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Army Estimates, Lord Palmers-

ton, in moving resolutions for the service of the year, stated the savings and reductions effected since last year, or now in the course of being effected. The total reduction would amount to about 61,000 men; and the diminution of expence, as compared with last year, would be about 1,800,000*l.* He enlarged on the great reductions and retrenchments made since the peace, as affording an incontestable proof that Ministers were not callous to the feelings of the people. The amount of the charge for the year was reduced to 6,385,000*l.*; and out of that was the sum of 2,572,000*l.* for past services. He then moved 121,000 men for the land service for the year.

After a short discussion the Resolutions were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 13.

Lord Erskine, adverting to what had passed on the former evening, in respect of the power of Justices, stated his intention of framing a motion, with a view of procuring a return of the number of commitments for libels by Magistrates; the recognizances entered into in the Court of King's Bench, and at Sessions; and also the indictments found at Sessions. If the Law should be as stated last night, the Noble and Learned Lord said, he could not rest until that Law was altered, because it would give a greater power to Magistrates than they ought to possess.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. Bessel presented a petition from W. Griffiths, a stationer, in Oxford street, setting forth that he had, at a great expence and trouble, prosecuted to conviction a Captain Hoy, who had made an assault on the petitioner's wife, with intent to violate her person; that Capt. Hoy had in vain attempted to substantiate an *alibi*, and that one of his witnesses had been convicted of perjury; that though he had been sentenced to a fine of 20*l.* and one year's imprisonment, he had been enlarged, after a fortnight's confinement, by order of the Magistrates, and now frequently paraded before the petitioner's door, exulting in the success of his iniquity, and insulting the petitioner with impunity.

Mr. B. Bathurst thought the case would more properly come before the Court of King's Bench.

Mr. Brougham thought, that after sentence was passed, nothing should have relieved the defendant but a pardon from the Crown. The petition was ordered to be printed.

May 14.

Mr. Vansittart moved that the Poor Employment Bill should be committed for the introduction of several amendments,

ments, the discussion of which he wished to stand over to a future day.

Mr. *Brougham* objected to Government lending money and forcing security. Next he objected that this measure would not relieve the country, as it was not money, but employment, which was wanted. Next, he did not consider this would have any good effect, as it would not throw any greater capital into the money-market. The difficulties of giving securities required by the Chancellor of the Exchequer would prevent persons who wanted to borrow obtaining relief from this fund. Next, he had to state, that he did not believe the sum intended to be advanced was large enough to do any good. He also thought it extremely objectionable that a million and three-fourths of money should be issued by the Government to the people at a time when we were upon the eve of an event which would call upon the people to exercise their judgment respecting the character and measures of that Government—he meant a dissolution of Parliament, which would take place a few months after their rising. He did not throw out these objections captiously, but with a feeling friendly to the measure.

Mr. *Western*, in addition to the objections just stated, observed, that the Bill would subject those of the higher orders, who refused to give the required securities, to the odium of standing between their poorer neighbours and the relief offered by Government.

Mr. *Vansittart* said, the money was not to be issued by his Majesty's Ministers individually; and the apprehension of exercising any influence through the Commissioners, was removed, by the independent and honourable character of those Commissioners. The details of the measure, as to securities and the distribution of relief, would be found to obviate most of the difficulties stated on those subjects.

Mr. *J. P. Grant* and Mr. *Lockhart* expressed their fears that the Bill would produce no practical benefit.

Mr. *Rose* and Mr. *Hurst* maintained a contrary opinion.

The House having then gone into a Committee, Mr. *Vansittart* proposed his new clauses; one was for appointing persons Commissioners, viz. Lord R. Seymour, Sir T. Acland, Mr. W. Lamb, Sir C. Edmonstone, Sir James Shaw, Sir J. Perring, Mr. Gooch, Mr. Edward Littleton, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. C. Grant, sen. Mr. Curwen, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Casberd, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. H. Swaun, Mr. B. Harrison, Mr. Reid, Chairman of the E. I. C. (not a Member of the House), Mr. Thornton, Mr. Philips, Mr. Angerstein, Mr. C. Barug, Mr. Joseph Tierney, and Mr. Bosanquet.

The Report was afterwards brought up, and ordered for further consideration on Wednesday next.

May 15.

In answer to a question from Mr. *Pensonby*, Lord *Castlereagh* said, that after the holidays a communication would be made to the House concerning the internal state of the country; after which the same proceedings would be proposed as had taken place in the early part of the Session, and it would be referred to a Committee to enter into an inquiry as to the measures proper to be pursued. His Majesty's Ministers, in the present situation of the country, thought themselves called on to propose a continuance of the measure now in operation.—(*Loud cries of Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Phillips* suggested that there should be a call of the House; to which Lord *Castlereagh* assented.

In answer to a question from Mr. *Brougham*, Lord *Castlereagh* repeated that a communication would be made to the House, after which a Committee would be proposed for the purpose of making an inquiry, as at the beginning of the Session; after which his Majesty's Ministers would propose to Parliament a continuation of the measures now in force.

Mr. *Brougham*. "Am I then to understand, that a Committee is to inquire, and that this is to be the result of the inquiry?" (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *F. Burdett* remarked, that there could be no doubt what would be the result of the inquiry. But he should first move for a list of the persons confined under the present Act, who they were, when taken, and where imprisoned.

Mr. *Brougham* hoped that some Member, of more weight than himself, would give notice of a motion for an Address, praying his Royal Highness the Prince Regent not to dissolve Parliament while the Habeas Corpus Act was under suspension.

Mr. *Phillips* moved that the House should be called the 2d of June.

Mr. *J. P. Grant* reminded the House that the Lord Advocate for Scotland had stated that the conspiracy at Glasgow was not confined to the poorer classes of the community. The fact, however, was, that only one person above the rank of a working man had been taken, and he declared that he had nothing to do with political clubs. This person, for whom 3000*l.* bail had been refused, had, after a causeless confinement of six weeks, been discharged without any bail.

Sir *J. Newport* took a view of the financial situation of Ireland, and urged that she should have a proportionate abatement of taxation to what this part of the United Kingdom had been allowed. Last Session 17,000,000*l.* of taxes had been taken off for Great Britain, and the relief for Ireland was only 340,000*l.* The policy of the inordinate taxation of Ireland defeated itself. We had imposed on Ireland,

in a few years, 3,500,000*l.* and yet the revenue of last year exceeded that of 1808 only by 10,000*l.*

Mr. *V. Fitzgerald* controverted the accuracy of several of the calculations of the preceding Speaker; and contended that any further remission of taxes, in the present circumstances of the country, was impossible.

Mr. *Ponsonby*, Sir *H. Parnell*, Mr. *D. Browne*, and Mr. *M. Fitzgerald*, supported the resolutions; which were opposed by Mr. *Vansittart*, and negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 16.

Petitions were presented from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge against the Catholic Claims; and a petition from the Merchants and Bankers in Bristol against Extents in aid.

Lord *Essexmore* then addressed the House at some length on the subject of Catholic Emancipation; and combated the objections which had at various former periods been urged against that measure. He stated that the Catholics had selected two persons; who would give their Lordships every information as to the securities they had to offer against any Foreign influence hostile to the interests of the State. He concluded with moving, that their Lordships should go into a Committee to consider of the Claims of the Catholics.

The *Bishop of Llandaff* could not agree to that anomaly in Government, the admission of men to places of power and trust who owed spiritual allegiance to a Foreign Power.

The *Bishop of Norwich* said, this was probably the last time he should address their Lordships on this, or any other subject. The exclusion of the Catholics from office had been the longest persecution ever known. From the Restoration downwards, the Catholic Clergy had been most loyal and peaceable; and those who now excited a cry of danger from admitting them to equal privileges with their countrymen, would, as Dr. Johnson expressed it, cry out, "Fire," in the middle of the Thames!

The *Bishop of Ossory* opposed the motion, as pregnant with danger to the Protestant Establishment in Church and State. If the Catholics renounced foreign allegiance, they ceased to be Roman Catholics. In the Netherlands, the Catholic Clergy had very recently imposed upon their flocks, that a good Roman Catholic could not take an oath of allegiance to a Protestant King.

Lord *Harisby* saw no danger from granting the claims of the Catholics.

Lord *Liverpool* was for adhering to the Revolution settlement in Church and State.

If the demands of the Catholics were complied with, Parliament would cease to be a Protestant Parliament; and he was not disposed to risk an experiment whether a Government different from the Established Church could long exist.

Lord *Darnley* supported the motion, as the only means of tranquillizing Ireland; and expressed a confident expectation that, in a short time, the measure would be recommended by the Executive, and be eventually carried.

Lord *Grenville* contended, that the restoration of the Pope, and the return of peace, had done away most of the objections which had been urged for the last 16 years against the admission of Catholics to an equality of rights with Protestants. The real danger to a Protestant Establishment in Ireland arose, not from admitting the Catholics, the great majority of the population, within the pale of the Constitution, but from perpetuating the system of exclusion.

Earl *Bathurst* did not believe that, having granted all that the Catholics desired, they would then be satisfied; for they would demand the establishment of their Church.

Earl *Grey*, at considerable length, answered the objections made to the motion.

The *Lord Chancellor* opposed it, as tending to destroy the King's supremacy in Church and State.

On a division, the motion was negatived, by 142 to 90.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Lascelles* withdrew the Bill formerly brought in by him for rating Coal-mines to the poor; and brought in a new Bill for making the proprietors of mines rateable for the profits, which was read the first time.

The Savings Banks Bill was re-committed; and a clause was adopted for allowing parochial relief, in cases where the sum possessed by the pauper did not exceed 30*l.*

The Clergy Residence Bill was committed. The clause allowing a Clergyman to farm was carried by 38 to 35; and the blank was filled up with "eighty acres."

May 19.

Sir *S. Romilly* presented a petition from a number of persons in the vicinity of the Metropolis, complaining of the enormous expences of writs in the Courts at Westminster, the Marshalsea, and other Courts, and praying, as a remedy, the general extension of the provisions of the London and Bristol Court of Conscience Acts.

On the Westminster Coal Meters' Bill, a long conversation took place. Sir *M. W. Ridley* and Sir *C. Monck* objected to the power

power of dismissing meters without the sanction of two Magistrates.

Mr. *Lushington* explained that the power was in the Treasury. The gallery was cleared for a considerable time; and the Bill, on the third reading, was carried by the *Speaker's* casting vote, the numbers being equal—60 to 60.

A copy of Lord Sidmouth's Circular Letter of the 7th of March was ordered to be laid before the House; and Sir S. *Romilly* gave notice of a motion on the subject.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in answer to a question from Sir M. W. *Riley*, said the appointment of a Secret Committee on the State of the Nation would be moved for immediately after the holidays.

Mr. *Tierney* observed that the Committee was to be appointed, he supposed, not for the purpose of inquiry, but of frightening the House.

Lord *Castlereagh* replied, that Ministers were of opinion that the safety of the country required a further continuation of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus; but the House, if they did not find good grounds for such a judgment, were not to give effect to the intention of Ministers.

On the question for the third reading of the Lottery Bill, Mr. *Lyttelton* repeated his objections to State Lotteries; and moved that the third reading should take place that day six months.

The motion was supported by Mr. *Wilberforce*, Lord A. *Hamilton*, Mr. *Tierney*, and Mr. P. *Grenfell*; and opposed by Mr. *Ward*. On a division, it was negatived, by 73 to 48.

During the third reading, Mr. *Grenfell* moved to expunge the clause allowing the Bank 3000*l.* for the management of the Lottery; and took the opportunity of again calling the attention of the House to the enormous profits made by the Bank.

Mr. *Fanshawe* supported the clause, but would be ready to listen to any proposition for diminishing the expence of lottery management on a future occasion.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

The Justiceships in Eyre Abolition Bill, Exchequer Offices Regulation Bill, and Offices Compensation Bill, were read a second time, after some conversation on each, but without producing any novelty of argument on either side. On the last-mentioned Bill there was a division, when the question for the second reading was carried, by 105 to 45.

May 20.

General *Mathew* presented a petition from the inhabitants of Dublin, praying for a representation co-extensive with taxation.

Sir F. *Burdett* called the attention of the House to the subject of Parliamentary

Reform, a task which he felt to be now much more arduous than at former periods. That corruption, the proof of which, in former times, would have been sufficient for parliamentary inquiry, was now openly avowed and recommended as necessary for conducting the affairs of the Nation. He felt it peculiarly awkward to complain before those very persons who were the objects of complaint; and to call upon those who must be supposed to be corrupt, to redress corruption: but the general voice of the Nation was so manifestly and so strongly for this measure, that it claimed their utmost regard. There were petitions on the table from more than 1,000,000 of persons. Many of them were for Annual Parliaments. Whatever difference of opinion might exist as to the expediency of resorting to that remedy, he would contend that Annual Parliaments would be no innovation. From a period long prior to William the Conqueror, and down to the time of Henry III. the law and practice had been to call Parliaments twice in the year, or oftener, if necessary. In the reign of Edward III. Laws expressly enact that Parliaments be called every year. In the time of the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, the party that happened to prevail could do every thing or nothing: yet even then the rights of the people were so far respected that Parliaments were not prorogued or continued longer than a year. Henry VIII. was the first who violated this express law, and continued Parliaments for five years, in order to carry his objects of divorcing his Queen and plundering the Church. The same system was continued under Edward VI. Queen Mary re-established short Parliaments, and, repealing the Acts of constructive treason passed by her father, placed the security and freedom of the subject under the protection of 25 Edw. III. Long Parliaments were revived under Elizabeth, and continued under her successor. Charles I. backed by the Judges and the greatest Lawyers of the time, tried the experiment of governing without a Parliament; but he failed, and lost his life, only because he had not a standing army. The Parliament which had fought the battles of the people against him was continued, from a principle of foolish generosity, until they gave way to Cromwell, who proposed a plan of Parliamentary Reform so just, so fair, and so suitable, that even Lord Clarendon said it deserved to have proceeded from a more warrantable quarter. But, when Cromwell found that he must either lose his place, which to him would be to become a victim to the gallows, or support by the sword what he had acquired by the sword, he naturally preferred the latter alternative. Charles II. in return for the affectionate reception he had met from

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the people, first introduced the system of attempting to enslave them by corrupting their Representatives. But even his pensioned Parliament, which had sat sixteen years, was not found sufficiently tractable, and consequently was dissolved. As to James II. he committed many outrages, but none more flagrant or offensive than attempting to corrupt elections; and he was in consequence obliged to abdicate the throne. The main reason assigned in King William's Declaration for his coming to England was, the corruption of the House of Commons; that the Parliament were not allowed to be freely elected, or to consult independently what was for the benefit of the Nation; that tampering was used in electing and influencing them; that undue means were applied to procure compliance with the will of the Sovereign. Two Sovereigns, Richard II. and James II. were dethroned for packing Parliaments. Having thus historically shewn the right of the people to Parliaments freely elected, he would next come to the actual state of the representation. The petition of 1793 for reform, set forth and offered to prove that 84 individuals do, by their own immediate authority, send 157 Members to the House of Commons. That in addition to the 157 Members so returned, 150 more, making in all 307, are returned by the recommendation of 70 powerful individuals added to the 84 before mentioned, and making the number of patrons altogether 154, who return a decided majority of the House. One hundred and fifty-four individuals thus claimed and exercised the right of disposing, by their agents, of the lives, liberties, and property, of the millions of inhabitant who composed the subjects of this kingdom. Did not this seem in itself a usurpation? Did it not seem a grievance which called loudly for a remedy? Mr. Justice Blackstone, a courtly writer, had declared, that if the King and Lords influenced the House of Commons, which emanated from the people, and constituted their natural protectors, there was an end of the Constitution. Would it be contended that a few borough-mongers were to enjoy all the powers of the Constitution in their own hands; that they were to be the real Sovereigns of England, and dispose of our lives, liberty, and property, at their pleasure? Monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, had each their panegyrists; but an oligarchy had been univernally condemned; and a borough-mongering oligarchy was the most odious, the most degrading, and the most galling of all oligarchies. That 150 patrons of the representation should exist, that they should exist against all law, that they should exist against the resolutions of the House of Commons itself, which resolutions were passed at the commencement of

every Session, and might be regarded as the law of Parliament, or at least a declaration to the country, that such was the law, appeared monstrous and unaccountable. If the Convention Parliament had been allowed to sit a little longer, it would have effectually secured the freedom of elections. But what it had done was now overturned. It had declared *ex officio* informations by the Attorney-General to be contrary to the laws of England; that proceeding so denounced by Parliament was now declared to be Law. The Constitution which we were taught to praise so highly, and on which we were desired to rely so firmly, was found too fragile and insecure; and a set of borough-mongers elected a representation, which, instead of protecting our freedom, were disposed only to suspend our rights and liberties. Machiavel and Montesquieu had observed that the perversion of a free Constitution led to a greater tyranny than could be practised under an avowed despotic power; and the latter said, that when the Parliament of England became corrupt, her liberties would perish. He then alluded to 150 statutes against corruption in elections, to the opinions of Plato and Locke, and to the oath of purification of the Parliament of Charles II. to disprove an assertion of Mr. Canning's, that Government could not go on without the existence of corruption. He defined political corruption to be that state in which individual interest was arrayed against public good, and private views influenced public conduct; and combated Mr. Windham's opinion, that the electors were more corrupt than the elected. Confidence in Parliament could not exist, while the representation was in its present state, while the people had not the seats at their disposal, and the Treasury had a market to sell such commodities. The Noble Lord opposite (Castlereagh), who had been concerned in selling seats, was only more unfortunate than others, in having been detected. The practice was too notorious to be denied; and he called upon the gentlemen of England to put an end to a system, the effects of which had driven many of them from the seats of their ancestors, and compelled them to hide their heads in a foreign land from the pursuit of tax-gatherers and creditors. He then referred to the opinions of Lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox, in favour of reform; and quoted Mr. Burke's opinion as to the character of a genuine House of Commons. "The virtue (Burke said), spirit, and essence of a House of Commons consists in its being the express image of the feelings of the Nation. It was not instituted to be a controul upon the people, as of late it has been taught, by a doctrine of the most pernicious tendency,

decency; but as a controul for the people." He wished the Gentlemen of England would keep one fact in mind—that 150 borough proprietors had the property, the liberty, and the lives of this great Nation at their disposal; that by their agents they constituted the executive, or domineered over it; that they had become King, Lords, and Commons, and excluded every other power from the Constitution. And he asked them if they would allow this state of things to continue? Since the Revolution, every thing which had been interposed as a security against the encroachments of Power had been either taken away, or had been sufficed to become a dead letter. As to the Septennial Act, he concurred with Dr. Johnson in considering it as one of the greatest contempt of human right ever committed. The pretence then was the danger of a *Jacobinical* party; the pretence for continuing it was the danger of a *Jacobinical* party. Believing, however, as he did, that there was no danger to be apprehended except by the Government continuing to do wrong, and still more to alienate instead of regaining the affections of the people by restoring to them their undoubted rights, he should conclude by moving "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the present state of the representation of the country; and to report their observations to the House."

Mr. *Brand* seconded the motion; and complimented Sir F. Burdett on his able, limous, and temperate speech. He had long since predicted, that, if a timely reform did not take place, the relation between the publick and that House would be such, that the House would be driven to measures of military coercion in the defence and maintenance of its authority. It was now the persuasion of a great majority of the country, that the House of Commons, as at present constituted, did not, in any fair sense, represent the people. The result of this was, in a time of profound peace, suspensions of their ancient rights, and an enormous establishment to defend those suspensions. The French Revolution had been occasioned by opposition to all reform; and the Revolution in 1688 had been precipitated by general indignation at the Earl of Bath having, to secure to himself the place of Groom of the stole, procured the return of 44 Members from Cornwall; and complaints were heard from every corner of the Kingdom. "Early reforms," Mr. Burke had somewhere observed, "were amicable arrangements with a Friend in power: late reformations were terms imposed upon a conquered Enemy."

Sir J. *Nichol* opposed the motion. The Constitution worked well as it stood, and he would not endanger it by visionary improvement.

GENT. MAG. June, 1817.

The burden of taxation was necessary to defray the interest of the national debt, which had been increased by wars undertaken in conformity with the wishes of the people; for every war from the Revolution had been popular; and Republicks were even more clamorous for war than Monarchies. The addition of 100 Irish Members had accomplished what Lord Chatham wished for, that of infusing a new portion of blood into the Constitution, as he called it, by adding 100 County Members. He reprobated the attempts made to delude the people, to excite their passions, to lead them on to the destruction of themselves, and of the Government, which they ought to revere, and were bound to maintain. Much had been said, both now and on former occasions, as to suspending the Constitution of the country; but he was fully persuaded that that measure was necessary for protecting the liberties of the people. With regard to the influence of the Crown, he denied that it had been increased: on the contrary, it had been considerably abridged; and particularly by rendering the Judges independent, by passing the Grenville Act, by excluding contractors from the House, and by preventing revenue-officers from interfering at elections.

Lord *Cochrane* supported the motion. If the call for reform was not obeyed, the mass of corruption would destroy itself, for the maggots it engendered would eat it up. (*A laugh.*)—The manner in which that House was composed, was the grand cause of all the distress of the country. Ministers, with all their declamations against *Spenceans*, had effectually acted on their system, having reduced the landed gentlemen to be nothing more than stewards for paying over the little rent they got, in the shape of taxes to Government.

Mr. *Curwen* said, the reason of the late unconstitutional measures was obvious enough. They had been compelled to abridge the liberties of the people, because they did not possess their confidence. The wish for reform was general; and he thought it would be wise, as a measure of policy, to give the people some farther degree of political power, not only to induce them to bear the present burdens, but those future difficulties which awaited them. The majority of the people, he was convinced, were attached to the Constitution; but an uniform resistance to reform was not the way to preserve that attachment.

Mr. *Ward* could never hear Reform mentioned, but it always struck his mind in the same way as if he heard a motion for democracy, revolution, and the total subversion of that Constitution and order of things which had raised this Country to a pitch of glory and prosperity unknown in the annals of the world. The numerous petitions

petitions on the table proved the existence of two things which certainly could not be cured by reform, namely, ignorance and distress. The reformers pretended to respect the prerogative of the King and the privileges of the Lords; but, if they got a House of Commons to their mind, the first popular bill which might be rejected would be the signal for the downfall of the Monarchy. Demagogues would then take credit to themselves for the sort of pious fraud by which they had prepared this change. To shew the notions of radical reformers, he might merely quote the titles which Mr. Jeremy Bentham gave to the chapters of one of his publications, such as, "Honourable House incorrigible," "Moderate Reform inadequate." In describing the classes of persons who, Mr. Bentham thinks, must be against reform, he says, "it must be the work of the Tories to make that portion of the public money spent in waste and corruption as large as possible, and of the Whigs likewise." He says public welfare "under moderate reform would be minimized, under radical reform would be maximized." So that, after moderate reform should be granted, the next motion would be for radical reform. Moderate reform would thus only be the sharp edge of the wedge which, once insinuated, would serve to split the oak. Mr. W. then proceeded to argue for the continuance of the Borough system, from the circumstance of the return of Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham, and Lord Grey for such places, after losing their seats in other quarters ;

and he said he would as soon part with the representation of Yorkshire as with that of Old Sarum. The Constitution had survived the most arduous struggle that had existed in the history of the world, and proved itself fully adequate to the preservation of our national independence and our internal liberties.

Sir S. Romilly was impressed with a conviction that reform was indispensable; and he owed that statement of his opinion to the whole people of England. There would be a great gain to the country, if only one or two of the rotten or ministerial boroughs were struck off. How often were questions in the House carried by two or three votes? The people petitioned, and called on them to consider; and though they might have gone too far as to what they called radical reform, yet there were many petitions, such as that from London, &c. which called their attention not to annual, but to triennial Parliaments. He had no fanciful notions about reform; nor any eager desire for popularity; he wished to see something done for the public advantage.

Mr. Lamb thought the elective franchise should be communicated to Copyholders, and that some change should take place with regard to out-voters; but he could not approve of any further alteration, and therefore should vote against the motion.

Mr. Tierney supported the motion; and Lord Milton opposed it.—On a division it was rejected by 265 to 77.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, ON THE SUBJECT OF TRAITOROUS PRACTICES.

The Report begins by stating, that the Committee, after an examination of the papers referred to them, feel it their painful duty to declare, that they see but too many proofs of a traitorous conspiracy to overthrow the Government and the Constitution, and to subvert the existing order of society.

The Report then praises the active exertions of the Government, and particularly of the Magistrates in the execution of the general laws, and of the special powers entrusted to them by the new Acts of Parliament: but the Committee assert, that though the plans of the Conspirators have been thus frustrated, yet, in spite of all this, the same wicked and desperate designs are still pursued. The information on which this conclusion is founded is said to be collected from sources frequently unconnected and unknown to each other; but the result is said to be uniform, and is also corroborated by a striking coincidence in many minute particulars.

The Committee then observe, that their

intelligence rests, in many of its parts, upon the testimony of persons who are either themselves implicated in these criminal transactions, or who have apparently engaged in them for the purpose of obtaining information, and imparting it to the Magistrates or the Secretary of State.

The Committee allow that such testimony must be very questionable; and state, that they have reason to apprehend, that the language and conduct of some of the latter description of witnesses have had the effect of encouraging those designs which it was intended they should only be the means of detecting. But, allowing for these circumstances, the Committee are still of opinion, that the statement which they proceed to give is by no means exaggerated, but perfectly warranted by the papers submitted to their inspection.

It proceeds to state, that the papers relate, almost without exception, to the manufacturing districts in the Midland and Northern counties; and although the disaffected still look to the Metropolis with

with the hope of assistance and direction, yet, to the districts thus referred to, the more recent projects of insurrection were to have been confined.

The Committee then state, that although in many of these districts distress has operated to expose the minds of the labouring classes to irritation and perversion, yet this distress, in their opinion, has been rather the instrument than the cause of the disaffection. In some of the disaffected districts they believed the distress had been less felt than in many other parts of the kingdom; while in other places where that distress has been most grievous, it has been sustained with such patience, loyalty, and good conduct, as cannot be too highly commended; and the Committee think that is chiefly by the means mentioned in the Report of the former Committee, namely, by the extensive circulation of seditious and blasphemous publications, and by the continual repetition of inflammatory discourses, that this spirit of disaffection has been excited and diffused. These have gradually weakened among the lower order the attachment to our Government and Constitution, and the respect for law, morality, and religion; and their minds have thus been prepared for the adoption of measures no less injurious to their interests and happiness, than to those of every other class of his Majesty's subjects.

Since the former Report, Manchester and its neighbourhood are stated to be the only places where meetings have been held in such numbers as to excite alarm. At a meeting held there on the 3d of March, for the purpose of petitioning against the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, on which occasion several thousand persons were assembled, it was resolved, that another meeting was to be held on the 10th, with the intention that ten out of every twenty persons should proceed to London with a petition to the Prince Regent. The interval was employed in repeated and numerous meetings, when the designs of the leaders were developed in speeches of the most undisguised violence. One man avowed himself a republican and a leveller, and would never give up the cause till a republican form of Government was established: others stated, that if their petition were rejected, they must force it; that the large towns in Yorkshire were acting upon the same plan, and would meet them upon the road, or at least march to London at the same time: that the Scotch were on their march, and that they should be one hundred thousand strong when joined by the people of the manufacturing districts on the road; and that it would be impossible for the army, or any thing else, to resist them. The speakers were

sometimes checked by some of their associates, but were generally received with strong marks of applause and concurrence. Arrangements for the march were pointed out, and the people were told to provide themselves with blankets, shoes, and knapsacks, and with money and food. Those who remained behind were to assist with subscriptions. Every ten men were to choose a leader, and one was to be placed over every hundred. Strong intimations were also given of the propriety and necessity of providing themselves with arms, but those do not appear to have been acted upon, except in a few instances.

On the 10th of March the Meeting took place, consisting of from 10 to 12,000 persons; and although some of the leaders had been previously arrested, and some were seized on the spot, the purpose was not abandoned, and large numbers of the deluded people marched off.

It goes on to state, that a considerable body was stopped on their way to Stockport, while great numbers passed through Leek, and one party went as far as Ashbourne; but the activity of the Magistrates in dispersing the Meeting and stopping these parties, prevented the execution of a design which probably would have disturbed the peace, not only of the counties through which they passed, but might have led to consequences highly dangerous to the public tranquillity.

It observes, that the planners of the plot, instead of being discouraged by this discomfiture, pursued their measures uninterrupted. Fresh meetings, though in smaller numbers, were soon afterwards held, consisting chiefly of delegates from Manchester, Derbyshire, and the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire. At some of these meetings reports were made of the quantity of pikes, firelocks, and bullets, which could be procured for the intended rising. Communications were kept up with Nottingham, Sheffield, and Birmingham, in order to excite the people of those districts to similar attempts, and to ascertain the progress of their preparations. In these meetings, it is stated that the pretence of Parliamentary Reform was almost entirely discarded, and nothing less than Revolution was meditated; and to such a dreadful degree were the minds of many of the people at these meetings corrupted and inflamed, that in public speeches the necessity of *doing away with*, or *disposing of* (this was the term), the persons most obnoxious to them were unreservedly announced; and it is stated to have been once proposed to make Manchester a Moscow, in order to strengthen the cause by throwing great numbers out of work.

A general insurrection was to have commenced

commenced at Manchester, on the 5th; Magistrates were to have been seized, prisoners liberated, soldiers either to be surprised at their barracks, or to be drawn out of them by the burning of factories to be set on fire, and while they were thus diverted from their posts, the barracks were to be occupied by a party stationed for that purpose, and the magazine was to be seized. The firing of a rocket, or rockets, was to be the signal for this rising. The numbers sufficient for the immediate purpose were estimated at 2 or 3000 men, but it was expected that the insurgents would amount to 5000 in the morning.

In some parts of these proceedings there are traces of an intention to issue proclamations, absolving the King's subjects from their allegiance, and denouncing death against their opponents. The Committee, however allow, that they have not found any evidence of the actual preparation of these proclamations.

This atrocious conspiracy was detected and defeated by the Magistrates, who seized and confined some of the ringleaders before the period fixed for its execution. This timely prevention appears to have checked very considerably the proceedings of the disaffected, and the subsequent intelligence from that quarter is of a more favourable kind.

During part of the month of April there appears to have been a general intermission, at least of the more open proceedings. Owing to the regulations of the new Act, public meetings have been less frequent, and societies have been less frequently convened, even in public-houses. Clubs have been dissolved, meetings suspended, or held so privately and so remotely, as to have escaped observation.

They have fewer communications in writing: the names of leading persons have been recommended to be concealed; few persons only are entrusted with the progress of their plans, and these men are to give notice to different delegates to have their partisans ready to act when and as required. These delegates have met in small numbers, and have kept up a general though verbal correspondence among the disaffected.

Towards the end of April and during the month of May, this correspondence has been more active. On the 5th of May a meeting was held in a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which was attended by delegates from other principal towns of that district, and from Leicester, Birmingham, and Nottingham. At this meeting reports were made by the delegates of the numbers which could be collected from the different districts: they were stated to be very large; but the Committee states itself to be aware of the

exaggeration probable in such a matter. About this time it was proposed that there should be another general meeting, for as early a day as possible after the discussion of the question of Reform in the House of Commons. The insurgents were first to march to Nottingham, where they were expected to be joined by other bodies; and on their way to London by still more, all armed either before, or to be armed by the robbery of private houses or of different barracks and depots which were to be attacked.

At several subsequent meetings it was reported, that the increase of members was so great, that it was said at one of them, that it was necessary to extend their divisions daily, and enlarge their committee.

Similar information from many quarters whence the delegates were deputed, confirms the expectation of a general rising about the time that has been mentioned; and states, that a postponement took place to the 9th or 10th of June, for various reasons. By the latest intelligence from these quarters it appears, that these designs were frustrated by the same causes that formerly existed, namely, the vigilance of Government, the activity and intelligence of the Magistrates, and the assistance lent them in the exercise of their functions by the regular troops and yeomanry acting under their direction, the efficient arrangements of the officers intrusted with the service, the knowledge obtained of the plans of the disaffected, together with the arrest and imprisonment of the leading agitators, and that by these causes a still farther postponement of their atrocious plans would be occasioned. Subsequent intelligence leaves no doubt that the plan, in its full extent, has been frustrated; but the correctness of former information has been confirmed by the late appearance of bodies of armed men at the period previously fixed, and particularly in one of the districts which had been described as determined to rise, without waiting for a general co-operation.

The Committee think it important to state, that many of the most active Magistrates, and persons whose civil and military situations enabled them, upon the most extensive information, to form the most accurate opinion, concur in attributing the disappointment of the attempts already made, and the hopes of continued tranquillity, to the exercise of the new powers which Parliament entrusted to the Executive Government, and to the influence produced by the knowledge that these powers would be called into action as soon as necessity should justify their employment. They concur likewise in a representation of the danger with which the

the expiry of these powers at the present moment would threaten the country; and the Committee feel, that they should ill discharge the high trust reposed in them, if they did not declare their unreserved assent to this opinion. They, therefore, with the fullest confidence in the loyalty and good dispositions, not only of those classes of the community and those portions of the kingdom which have generally hitherto remained free from disaffection, but of

the greatest part of those very districts which are the chief scenes of discontent and of threatened disturbance, cannot refrain from declaring it as the result of all the information which they have collected, that the time is not yet arrived, when the maintenance of public tranquillity, and the protection of the lives and property of his Majesty's subjects, can be allowed to depend upon the ordinary powers of the law.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Disturbances continue to occur in various parts of France. The *général* of the 1st battalion of National Guards, having refused to act against the people, were disbanded by the Prefect of the Lower Seine; in which he was sanctioned by the King. The agitation of the public mind at Lyons is said to be such as to produce much uneasiness to the Government; the theatres in that great city had been closed. — The *Gazette de France* mentions ten considerable places where arms were taken up by the people, and attacks undertaken, not only against the civil authorities, but against the soldiery—the cause of these risings seems to be, the want and misery of the people, except in the department of the Rhone, where the half-pay Officers are charged with seditious and disloyal conduct.

The trial of the persons engaged in the Boudeaux Plot has been brought to a close; and Randon, with five of his chief accomplices, have been capitally convicted: eight are sentenced to fine and imprisonment. Cassaigne, one of those sentenced to die, declared in a solemn manner, "that he had long known Randon as an agent of the police; and that he, Cassaigne, had pretended to participate in his designs, with a view only to snatch some of his victims from him."

Corn has fallen very considerably in the markets round Paris, and probably throughout all France; Stocks too, have declined to 64 fr. 20 c. a fall of three per cent, or more, within a few weeks.

The Civil Authorities at Amiens publicly resolved not long since, that Vaccination was not to be promoted, because Providence sent the small-pox among men that they might not increase too fast!!!

The Royal Family of France are established at St. Cloud, where 25 only of the National Guards of the district, and a few cavalry for Monsieur, constitute their ostensible protection. The King walks in the little, or nearer, park. The Duke and Duchess de Berry have been there; but they returned in the evening to the Elysée Bourbon, at Paris, where the Duchess awaits her confinement.

NETHERLANDS.

The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was ushered in at Brussels with the ringing of bells, and every other demonstration of joy. It was a little damped by a tumult, in consequence of the excessive rise in the price of butter and bread. The populace began to pillage, but were soon dispersed by the military. The presence of the Prince of Orange also contributed to tranquillize the public mind. He addressed the people, and assured them that no time should be lost to provide for their wants.

The nest of partizans of Buonaparte and his system, who have long found a refuge in the provinces of Flanders, have at length become objects of the displeasure of the King, and are to be removed to some distant quarter.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

Three thousand inhabitants of Catalonia have petitioned in favour of Lacy, demanding his pardon; and General Castanos, the Commandant of the Province, has sent in his resignation. Lacy's conspiracy, it is said, was with the view of founding an Iberian Republic.

Intelligence has been received from Lisbon, of the discovery of a conspiracy, the object of which is stated to have been, the overthrow of the authority of the King of Portugal, with a view to the establishment of a Council, who should govern in the name of the young Duke of Cadaval, now about ten years of age, the nearest of the King's relatives remaining in Europe. At the head of this plot was General Gomez Freire de Andrade, a military officer of some note. Several members of the Government were to have fallen sacrifices to this treason; those of course, from whose energy, ability, and influence, the most formidable opposition was anticipated to the designs of the conspirators. Among these, it is asserted, were Marshal Beresford and Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, so long a leading member of the State during the campaigns of the Duke of Wellington. The troops and the people were to have been seduced from their allegiance; and the new Constitution, already formed, was to have been proclaimed.

claimed. General Gomez Freire was arrested on the 25th of May, and sent to the fortress of St. Julian, on the Tagus. General Baron Eben has been arrested also, and some inferior officers of little influence or character. Eben is an aide-camp of the Prince Regent, of low extraction, but of considerable abilities, and has been elevated to his present rank from the humble station of a private soldier. He is the author of a Work of merit on Military tactics. Hitherto it has not appeared that any other persons of consideration were implicated in this project.

ITALY.

Buonaparte's courier Santini has been arrested at Como, when he was probably on his way to communicate his secret dispatches to the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa.

Eugene Beauharnois has sold his possessions in Italy to the Crown of Naples for 5,000,000 francs, or £10,000.

Sir Thomas Maitland, the British Commissioner for settling the Constitution of the Ionian Islands, lately convoked the Legislative Assembly at Corfu, and directed them to commence the work of framing a free Constitution, subject to the approbation of the British Government. Sir Thomas Maitland then returned to Malta.

The Piedmontese Gazette states, that Professor Brugnatelli has discovered a remedy for the bite of the mad dog. The remedy "consists of *hydrochlore* (liquid oxygenated muriatic acid), used internally as well as externally: the wounds caused by the bite of mad animals are to be washed with it. It appears, that the substance destroys the hydrophobic poison, even when used several days after the bite."

GERMANY.

The ceremony of the marriage of the Archduchess Leopoldine with the King of Portugal took place by proxy at Vienna, on the 14th of May.

The Emperor of Austria, it is said, intends to give a Representative Constitution to his Polish provinces of Galicia and Lodomeria.

A circular letter to the Clergy in Hungary, issued on 23d December last, has been recently republished at Buda. It prohibits the circulation of printed copies of the Bible, either gratis or at low prices, by the London Bible Society, or other foreign associations, in the Hereditary States. The object of this circular is, to protect the native bookselling trade with respect to the sale of Bibles.

A letter from Leipzig of the 16th of May, represents the recent fair as much inferior to that of the preceding Michaelmas. The number of strangers resorting thither was less numerous, it is said, by

14,000, than on the former occasion. The general grievance seems to be, that Germany is overstocked with goods; or, in other words, that its inhabitants are destitute of means to buy them. The desires of people on the Continent are limited to mere subsistence.

Austria, in order to remove all fear with respect to the Son of the Archduchess Maria Louisa and Buonaparte, has, it is said, agreed that the Duchies of Parma, Guastella, and Placentia, shall, after the death of his mother, go into the Spanish house of Bourbon, instead of descending to him: England is believed to have caused this arrangement.

The brave Tyrolese have opened a subscription to raise a national monument to Andrew Hoffer, the hero of the Tyrol, whom Buonaparte ordered to be shot at Mantua. The house of Sand With-Hoffer, which was burned by command of the tyrant, will be re-constructed of stone. A church will be erected near the house. The sepulchral monument will display the statues of Andrew Hoffer, of the Duke D'Enghien, of Kleber, of Palm, of Pichegru, and of Stoffet.

Jerome Buonaparte has purchased for 250,000 florins an estate at Erla, about two leagues from Vienna.

Gen. Savary is said to be placed under surveillance in Syria.

Great distress prevails in Prussia. No less than 40,000 weavers are said to be starving for want of employment.

A mob assembled at Stargard on the 28th and 29th of May, to vent their ill-humour on the Government. The rioters attacked the house of the Minister Wangenheim, committing outrages and depredations. Two leaders, a barber and a coachman, were arrested; and all has since been quiet. The States assembled on the 2d of June: when the President put the question — whether the Constitution, as modified by the Royal Rescript of the 26th May, should be accepted or not? This question was decided in the negative, by 67 voices to 42.

Some accounts give an unfavourable representation of the state of affairs in Wirtemberg since the dissolution of the Assembly of the States. There are reports of arrests and banishments; and the King and Queen are said to be about to set out on a visit to Flanders. In proof of the great distress, it is said that 500 families had arrived at Newburg, on the Danube, on their way to Russia.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has acceded to the Holy Alliance; but not, it seems, until after invitations at different periods from the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

(To be continued in the SUPPLEMENT.)

COUN-

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 15. The parishes of St Peter and Paul, and St. James, in *Bath*, perambulated their respective boundaries, agreeably to custom. In the afternoon, the Mayor, attended by some members of the Corporation, and numerous inhabitants, went on board a vessel at the bottom of the South Parade, accompanied by a barge belonging to St. James's parish, and went down the river, to the extent of the City boundaries, beyond Norfolk Crescent. At seven o'clock, the Mayor and some of his friends re-crossed the ferry in safety, and the boat returned for another party:—20 was the prescribed number, but before the boatmen could push off, several additional persons got on board, and, as it was teared, proved too heavy a freightage! When some yards from the shore, and where the river is particularly deep, the boat upset! Several saved themselves by swimming, a few by clinging to the upset boat, whilst some of their unfortunate companions were frantically snatching at their legs,—some individuals were rescued by the attending boats, and afterwards restored; but six persons were not extricated, till life was extinct.

June 4. It gives us pleasure to notice the continued and rapid spread of the National System of Education. A Committee of the most respectable Inhabitants and Parishioners of *Burslem*, has been formed, for the erect on of a School for 1000 children on the principle of the National and Diocesan Societies.

The account of the foundation of a Church at *Guernsey*, in our SUPPLEMENT.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

"*Windon Castle*, June 7. His Majesty has been very composed throughout the last month. His Majesty's disorder continues unaltered; but his health and spirits are good."

Tuesday, May 27.

This morning her Majesty, the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, attended by their Ladies in Waiting, went to Eton College, and were received by the Provost and the Heads of the College. The Prince Regent arrived directly after from London. In a short time the procession for the *Montem* was formed, and began to move according to their orders; to view which there was the most brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion that has been known upon any similar occasion for a number of years past. The young Gentlemen of the College proceeded on to Salt Hill, according to custom, in grand procession, attended by the bands of the Royal Horse Guards, and of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, in their full uniforms; the young Gentlemen receiving from the Royal Family,

the Nobility, and others assembled upon the occasion, the usual gratuities, which, we understand, amounted to upwards of 700*l*.—After the *Montem*, the Gentlemen partook of a plentiful repast at the Castle and Windmill Inns. The following afternoon the young Gentlemen walked from Salt Hill in grand procession, to Frogmore, in their full *Montem* dresses, where they had the honour to be invited by the Queen. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Regent and the Princesses, were in readiness to receive them. They all appeared sensible of the honour conferred upon them, and were headed by the Masters of Eton College. They were regaled with wine, cakes, tea, and other refreshments. The weather proved remarkably fine, and the delightful gardens being in an excellent state, rendered the scene truly gratifying. The band of the Coldstream Regiment attended in the gardens in their regimentals, and played during the entertainment various pieces. Her Majesty had a select party of the Nobility and particular friends, whom she had invited to participate in the juvenile entertainment. The Gentlemen and Scholars belonging to the College left Frogmore highly gratified with the manner in which they had been received and entertained.

Tuesday, May 27.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, held their Anniversary for the distribution of the rewards, at the Freemasons Hall, the Duke of Sussex, President; when the various premiums adjudged to the Candidates in the different Classes of Agriculture, Chemistry, Polite Arts, Manufactures, and Mechanics, were delivered. It was a very interesting meeting, and His Royal Highness, by his dignified manner, and happy and appropriate observations upon the different claims, added much to the interest of the day. In presenting the Silver Medal to Master Barlace for the drawing of a Portrait executed with his left hand, His Royal Highness discovered that the youth had suffered amputation since he had last seen him. The emotion he betrayed on the occasion for suffering humanity, evinced the proudest feelings of his nature. Mr. Aikin, who has recently been elected secretary in the stead of Dr. Taylor, deceased, delivered a most excellent address, setting forth in a masterly style the rise, progress, and objects of the Institution. On the following evening, in the Society's Rooms, a motion was made by Mr. Pearsall, that the "thanks of the Society be given to Arthur Aikin, Esq. their secretary, for the very able, scientific, and luminous address, delivered by him, and that the same be printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee of Correspondence and Papers;" which

which was seconded in a very handsome manner by J. Wm. Smith, ably supported by Mr. Seymour, Dr. Powell, and other Gentlemen—the same was unanimously carried, and the thanks of the Society were immediately communicated by His Royal Highness, who was in the Chair on the occasion. This Society is much increasing in numbers and usefulness. ‘A Repository of the Models of Machines in the various classes is open for inspection daily.

Thursday, June 5.

The Anniversary Dinner of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was celebrated at the Freemasons’ Tavern: the Rev. Dr. Gaskin in the chair, supported by the Right Hon. and Rev. Earl Nelson and Mr. Justice Parke. The Secretary reported the distribution of books, April 18 to April 24, 1817, as follows:

Bibles, including the Society’s	39,627
Family Bible.....	
New Testaments and Psalters....	56,605
Common Prayers	89,498
Other bound Books	53,349
Small Tracts, &c. half-bound, &c.	753,917
Books and Papers issued gratis.....	262,448
Totally.....	1,235,444.

Monday, June 9.

The Lord Mayor was this day unanimously elected one of the Representatives for the City of London, *vice* Mr. Ald. Combe, resigned. He was put in nomination by Mr. Smith, M.P. for Norwich.

This day the Trials of the State Prisoners confined in the Tower, viz. James Watson the elder, Arthur Thistlewood, Thomas Preston, and John Hooper, commenced before Lord Ellenborough. The prisoners were brought from the Tower to Westminster hall in four glass coaches. A large and strong railing had been thrown across the Hall, from the Treasury steps, to prevent the pressure of the crowd and the interruption of the Law Officers in their passage to the Court; and 500 constables were in attendance. Soon after 9 o’clock Mr. Watson was ushered into Court, dressed in a suit of black, and carrying under his right arm a book; he bowed respectfully to the Court, and took his seat immediately behind the bar. Preston and Hooper then successively entered, both dressed in black: Thistlewood came up last; he looked ill; was dressed in a sailor’s jacket and trousers, and wore a black silk handkerchief. The unpamelling and challenging the Jury, and reading the numerous counts of indictment, occupied the whole of the forenoon. The counsel for the prisoners were as follow: for Thistlewood and Watson the elder, Mr. Wetherell and Serjeant Copley: for Preston, Mr. Edw. Lawes and Mr. Rigby: for Hooper, Mr. Holt and Mr. Starkey. It

was very early determined that the prisoners should be tried separately; when James Watson the elder was placed at the bar, and the other accused parties were ranged behind him.—The trial lasted till the Monday following; when a Verdict was returned of *Not Guilty*. The three other prisoners were brought up on the following day; but the Attorney General having declined to prosecute, they were acquitted. [An Account of the Trial shall be given in our SUPPLEMENT.] The following is an abstract of the indictment. There are four counts in which the traitorous object is laid in four different ways; but the overt acts from which those objects are inferred, are the same in all, except the third count, in which the riotous assembling and parading of the 2d of December is described as having been with the intention of subverting the Government, and dethroning the King—acts technically known under the name of levying war. 1st count. compassing and imagining to put the King to death. 2d: compassing and imagining to depose the King. 3d: levying war. 4th: conspiring to levy war against the King, in order to compel him to change his measures.—There are 14 overt acts charged to prove the treasons alleged in the 1st, 2d, and 4th counts, namely: 1st overt act; consulting to devise plans and means to subvert the Constitution. 2. Conspiring to levy war, and subvert the Constitution. 3. Conspiring to attack the Bank and Tower. 4. Conspiring to seduce soldiers and others. 5. Ordering pike heads, &c. 6. Providing arms and ammunition. 7. Conspiring to burn barracks. 8. Hiring a house to keep combustibles. 9. Conspiring to procure meetings in Spa-fields. 10. Treating for the hire of waggons and stages. 11. Hiring a waggon, providing arms, ammunition, and banners, making harangues, &c. 12. Parading the streets, attacking gunsmiths’ shops, &c. 13. Addressing soldiers in the Tower. 14. Levying war.—The third count is for levying war as a substantive treason, without any overt act.

Thursday, June 12.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Philosophical Society of London was held at the Society’s Rooms adjoining Scots’ Corporation Hall, Crane Court, Fleet Street. The Anniversary Oration was delivered by Dr. Olinthus Gregory, and will shortly be published. It was very numerously attended, as was also the Dinner, when many excellent addresses were made by His Right Hon. the Duke of Sussex, who was in the Chair, by Lords Erskine, Henniker, &c.; Drs. Gregory, Mason, Collyer; Messrs. Coleridge, Pettigrew, &c. A Volume of Transactions of the Society is now in the Press, and will appear about the close of the year.

THEA-

THEATRICAL REGISTER.
New Pieces.

ENGLISH OPERA, LYCEUM.

June 7. *The Election*; altered from a Comedy by *MISS Baillie*: The Musick by *Horn*.

June 18. *The Bridge that carries us safe over*; a Dramatic Sketch.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

June 11 *Incog*; or *Three Days at a well known Hotel*; an Afterpiece.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, May 31. The dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom granted to the Right Hon. Charles Abbot of Kidbrooke, co. Sussex, late Speaker of the House of Commons, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Colchester, of Colchester, co. Essex.

June 3. Sir G. F. Hill, a Member of the Privy Council.

June 7. J. Becket, esq. Judge Advocate General.

June 14. Lord Strangford, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Swedish Court.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

The Right Hon. Charles Mannors Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, vice Right Hon. Charles Abbot, now Lord Colchester.

Rev. Charles Mayo, LL. B. Head Master of Free Grammar School, Bridgnorth.

The University of Glasgow have unanimously conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Rev. Fletcher Dixon, Vicar of Duffield, co. Derby, and retired Chaplain of the 34th, or Cumberland foot.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. T. Carwithen, LL. B. Stoke Piro, alias Perrow R. Somerset.

Rev. H. W. Sibthorp, Wasingboroughcum-Heighinton R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Frederick-William Goldtrap, B. A. Clenchwarton R. Norfolk.

Rev. Robert Steele, Mundesley R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Field, B. A. Meudlesham V. Suffolk.

Rev. Richard Ramsden, D. D. Grundesborough R. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Davis, B. D. Besselsleigh R. Berks.

Rev. Joshua Stopford, Hayling, alias Hayling Southwood V. Hants.

Rev. Thomas Vaughan, Hope Bagot R. Salop.

Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, bart. Martlyr Worthy R. Hants, vice Moysey, resigned.

Rev. C. Abel Moysey, A. M. Walcot R. vice Rev. Sir H. Rivers, resigned.

GENT. MAG. June, 1817.

Rev. W. B. Bonaker, Church Honeyburn V. co. Worcester.

Rev. Thomas Mears, All Saints R. Southampton.

Rev. C. Powlett, High Roden R. Essex.

Rev. R. Affleck, Silkstone V. co. York, vice Kelly deceased.

Rev. Henry Strangeways, West Grimstead R. with Plaitford Chapelry annexed, Wilts, vice Broadly, resigned.

Rev. T. Mongau, Chaplain of Ports-mouth Dock-yard, vice Dr. Scott.

Rev. T. Griffiths, St. Michael V. Southampton.

Rev. J. Sharpe, Doncaster V.

Rev. William Marsh, East Lambrooke R. Somerset.

Rev. Dr. Charles Burney, a Prebend in Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. Dr. Hook, Preston Candover V. Hants.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. James Price, Munden Magna R. Herts, with High Wycombe V. Bucks.

BIRTHS.

May 7. At King's Weston, the wife of William Dickinson, esq. M. P. a dau.—

11. At Bishop's Court, Exeter, Rt. Hon. Lady Graves, a dau.—At Belmont, co. Chester, the wife of Joseph Lovett, esq. a son and heir.—

16. In Stanhope-street, the wife of E. J. Littleton, esq. M. P. a dau.—

23. At Yarrington, co. Somerset, the wife of Francis Rogers, esq. a son and heir.—

24. At Paris, Right Hon. Lady Fitzroy Somerset, a son.—

27. In Lower Seymour-street, Lady Katherine Stewart, a dau.—

28. At Hale Hall, co. Lancaster, the wife of John Ireland Blackburne, esq. M. P. a son and heir.—

31. At Stapleford Park, Rt. hon. Lady Sophia Whichcote, a son.

Lately. Of a son and presumptive heir, the wife of Hon. G. J. Tchet, eldest son

of Lord Audley.—At Winchester, Lady Rivers, a dau.—

The wife of John Broadley, esq. of Kirkella, co. York, a son and heir.—

At Dublin, the lady of Sir John Jodkin Fitzgerald, bart a dau.—

At Cambridge, Lady James Hay, a daughter.

June 3. At Knowle farm, Sussex, the wife of Major-gen. Beatson, a son.—

4. At the Chateau of Neuilly, the Duchess of Orleans, a dau.—

11. In Devonshire Place, the wife of Col. Carmichael Smyth, Royal Engineers, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 7. William Bladwayt, esq. of Dyrham Park, co. Gloucester, to Frances Margaret, eldest daughter of James Taylor, esq. of Calcutta.

8. Ralph Franco, esq. M. P. of Maristow House, Devon, to Miss Ludlow, daughter of A. Ludlow, esq. of Heywood house, Westbury, Wilts.

May 10.

May 10. P. B. Lawley, esq. youngest brother of Sir R. Lawley, bart. to Hon. Caroline Neville, youngest daughter of Lord Braybrooke.

At Dublin, Major Clayton, eldest son of Sir William Clayton, bart. to Alice Hugh Massy O'Donel, daughter and heiress of the late Colonel O'Donel.

13. Rev. Richard Hunter, M. A. Rector of Newnham, &c. Hants, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Cruden, jun. esq. of Gravesend.

J. F. Foster, esq. son of F. W. Foster, esq. of Fairfield, co. Lancaster, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Sir William C. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, co. Derby.

15. By special licence, Henry Blount, esq. eldest son of Michael Blount, esq. of Mapledurham, Oxon, to Eliza, fourth daughter of the late Lord Petre.

James Conolly, esq. eldest son of J. Conolly, esq. of Elm Park, Dublin, to Susanna Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Gray, esq. of Cheltenham.

Col. Ma^r Mahon, of Thomond, in the service of the Most Christian King, Knight of the Royal Military Order of St. Louis, and his Majesty's Resident Consul at Cork, to Mary, third daughter of Thomas Austin, esq. of Waterfall, co. Cork.

19. Hon. C. Lowther, Major of the 10th Royal Hussars, second son of the Earl of Londale, to Rt. Hon. Lady Eleanor Sherard, daughter of the late Earl of Harborough.

Francis Whitmarsh, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Caroline Winston, dau. of the late Rear-admiral Scott, of Spring hill, Southampton.

Joshua Nunn, esq. of Hill Castle, eldest son of Joshua Nunn, esq. of Rockfield and St. Margaret, Wexford, to Mary, second daughter of E. Westby, esq. of Dublin and High Park, Wicklow.

20. Hon. William Middleton Noel, of Ketton Hall, co. Rutland, and Wilham, co. Leicester, to Anne, only child of Joseph Yates, esq. of Sneed Park, near Bristol.

Lieut.-col. Hare, 27th regt. "C. B." to Miss Groome, dau. of the late Thomas Groome, esq. of Court, near Steyning.

G. Forster, esq. only son of Sir T. Forster, bart. to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late M. Fortescue, esq. of Stephen's Town, Louth.

21. Mr. Joseph Hooper, of Southwark, to Anne, third daughter of the late Henry Lawell White, esq. Tolleshunt D'Arcy Hall, Essex.

22. Osman Ricardo, esq. eldest son of David Ricardo, esq. of Gatcomb Park, co. Gloucester, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Robert H. Mallory, esq. Woodcote, co. Warwick.

24. By special license, Edmund Phelps, esq. to Anne Catherine, Countess of Autrim.

Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Chaddesden, co. Derby, to Miss Craufurd, widow of D. Craufurd, esq. son of the late Sir Alexander Craufurd bart.

27. North Dalrymple, esq. Captain 25th light dragoons, second son of the late Sir John Dalrymple, bart. to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late James Penny, esq. of Liverpool.

Rev. Robert Heath, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Julia Maria Charlotte, daughter of the late Captain George Anson Byron, R. N.

29. Augustus James Champion de Crespigny, esq. of Champion Lodge, Camberwell, to Caroline, dau. of Sir William Smyth, bart. of Hill Hall, Essex.

Capt. R. H. Sneyd, Bengal cavalry, eldest son of Rev. W. Sneyd, New Church, Isle of Wight, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late William Dumber, esq.

31. Captain Gowan Roberts, R. N. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. Justice Dallas, of Bedford-square.

Captain H. W. Gordon, Royal Artillery, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Samuel Enderby, esq. of Croom's-hill, Blackheath.

Lately. — Mr. Milbank, to Lady Augusta Vane, second daughter of the Earl of Darlington.

Hon. Charles Noel Noel, of Barham Court, Kent, eldest son of Sir Gerard Noel, bart. to Elizabeth, second dau. of Hon. Sir George Grey, bart. Commissioner of Portsmouth Dock-yard.

Rev. E. Collyer, son of Rev. C. Collyer, of Gunthorpe Hall, Norfolk, to Caroline L'Estrange, youngest daughter of the late T. G. Ewen, esq. of Norwich.

At Mulbarton, Norfolk, James Day, esq. Royal Horse Artillery, to the daughter of Rev. Dr. Miles Beevor.

Rev. John Pannell, Vicar of West Whittering, to Lucy, third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wilder, of Purley Hall.

Herbert Evans, esq. of Highmead, co. Cardigan, to Mrs. Davies, widow of W. G. Davies, esq. of Penlan, co. Carmarthen, and dau. of Lord Robert Seymour.

At Rathconell, Rev. William Gregory, to Anne, third daughter of the late Sir C. Levinge, bart.

June 3. T. L. Brooke, esq. second son of the late T. L. Brooke, esq. of Mere Hall, co. Chester, to Eliza, eldest dau. of J. W. Clough, esq. of Oxtown house, co. York.

Christopher Saltmarsh, esq. of Halifax, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late John Rawson, esq. of Stonyroyd, near Halifax.

4. S. Scott Savory, esq. Judge Advocate General at Madras, to Miss Yeworth, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars road.

5. At Mr. Mitchell's house, Sigismund Marquis de Nadaillac, son of the Duchess d'Escars, to Catherine Maria, daughter of Mr. Mitchell, Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

OBITUARY.

CHARLOTTE VISCOUNTESS NEWCOMEN.

May 16. Died, at Bath, the Right Hon. Charlotte Newcomen, Viscountess Newcomen, Baroness Newcomen of Mox-town, co. Longford, in her own right. Her ladyship married the Right Hon. Sir William Gleadowe, bart. of Killester House, co. Dublin, Knight of the shire for Longford, and had issue by him (who assumed the name and arms of Newcomen, and died Aug. 21, 1807,) 1st, Sir Thomas, now Viscount Newcomen, born Sept. 18, 1776, late Knight of the shire co. Longford: 2. Jane: 3. Teresa, married first, Sept. 2, 1796, Sir Charles Turner, bart. of Kirk-leatham, co. York; and secondly, July 21, 1812, Henry Vansittart, esq. nephew of the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer: 4. Charlotte: 5. Catharine. The Viscountess was the sole representative of the ancient Baronet family of Newcomen of Kenagh, co. Longford; created Baronets of Ireland by James I. in 1625, which honour terminated in Sir Thos. Newcomen, eighth baronet, who died without issue in 1789, when the title became extinct; but the estate devolved to Charlotte Newcomen (afterwards Viscountess Newcomen) only child and heir of Charles Newcomen, esq. grandson of Sir Thomas Newcomen, the sixth Baronet. — The pedigree of Newcomen is one of the few that can be accurately traced to the Norman Conquest. Viscountess Newcomen is succeeded in her titles by her only son, Sir Thomas Gleadowe Newcomen, bart. now Viscount Newcomen.

VISCOUNT GORT.

May 23. Died, at Gort, co. Galway, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. John Prender-gast Smyth, Viscount Gort, Baron Kiltar-ton, a Governor of the county of Galway, Chamberlain of the city of Limerick. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his nephew, the Right Hon. Charles Vereker, M. P. for the city of Limerick, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, Constable of Limerick, a Governor of the county of Galway, and Colonel of the Limerick City Militia, now Viscount Gort. The deceased Viscount represented the city of Limerick in Parliament prior to his advancement to the Peerage; he was descended from the family of Smyth, originally of Rosedale, in Yorkshire, and settled in Ireland since the reign of Charles I. since which it has produced many ornaments to the Protestant Hierarchy; viz. William Smyth, Bishop of Killala, 1681, died Bishop of Kilmore, in 1699; Thomas Smyth, Bishop of Limerick, in 1695; Edward Smyth, Bishop of Down and Connor; and Arthur Smyth, Archbishop of Dublin, primate of Ireland. The titles of Viscount Gort and Lord Kiltarton were

granted in remainder (in failure of the late Viscount's issue male) to his nephew the Right Hon. Charles Vereker, whose gallant conduct at Colony in 1798, in opposing the progress of the French under General Humbert, occasioned a gracious mark of his Majesty's approbation in an honourable augmentation to the Arms of Vereker with the motto of "Colony."

RELICT OF JOHN PARKER, Esq. M. P.

Died, on Saturday the 10th of May, 1817, at her house at Gaigrave in Craven, much lamented and severely regretted by an agonized family, and by an extensive and most respectable acquaintance, Beatrix, the relict of John Parker, of Browsholm and Marshfield, in the county of York, esq. M. P. for the Borough of Clitheroe. The deaths of this gentleman, and of his father, Edward Parker, esq. are recorded in our Obituary, vols. LXVII. pp. 529, 612; and LXIV. p. 1206. The remains of Mrs. Parker were interred in the family vault at Waddington, a Church in the patronage of the Browns-holm family (where repose the mouldering ashes of that house for several centuries), on Holy Thursday, May 15.—To record so much worth and excellence, as those of this most amiable and accomplished lady, seldom falls to the lot of any of our numerous Correspondents. The following frail and imperfect Memorial is written by one, who had the honour and the happiness to enjoy the friendship and esteem of its subject for nearly 40 years; being for several years a frequent inmate at Marshfield and Browsholm; one who detests flattery to the living, venerates truth, and knows well how to appreciate the maxim of the pensive Gray:

Cau storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honour's voice provoke the silent
dust, [death?

Q. Flattery sooth the dull cold earth of

The subject of this Memoir was the only sister of the Right Hon. Lord Ribblesdale, and the mother of, together with five other surviving sons, Thomas Lister Parker, of Browsholm Hall, esq. Bowbearer of the Forest of Bowland. Possessing all the enviable advantages of birth, talents, education, travel, study, polite acquirements, and polished association, our readers who knew her not will credit, and those who did know will acquiesce in the assertion, that she was universally admired, for the elegance of her manners, the politeness of her conversation, her cultivated understanding, and her unfeignedly pious resignation to the will of Providence. Her affability, by which is meant not only courteous demeanour, but polished conversable talent, was altogether unparalleled.

ed. And that no ambiguity may attach to this epithet, let it be understood in its proper, its original classical sense, either actively or passively, as of a rare and most enviable endowment, which, in five minutes conversation, without the aid of French flippancy*, makes two well-bred persons as well acquainted as if they had known each other all their lives. To these may be added the elegant charms of Music, both vocal and instrumental, in which she was a perfect adept. She was eminently distinguished for a most affectionate attachment to every branch of her family, warmth and sincerity in her friendships, gentleness and kindness to her domestics, munificence to the poor, and benevolence to all.

For a further and more particular account of the family and house of Browsholm, see the valuable "History of Whalley," pp. 207-212, by that pious, most learned, and indefatigable Divine, Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL D. F.S.A. &c. &c. 1800. Also "A Description of Browsholme Hall," 1815, by the present Lord of the Demesne.

A few further remarks upon the last Master and Mistress of this ancient, but most consistently furnished and finished Chateau, shall conclude the present Memoir.

To the ancient baronial hospitality, truly English, for which the family have been so long and so justly celebrated, were annexed all the fascinations of refined discourse and polished wit, without any alloy of that severity which often burdens upon malignity, and which not only shines but shines: fascinations which have been most justly and appropriately denominated "The least of reason and the flow of soul!" To the perfect manners of the Court, in which they both excelled were added an inexhaustible fund of conversation*; whence was amply drawn out an incentive to persons of piety, learning, science, talents, and wit, to exhibit their stores; and in the collision of mental powers, amongst the guests, all were emulous and happy to appeal to the decision *talis Arbitri et Arbitra Elegantiarum!*

But as these endowments, inestimable as they are for the time, can be attained but by few, and are, like all other human delights, flitting, short-lived, and perishing; let us, Reader, by way of exemplification of the whole, seek that substantial and permanent happiness, which is only to be realized when the weary are at rest, when the wicked cease from troubling us, and where pleasures are to be found, not limited, precarious, or capricious, but flowing in capacious rivers abundantly and incessant-

ly. Confiding in the mercy of our blessed Saviour God, let us hope for a reunion with the spirits of the just made perfect, by becoming followers of them, who, through faith and patience, are now inheriting the promises!

JOSEPH COOPE, Esq.

Died, on Tuesday the 27th of May, at his house in Osborne-street, Whitechapel, after two days illness, aged 53, Joseph Coope, esq. an eminent sugar-refiner. In the formation of this gentleman's character there was a considerable proportion of whim, originality, and eccentricity, mixed up with an abundance of the best qualities that are to be found in the composition of man.

Of his eccentricities, some of them appeared to be natural and innate; others might spring up in that state of celibacy in which he lived, and were evidently those of the bachelor; others again seemed to be put on in the spirit of whim, and for the sake of hilarity. If, in the display of them, they ever gave offence, or excited any other than pleasurable sensations, it was without intention. They were intended solely for his own entertainment and the amusement of others: and if at any time they fell short or went beyond the attainment of these objects, it might be with truth said of them that they only missed their aim.

With respect to his eccentricities, it is possible that there may be some difference of opinion; but with respect to the many excellent qualifications which this man eminently possessed and constantly exhibited, there cannot possibly be any; qualifications which were an honour to him who bore them, and were of infinite service to all who lived within the sphere of their operation; qualifications which will render his name dear and venerable, as long as the memory of them shall last.

Having abundance of this world's goods, he abundantly bestowed them; he generously bestowed them in kind hospitality to his friends, and most feelingly distributed them in bountiful donations to the poor. In public, he was the ever-ready and liberal benefactor; in private, he was the unwearied and unostentatious alms-giver. Though born and bred a Dissenter, and somewhat tenacious of the principles in which he had been educated, it was his endeavour and his practice "to do good unto all men;" no regard being had to religious persuasions or party differences. In the public institutions which he patronized he only looked at the general good which was likely to ensue; and the individuals whom he relieved, were never once asked whether they were *Church-goers* or *Meetingers*; the only inquiries he made were

* "The sterling bullion of our British line,
Drawn to French wire, would through whole
pages shine!"

were into their wants and their worthiness. His charity was, in this respect of that enlarged and indiscriminating sort, that he might truly say,
 "Tros Tyrusque mihi nullo discrimine
 agitur."

It is not necessary that the writer of this article should here enumerate, much less specify, the many acts of goodness and munificence performed both in public and private by this kind-hearted man; nor could he, were it thought necessary, as he very believes that many of his deeds of charity are as unknown to him, as they are unknown to all except to the giver and the receiver. Suffice it to say generally that, as he was very rich in the mean, so was he as liberal in the application of them. There is, however, one particular transaction, the last of his life, which has just come to the knowledge of the writer, and which, being his last, and characteristic of the whole man, ought to be especially noted. On the Sunday preceding his dissolution, his sister called upon him: she was on her way to the Chapel in Worship-street. He then directed her to take five pounds, and give it to the Baptist fund. After this he was never heard to speak! He lived always ready to distribute and do good, and he died in the very act of giving!

And it would be an unpardonable omission not to mention his warm attachment to the London Hospital, and his anxious concern for its temporal and permanent prosperity. Indeed the same sort of regard and feeling for the well-being of this most excellent Institution seems to have actuated the whole of his family. Only look at the list of its Governors, and it will be seen how large a space is there occupied by the name of Coope. Sir W. Bizard, who is most sensibly alive to every thing that connects itself with the welfare of the Hospital, to the service of which he has devoted so much of his most valuable time and more valuable talents, is so well aware of this circumstance, and its importance as an incentive and an example to others, that he never fails upon the return of its anniversary to propose as a toast, with emphatic energy, "the family of the Coopes." As the deceased was ever amongst the foremost to cherish and support this Institution in his lifetime, so has he not forgotten it at his death. He hath bequeathed unto it 1000/

There is one species of charity, in the exercise of which this humane and considerate person took great delight, and which, on account of its peculiarity and utility, ought to be recorded. Amongst other necessities, he was in the habit of providing and distributing to as many as applied for them, diet and nourishment

suitable for married women during the early period of their confinement. It is needless to remark of what extensive utility of what life-saving efficacy, this species of charity must be in a populous neighbourhood, where many of the residents were frequently in want of such needful support, and had neither the knowledge nor the means of providing themselves with it. In this well-judged act of useful bounty, he was, no doubt, assisted and directed (as most probably he was in many other of his good doings) by his amiable sisters, who are said to be possessed of human kindness equally with himself.

It has been before observed that he was born and educated a Dissenter, and conscientiously attached to the principles in which he had been trained; yet he zealously courted, and was very fond of the acquaintance and society of Clergymen of the Established Church. Particularly with the Rectors of his own Parish he always kept up the most friendly intercourse. So liberal has been his conduct towards them, that, conceiving the payments he had to make for their maintenance in the way of tithes were inadequate, and by no means commensurate with the premises he occupied, he has from time to time, unsolicited, and purely of a free and good will, so increased them, that at this time they may be fairly estimated at fourfold the sum he was under any obligation to pay.

He was ever proud of speaking of the intimacy which subsisted between Dr. Markham, many years a most worthy incumbent of the parish of Whitechapel, and his father. The Doctor was Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and occasionally used the privilege of dining at the Chaplain's table in St. James's Palace, which the economy of the times had not then abolished. The Doctor not seldom was accustomed upon these visits to take the father as his guest: and the son was fond of adducing this as an instance of the friendly intercourse which subsisted between the Rector of the Parish and his father, who was a Dissenter.

Mr. Thomas Wright, who exchanged the living of Whitechapel for that of Ould, in Northamptonshire, never afterwards met any of his former parishioners but he spoke to them in the highest terms of the civilities and attentions which he had received from the Coopes during his residence amongst them.

With the present Rector (Mr. Mathias) he was very intimate. This gentleman, though perhaps he was not himself fully aware of it, was supposed by those who knew the deceased well to have more influence with him in all parochial concerns, than any other person not a relation. To him

he has left a substantial token of regard, a legacy of 1000*l*. He has left the like sum to the Rev. Mr. Whalley, a Clergyman of the Established Church, and many years Minister of the Chapel of Laytonstone, where the deceased had his country-house. This gentleman he had long known, and esteemed much. To the Rev. Mr. Evans, a Dissenting Minister, and who may be considered as his spiritual guide, whom he revered as a teacher, whom he loved as a man, and was fond to entertain as a companion, he has bequeathed a similar legacy. To the Orphan Charity School, City Road, an old establishment of great merit, under the superintendence of Dissenters, he has left 1000*l*.; and the same sum to the school in Wood-street, Spual-fields, which he had for a length of time patronized. After bequeathing many other legacies, some of less and some of very considerable amount, he has willed a very large fortune to his brothers and sisters; appointing in his last testament, which was made by himself a few days only before his death, Benjamin Nind, esq. — Ward, esq. of Homerton (his most particular friends), and John Coope, esq. his brother and partner in trade, and his exact counterpart in generosity and goodness, his residuary legatees.

Mrs. BOOKER, AND REV. M. BOOKER.

Died, on Sunday, the 18th of May, at the Vicarage, Dudley, in the prime of life, Philip Anne, wife of the Rev. Dr. Booker, Vicar of that parish: and, on the Tuesday week following, at Eve Parsonage, near Stonbridge, aged 68, her brother-in-law, the Rev. Matthew Booker, Minister of the former place, and Vicar of Hurchenden in the county of Bucks.—Of these two excellent persons it may be said, in the beautiful simplicity of Scripture language, “they were lovely and pleasant in their lives; and in their deaths they were not long divided.” The amiable and gentle disposition of the former endeared her to all who knew her, by whom her loss is deeply lamented: and the uncomplaining patience, with which she endured the sufferings of a long illness, induced her medical attendant to say—“I have often heard of resignation; but I never saw it before: in Mrs. Booker it was personified.” This meek submission to the Divine will, so far from diminishing as her trials increased, rose, in her last moments, to holy exultation; and she expired, with the words—“Happy! Happy!” trembling on her lips.—Perhaps the efficacious power of Christian principles never shone more brightly than in the concluding moments of both these beloved relatives. The former, having

arranged every particular respecting her children, her household, and intrument, with the composure of a person preparing for a journey, closed the solemn directions, not only with the lively Faith and Hope, but with the genuine humility of a Christian, desiring “that nothing like pomp might mark her funeral, nor any thing like eulogy her tomb.”—The *letter*, on knowing that his “departure was at hand,” requested that his relations, domestics, and a few neighbouring friends would enter his chamber: when, prayer being ended, his dying counsels—addressed to each individual, separately, as their age or case seemed to require, were of the most tender and impressive nature. To a lady, as she entered, with her husband, he said, “Mrs. Oliver, I believe I am going. It does not seem to be the will of Providence I should recover: yet, so kindly-attentive are my friends to me, that I do not know whether they will let me die. I must, however, happen some time; and, I confess, I would rather it were now.”—To a young gentleman, son of the lady, and a nephew of his wife, he said, “Edward, you are of an age to know what is right, and to do it—my time for usefulness is past; but I hope you will long live to do good: and I expect good from you.”—Just then another youth, about fifteen, of the same Christian name and degree of kindred, coming in, intended that week to be placed out as an apprentice, he said, “Hah! is another of my dear Edwards here?” Then taking him by the hand, he continued, “Be a good boy: I have no doubt but the situation which is chosen for you is a proper one. Be diligent in it; be sober; and, above all, take care to be honest. Pay attention to the advice of your mother, who is a woman of excellent principles; to that also of your uncle and aunt, who will be near you: for, the advice they give, will be for your good. May God bless you!”—To another young friend, who was weeping at his bedside, he said, “Mary, my dear, give my love to your brothers and sisters; and tell them it is my dying request that they be good; and I pray you be good yourself: for, to be good is to be happy. I believe you are too amiable to make it necessary for me to say more. Remember your duty to your parents; and that it is requisite for you to be good, that your brothers and sisters may profit by your example.”—To another young female friend also, who was much affected, he said, “Kiss me, my dear Anne, and may God bless you! We shall soon part in this world; but I hope to meet you all again in Heaven.”—To every other person, as they approached to salute, or take leave

leave of him, he gave similar parting advice, with his fervent blessing.—To his distant friends he sent a general affectionate remembrance, saying, “I abstain from particularizing any by name, lest one should happen to be omitted by me: and I would not willingly hurt the feelings of one, as if forgotten or disregarded. Many kind friends, I know, I shall leave behind me; and, I trust, not a single enemy; for I die in peace with all the world.”—His old friend Dr. Parr being mentioned, he said, with great animation, “Yes, having named *him*, pray do tell him he has my warmest and best wishes for his happiness. The lady he has married is of a good sort; something of whose family I know. Tell him he is among the last I remember; and that it is my sincere hope, he and his kind partner may long live in comfort together.”—To the Surgeon, who had scarcely ever left him by night or by day, he said, “Mr. Kent, you have been to me a physician, a nurse, and a friend. You have done all you could to save me; but it cannot be. You have not only prolonged my life, but added greatly to my comforts, while I have lived. God bless you for it! Remember me to Dr. Johnstone, he did all he could for me; but it is not the will of God I should recover; and his will be done!”—To one of his domestics he said, “Hannah, thou hast been a long-tried faithful servant to me; and I have left, to be given by my wife, a small token of my good-will towards you. May God protect and bless you!”—He then bade a last farewell to all present, except Mrs. Booker, with whom he desired to be left alone;—but feeling himself sinking very fast, he entreated her soon to leave him, and send Mr. Kent; under whose kind care he shortly afterwards expired, committing his spirit into the hands of his Redeemer: that Divine Master whom he had served so long and so faithfully; and who thus graciously supported him “as he walked through the valley of the shadow of death.”—Till the last Sabbath of his Ministry (and that was only a fortnight before he died) he was much admired as a sound, able, and eloquent preacher: but never, perhaps, did he preach more eloquently than in his dying moments; when every heart felt the truth of his words, and when every eye bore witness of their power.—His last sermon—on a subject happily prophetic of his end—was delivered on the Sunday after Ascension-day: in which he encouraged his flock “to consider their Redeemer’s passage into the realms of bliss, as an earnest of their own; if they kept the faith of the Gospel, and obeyed its laws.”—The next day, after visiting the sick in his populous hamlet, on returning home he was suddenly seized

with the illness which occasioned his dissolution. Yet, on the third day following, no entreaties could dissuade him from attending the funeral of his brother’s late amiable wife, at Dudley; which, however, on arriving there, he was utterly unable to do; and survived her only a week.—In the discharge of every public duty, exemplary and indefatigable, of every private and social one, affectionate and benevolent, few men were more beloved while living; or whose death is more sincerely regretted.

He who testifies these things of both the excellent persons united in this affectionate Memorial, well knew their Worth; and will, till he shall be invited to rejoin their society in a better world, retain a sensible and edifying recollection of it in his own breast.—May his last end be like *theirs*! a last end, or termination of this mortal life, so free from every mental terror, as to take away the “bitterness of Death,” by depriving him of his sting; and so cheering in its views of a life immortal, as to divest every kindred heart of the bitterness of Grief, by inspiring an assurance that the spirits of the departed are now in a state of blessedness.

“Sweet is the scene where Virtue dies,

Where sinks a righteous soul to rest:

How mildly beam the closing eyes!

How gently heaves th’ expiring breast!

So fades a Summer cloud away,

So sinks the gale, when storms are o’er.

So gently shuts the closing day,

So dies the wave along the shore.

Each duty done—as sinks the clay,

Light, from its load, the spirit flies:

While all, around, th’ griev’d, must say,

Sweet is the scene where Virtue dies!”*

L. B.

DEATHS.

* 1816. AT Cawnpore, East Indies, Jane, Oct. 15. wife of Capt. Irwin Maling.

Oct. 29. At Serovee, of a decoree, in his 26th year, Lieut. George Birch, of the 14th Native Infantry in the East India service. He had obtained leave of absence on account of ill-health, and was on the point of returning home when he was arrested by his premature death. The following testimonies of his character and disposition from his superior officers, most forcibly speak his merits, and shew the high estimation in which he was held by those who had the greatest opportunity of appreciating his worth.

Extract of a Letter from Brigade-major James Lyon, dated 1st December 1816.

“His loss is a shock to his friends in this country, and a misfortune to the

* See some Lines on Mrs. Booker, in our Poetry Department, p. 543.

service.

service. Both as a soldier and a gentleman he stood in the first class. He was universally respected in the service, and beloved in the regiment as a brother. He died without any great degree of pain, and in his long illness was attended with the most unremitted kindness by all the officers of his regiment. His remains were followed to the grave by Col. Smith, commanding the Poonah subsidiary force, and all the officers off duty." Extract of a Letter from Col. Smith, Commanding officer of the 14th.

"Had his dissolution not been premature, I am persuaded, from the nobleness of his disposition and character, which I had many opportunities of observing for seven years that he was under my command, that he would have been an ornament to his corps and to the service at large. The officers of the corps, as a testimonial of their friendship and esteem, are about to erect a monument to his memory."

Nov. 15. Drowned at Canton, George, second son of John Coxwell, esq. of Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham. He was a midshipman on board the *Coldstream*, and is supposed to have fallen overboard during his sleep.

Nov. 25. At Bombay, in consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel from fatigue, Major Charles Haynes, 47th foot.

At Koterah, in the East Indies. Lieut. John Everson Bolton, 16th Madras Native infantry.

Dec. 10. At Cawnpore, in his 18th year, Ensign Robert Dover, 87th foot, son of the late Robert Dover, esq. of the Stock Exchange; deeply regretted by his family, friends, and brother officers, the latter of whom, as a striking testimony of their attachment to him, have caused a monument to be erected to his memory.

1817, Jan. 3. At Cape Coast Castle, James eldest son of Henry Waddington, esq. of Hampton Wick.

Feb. 26. At Martinique, aged 45, Capt. William Hunter, of the ship *Hilder* of South Shields.

March 1. At Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, Mr. Morcton Aghonby Slaney, late of Shifnal, Salop.

March 3. At Rio de Janeiro, in his 19th year, Wm. Boyd Buckle, son of John William Buckle, esq. of Mark lane.

April 3. At the Island of Madeira, Elizabeth Esther, eldest surviving daughter of the late Sir Alexander Lockart, bart.

On his passage to England from Jamaica, aged 25, Henry Pennington, esq.

April 10. At Montreal, Lower Canada, Rev. Jehosaphat Mountain, D. D. brother of the Lord Bishop of Quebec; rector of Montreal, and of Peldon, Essex; and the Bishop's official for the Province of Lower Canada.

April 14. On her passage to Barbadoes, Maria Anne, the wife of Lieut.-col. Thomas Lewis, of Saint Pierre Monmouthshire, and eldest daughter of Thomas Daniel, esq. of Bristol.

April 17. At Madeira, Mr. R. Symonds, late of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street.

April 23. In her 76th year, the wife of Thomas Williams, esq. of Ewell, Surrey.

Mr. William Middleton, of St. James's-street, justly regretted by his family and an extensive circle of friends.

April 25. At Paris, W. Augustus Miles, esq. formerly Private Secretary to the late Rt. Hon. William Pitt, and a gentleman well known to the public for his political writings, and to his friends for his numerous virtues.

At Brompton, Elizabeth Rence, wife of Capt. Wm. Charles Fahie.

At Windsor, in his 75th year, John Riley, esq.

In Claven-street, aged 73, Mr. James Smith, one of the oldest members of the Stock Exchange.

April 26. At Trinidad, aged 53, Capt. Frederick Augustus Yorke.

April 27. At Nice, Mr. James Dooat, of Uxellan, London.

John Potts, esq. of Waltham, Surrey.

At Beverly, at an advanced age, Rev. Mr. Williams, late of Horncastle, Lincolnshire.

April 28. At the Peace and Unity Hospital, Westgate, Durham, aged 101, Mrs. Anne Dinsdale, who had been a widow 66 years. When 99 she had the misfortune to have her thigh bone broke, of which she was cured in the Infirmary; and about six weeks ago her shoulder was dislocated, of which she also recovered before her death.

April 30. At Eastbourne, Barbara, wife of N. Willard, esq.

May 1. At Bath, after an indisposition of only a few minutes, Miss Woodhouse, many years an inhabitant of that city, and sister of Rev. Dean Woodhouse of Lichfield. She was in the constant exercise of those acts which evinced a heart teeming with Christian benevolence.

May 6. At Rock-house, Liverpool, in her 71st year, Frances Taylor, relict of Hugh Taylor, esq. of that place, and daughter of the late Ralph Holden, esq. of Holden-hall Lancashire.

May 7. Mr. James Hall, of Halifax, Attorney-at-law.

May 9. At an advanced age, Mr. Stephen Beecroft, of Park lane, Leeds; a man of extremely penurious habits, who had accumulated an immense property.

The wife of Mr. J. C. Rheinhardt, of Leeds, chemist and druggist.

At Altrincham, aged 76, Mr. Samuel Hope, late of Manchester, architect His uniform

uniform integrity of character commanded universal respect; and, were the ties of kindred extended to all those to whom he had acted the part of a tender and affectionate parent, a most numerous family would have to bewail his loss. His death is the first amongst seven brothers and sisters whose ages average 70 years.

May 10. In the house of Industry, Chester, aged 39, Mr. James Lewis, late of the Chester, Glasgow, Haymarket theatres, &c. Improvidence, which unfortunately is too strong a characteristic of his profession, hastened his death. He was a man of inoffensive manners, and of no mean reputation as an actor.

At Guernsey, Thomas B. Sharpe, esq. Surgeon of the 55th regiment.

At Antigua, aged 76, John Otto Bayer, esq. a member of Council in that island, and formerly in the 82d regiment.

At Rome, the celebrated Cardinal Maury; who was in some measure, under Buonaparte and during the captivity of the Pope, the Head of the Catholic Church. He fancied he saw a change of colour in his lips, that denoted his having swallowed poison; and by taking counterpoisons, he killed himself. He lived the life of a miser, and persuaded himself that he was conspired against by all mankind. He was born at Vauinas, near Avignon, 26 June, 1746, and had been created a Cardinal by Pius VI. 21 February 1792. Although rather in disgrace since the downfall of his master, and the restoration of the Pope, his funeral was attended by all the Cardinals. His riches are left to a brother, who is in the Church, and resident in France.

May 13. At Upper Edmonton, of a decline, Cecilia, third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. David Lloyd, of Lynn, Norfolk.

At Peckham, in her 86th year, Mrs. Savidge, widow of the late John Savidge, esq. of Tower-street.

In her 62d year, the wife of Peter Earnshaw, esq. Solicitor, of Knaresborough.

At Wighill Grange, near Wetherby, aged 76, John Dawson, esq.

May 14. In the City-road, aged 59, Joseph Alder, esq. of the firm of Hazard, Burne, and Co. Royal Exchange.

Aged 73, Theophilus Prichard, esq. of Bristol.

At Buckingham, Mrs. Boughton, widow of Rev. William Boughton, many years pastor of the Old Independent Church at that place.

At Turin, where she went for the recovery of her health, Christian, wife of Thomas Allan, esq. of Edinburgh, banker.

May 15. In Welbeck-street, Madame de Freire, wife of his Excellency the Chevalier de Freire, late Minister at this Court from the Court of Portugal.

GENT. MAG. June, 1817.

In his 74th year, Thomas Kent, esq. of St. John's-square.

In his 42d year, Harvey Kimpton, esq. of Shilley-hall, Essex.

At Wanstead Rectory, Essex, Isabella, eldest daughter of Rev. W. Gilly.

At Tunbridge Wells, in her 10th year, Mary Georgiana, only daughter and sole heiress of George Luck, esq. deceased, late of Wadhurst, Sussex.

At Rose Hill, near Oxford, Mrs. Slatter, relict of the late Rev. J. Slatter, vicar of Clumner, Berks.

At Lanston House, Winchester, Mary, wife of Wm. Powlett Powlett, esq.

May 16. At Barley Wood, Mrs. Sarah More, one of the sisters of that ornament of her sex and of literature, the ingenious Hannah More.

At Brighton, in her 22d year, Rt. Hon. Lady Frances Browne, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Kenmare.

In her 16th year, Catherine, only surviving daughter of the late Sir F. W. Sykes, bart. of Basildon Park, Berks, and great niece to Lord Henniker. Her disposition and attainments gave early promise of her becoming, had she lived, an exemplary ornament of her station.

Off Cape St. Vincent, Captain Robert Foulis Preston, Commander of his Majesty's ship Euphrates.

May 17. At Stoke Newington, aged 46, Rebecca, wife of Mr. Jacob Mocatta.

At Kendal, Barbara, relict of Thomas Lake, esq. of Liverpool, and youngest daughter of the late F. Fleming, esq. of Rayrigg, Westmoreland.

At her daughter's, Green-street, Grosvenor-square; Mrs. Thomas, widow of Dr. Thomas, Dean of Ely.

At Camberwell, in his 25th year, Lieut. James Henry Castleman, of the Royal Artillery.

Aged 79, William Oddy, esq. of Mile End-road.

At Milbrook, co. Bedford, the wife of Rev. Geo. Cardale, rector of that parish.

At Heckington, aged 65, Mr. Samuel Jessop, an opulent grazier, of pill-taking memory. He lived in a very eccentric way as a bachelor, without known relatives; and has died possessed of a good fortune, notwithstanding a most inordinate craving for physic, by which he was distinguished for the last 30 years of his life, as appeared on a trial for the amount of an Apothecary's bill at the last assizes at Lincoln, in which Mr. Jessop was the defendant. The evidence on the trial affords the following materials for the epitaph of the deceased: in 21 years (from 1794 to 1816) the deceased took 226,934 pills supplied by a respectable Apothecary at Botlesford; which is at the rate of

10,806

10,806 pills a year, or 29 pills each day: but as the patient began with a more moderate appetite, and increased it as he proceeded, in the last five years preceding 1816 he took the pills at the rate of 78 a day, and in the year 1814 swallowed not less than 51,590. . Notwithstanding this, and the addition of 40,000 bottles of mixture and juleps and electuaries, extending altogether to 55 closely written columns of an apothecary's bill, the deceased lived to attain the advanced age of 65 years. *General Evening Post.*

May 18. At Bear-hill, Berks, in his 77th year, Martyn Fonnereau, esq.
At Hampstead, aged 79, Mrs. Grant, relict of the late Rev. Charles Grant.

At Highgate, universally respected by the profession, and much lamented by his family and friends, in his 70th year, Robert Forster, esq. late Master of the Court of King's Bench, and one of the Benchers of the honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

At Brompton, William Farrell Gardner, esq. late of Mincing-lane.

Aged 91, Mr. Thomas Thomson, of Carlton, near Skipton. He had been Master of the Charity-school at the above place, and Clerk of the Parish Church, near 46 years; after a laborious and strict discharge of the duties of his station, he died in perfect possession of all his faculties, universally regretted.

May 19 At Hunt-poll, near Bridgewater, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Michael Jeffery.

The wife of Captain Prickett, of York.

At Muddiford, Hants, where he went for the benefit of his health, J. Corbet, esq. of Sundone Castle, Salop.

In Stafford-place, Punlico, suddenly, T. Buck, esq.

At Genoa, at an advanced age, Robert Berry, esq. of North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.

May 20. In her 19th year, Louisa, last surviving daughter of Mr. John Wyett, Kennington Terrace, Vauxhall.

At Whetstone, Anna Maria Raleigh, wife of Capt. Francis Raleigh, formerly Town-major of Gibraltar, and daughter of the late Rev. Richard Neale.

At her house, Pickwick Wilts, Mrs. Hill, relict of R. Hill, esq. of that place.

In Stratton-street, in his 55th year, Lewis Montolieu, esq.

At the Rectory-house, Cheadle, Cheshire, in his 67th year, Bertie Markland, esq. the descendant of an ancient and respectable family in Lancashire, and for many years in the commission of the Peace, and a Deputy-lieutenant for that county. As a man of strict and undeviating integrity, of friendly manners, and a disposition candid and humane, his memory will long be cherished with feelings

of the sincerest regard. His death, though awfully sudden, was not unprepared, having proved himself through life, by obedience to the precepts of religion, and by a firm reliance upon its promises, a Christian both in faith and practice.

May 21. In Doctors Commons, after a long and painful illness, which she endured with great constancy of fortitude and resignation, aged 33, the wife of Sherard-Beaumont Burnaby, D. C. L.

In Great George-street, Westminster, Rev. Thomas Fane, M. A. rector of Stoke Talmage and Adwell, co. Oxford, fourth son of J. Fane, esq. M. P. and nephew of the Earl of Macclesfield.

At her house in Clifton-mall, Mrs. Coote Purdon, relict of Bartholomew Coote Purdon, esq. of Ballyclough, Ireland.

At his father's house, Mr. J. S. Roe, Wind-or, second son of Joseph Roe, esq. Moody-hall, Cheshire.

At Higham Ferris, co. Northampton, in his 59th year, Mr. Vincent Wallis, the oldest member of that corporation; a man justly respected and esteemed by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Of a decline, in her 30th year, the wife of John Fardell, of Lincoln, esq.; younger daughter of the late John Tunnard, esq. of Frampton-house near Boston.

At Gawdy-hall, Norfolk, in her 74th year, Rebecca, widow of Rev. Geavas Holmes, vicar of Melton Parva, Norfolk.

At Edinburgh, Lucy, daughter of the late John Lateward, esq. of Perivale, Middlesex.

At Caen, in Normandy, Sir John Coghill, bart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, Capt. J. Crammer, of the Navy.

May 22. In London, James Coles, esq. of Patrook's Lodge, co. Somerset.

Mr. Samuel Henderson Short, upwards of 50 years a respectable Surgeon in Bristol.

At Benson, Oxon. Henry Newbery, esq.

May 23. In Great Marlborough-street, aged 60, the wife of Mr. Chalon, late of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

At Moulse Combe Place, Sussex, Miss Elizabeth Tillstone, sister of Benjamin Tillstone, esq. of the same place.

At Aldenham, Herts, aged 28, Elizabeth Jane, wife of John Mackintosh, esq.

At Upper Easton, near Bristol, aged 92, Rev. Richard Baddilly. He retained his faculties to the last, and was many years a faithful, zealous, and laborious minister of the Gospel.

At Puttodrie, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Lieut.-col. Knight Erskine, of Pittodrie.

May 24. At Barnes, Surrey, Lady Lighton, widow of the late Sir Thomas Lighton, bt. of St Stephen's green, Dublin.

In his 21st year, John Stratton, esq. of Little Berkhamstead, Herts.

Aged

Aged 76, Rev. Philip Leach, many years rector of Larling, and vicar of East Wynch, both in Norfolk.

At Clifton, Lady Cosby, wife of Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Cosby, of Barnesville Park, Gloucestershire, daughter of the late S. Elliot, esq. of Antigua, and eldest sister of the late Countess of Errol, the present Lady Le Despenser, and Mrs. Camden Cope.

John Vivian, esq. of Penkalemck, Cornwall.

May 25. In Nottingham place, in his 61st year, William Nassau, esq.

At Misterton, in his 47th year, Rev. Thomas Ridge, M. A. rector of Kuossington, Leicestershire.

May 26. In Highbury-terrace, aged 48, William Hodgson, esq. of Three Cranes, Upper Thames-street.

In her 15th year, Anne, daughter of Rev. Thomas Watson, of Bilton, in Hol-dernesse.

In his 82d year, Thomas Salt, esq. of Lichfield, father of Henry Salt, esq. Consul-general for Egypt.

Aged 39, Charles Bowman, esq. of Owles-hill, near Buntingford, Herts.

May 27. In consequence of a rupture in his stomach, Philip Lichard, esq. of Chewton Keynsham, near Bristol.

Of a decline, in his 23d year, Mr. Samuel Wise, a respectable auctioneer of Bristol, eldest son of Mr. Wise of Bath.

At Brooke-hill, Woolwich (at the house of his brother, Capt. Napier, R. A.) Vernon Napier, esq. youngest son of the late J. Napier, esq. of Tintinhull, Somerset.

At Great Melton-hall, Norfolk, aged 86, Sir John Lombe, bart. so created in 1763. He is succeeded in his title by his great nephew, Richard Paul Jodrell, esq. of Sall-house in the same county, eldest son of R. P. Jodrell, esq. of Portland-place, and of Lewknor, Oxon.

At Ufford, Suffolk, Miss Armstrong.

At Whitechurch, Salop, William Wickstead, esq. in the commission of the Peace.

May 28. Celia, wife of J. B. Bence, esq. of Holly-house, Gloucestershire.

Mary, the wife of General J. Leveson Gower, second daughter of the late P. Broke, of Broke's-hall in Nacton, and sister to Sir P. B. V. Broke, bart. Capt. of the Shannon.

At Clifton, in her 14th year, Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of G. F. Lynn, esq. of Southwick-hall, Northamptonshire.

At Cardington (Kildare), Thomas James Rawson, esq. Collector of Naas, and Sovereign of Athy.

May 29. In Grosvenor-square, the Countess Dowager of Leitrim.

At Enfield, aged 74, William Saunders, M. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and

senior Physician to Gny's Hospital. This venerable practitioner published the following professional treatises: "Treatise on Mercury in Venereal Cases, 1767," 8vo.—"An Answer to Geach and Alcock on the Devonshire Colic, 1766," 8vo.—"Observationes de Antimonio, 1773," 8vo.—"A Treatise on the Red Peruvian Bark, 1782," 8vo.—"Treatise on the Mephitic Acid, 1779," 8vo.—"On the Structure, Economy, and Diseases, of the Liver, 1793," 4th edit. 1809, 8vo.—"Oratio Harveri, Instituto habita in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, Oct. 19, 1796," 4to. 1797.—"On the Chemical History and Medical Powers of some of the most celebrated Mineral Waters, with Practical Remarks on Aqueous Regimen, to which are added, Observations on the use of Cold and Warm Bathing, 1800," 2d. edn. 1806.—"On the Hepatitis of India, 1809," 8vo.

In Brompington-row, aged 65, Henry Stebbing, c. q.

In his 63d year, Thomas Kuowlys, esq. of Stockwell.

At Hastings, R. S. White, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn.

At Bath, Rev. Philip Yorke, youngest son of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Dr. Yorke, Bishop of Ely.

At Granby, near Bingham, in his 78th year, the Rev. Joseph Dawson, who for several years held the Curacies of Harston, near Belvoir Castle, and Granby. He was removed from that of Harston, rather more than a year ago; and from the other, that of Granby, at Lady-day last; and has since lived in the most extreme indigence. He was buried at Granby on Sunday se'night, and the expenses of his funeral were paid out of the parish funds.

Mary Barclay, wife of Rev. Christopher Capcl, and third daughter of the late Sir David Ogilvy, bart. of Barras.

May 30. At Peckham, aged 53, Mr. Archibald Thomson, of Church-street, Blackfriars-road. His ingenuity and useful inventions as a civil engineer are calculated to produce lasting benefit to his country.

At Bristol, aged 48, Letitia, wife of John Brown, esq. of Sportsman's-hall, Tyglawney, Jamaica.

May 31. In Russell-street, Bath, Mrs. Whitmore, relict of T. Whitmore, esq. M. P. of Apley-park, Salop.

Aged 61, Joseph Pocklington, esq. of Muskham-house, Notts, and Barrow-house, Cumberland.

At Cowley-house, aged 69, Mrs. Cholmondeley.

At Stamford, in her 77th year, Mrs. Frances Master Fallon, wife of Major Fallon, relict of Charles Lynd, esq. of Parkhurst, Surrey, and daughter of the late General Columbine

Lately.

Lately.—In York-place, Baker-street, in his 73d year, William Lewis, esq. formerly of the East India Company's Civil Service, and member of the Council at Bombay.

At Hackney, Jane, widow of the late Rev. Edward Gibson, of St. ckport.

In London, Rev. Mr. Kelk, vicar of Sudbrooke, co. Lincoln.

In St. Giles's Workhouse, Thomas Wicham Kent, a very interesting old man, whose hard fate has for several years past excited the commiseration of many persons connected with the Arts, from believing him to be the natural son of a Peer, the grandfather of a Duke. He used to say he was born at Bradwell, near Tideswell, in Derbyshire, in 1744; had a good education given him; and at a proper age was articled to Mr. Joseph Wilton, a celebrated statuary of the day; and having required proficiency in this art, went to Rome to complete his studies. For many years afterwards he was employed in the shops of several of our first artists; but this employment somewhat failing him, and being a proficient in music, about the year 1795 he entered into the band of the 101st regiment, in which he remained till about 1800; after which, for a short time, he kept a plaster figure shop in Whetstone-park, near Holborn. Until very lately he continued, without begging, to support himself on the private bounty of several persons who had known him in better days, or to whom he had become known by occasionally selling to surveyors and others a very useful liquid brown colour, which he used to prepare from soot and other cheap ingredients. About a year ago he became too infirm to make his accustomed calls on his benefactors, some of whom are believed to have tried every effort to get him provided for in a more appropriate way than in the common workhouse; but at last starvation drove him thereto.

June 2. Aged 34, George Drummond, esq. only son of Mrs. Drummond, of Upper Gower-street.

At Brompton, in his 71st year, J. Adams, esq. late of Peterwell, Cardigan-shire, and formerly M. P. for Carmarthen.

At North-End, Fulham, in her 15th year, Maria Staunton Cooke, daughter of T. V. Cooke, esq. of Hertford-street, Mayfair.

In her 22d year, Janet, second daughter of Rev. Dr. Macleod, rector of St. Anne's, Westminster.

Rev. Arthur Stert May, rector of Odstock, Wilts.

In her 16th year, Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Sutchiffe, esq. of Belmont, Bath. At Catsfield, Sussex, Mary-Anne, fourth daughter of Rev. Thomas Fuller.

At Helston, Miss Catharine Barscott, sister to Lord de Dunstanville.

At the advanced age of 108, Catharine Prescott, of Manchester. She retained her faculties in a wonderful degree, having learned to read the Bible without the aid of spectacles partly in the Lancasterian school, and partly in the St. Clement's Sunday-school in that town, *since she was one hundred years of age!* She formerly lived with the late Rev. Mr. Farrington, Vicar of Leigh; and also a considerable time in the family of the late Rev. Dr. Masters, rector of Croston. At the age of 105 or 106, she was a regular communicant at the collegiate church, and at that period read her prayer-book without using spectacles. During the last two years or upwards she has been chiefly confined to her room, and supported by the children belonging to the St. Clement's Sunday Sick Society, from which Institution she received 4s. a week, amounting altogether to about £4l. Several ineffectual attempts have been made to obtain her registered age from her native parish, Denbigh, in Wales; but it appears to have been lost. She knew, however, that she was 41 years of age when she was married, and that it was either three or four years after that before her daughter, who is now 64, was born; so that she was 108 at the lowest estimate.

June 3. By an accident, being run over by a gig in Portin-in-square, which caused her immediate death, Mary, wife of Dr. Nevimson, of Somerset-street.

In Spring-gardens, in his 55th year, Rev. Lovick Cooper, rector of Ingoldes-thorp, and Barton, Norfolk; and senior officiating Clergyman of the Chapel at Great Yarmouth.

At Peckham, in his 26th year, Mr. J. Bleuler, only son of Mr. Bleuler, optician, in Ludgate-street.

In Hans-place, Chelsea, in her 22d year, Margaret Sinclair, eldest daughter of the late General Patrick Duff, of Can-nousie, Banffshire.

June 4. In her 70th year, Mrs. Cholmeley, relict of Montague Cholmeley, esq. late of Easton, Lincolnshire.

June 5. In Upper Seymour-street, Eliza, wife of Thomas Hart Davies, esq. of Madras.

Aged 84, William Parker, esq. of South Lambeth.

At Bath, after a momentary illness, Lady Riddell, relict of Sir T. M. Riddell, bart. of Argyleshire. She was Margaret, daughter of Colonel Dugald Campbell, and was married in 1784.

In Chatham place, Blackfriars, in her 69th year, the wife of W. Willis, esq. of Lombard-street.

At Brighton, aged 67, Barnet Phillips, esq. of Bury-street.

At Bam borough-hall, aged 78, Henry Grey, esq. of Shoreston-house, Northumberland.

June 7. Aged 55, Biddy Maria, wife of Dr. Stone, of the Charter-house.

At Hackney, in his 41st year, John, eldest son of Jesse Gibson, esq.

At Warwick, in his 83d year, Hon. James Dormer, brother to the late, and uncle to the present Lord Dormer.

At Barratt-grove, Stoke Newington, aged 33, Edward Rist, esq. of the Treasury, East India-house, and son-in-law to the late Rev. Thomas Robinson, vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester.

June 8. In Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, aged 44. Mr. Henry Winstanley, eldest son of Mr. W. formerly of Cheapside.

At Brancepeth Castle, Durham, in his 63d year, W. Russell, esq. whose mild and amiable qualities had no less endeared him to his family and friends, than his genuine benevolence and public spirit had entitled him to universal respect and esteem. Among the many instances of his well-directed munificence and patriotism may be mentioned an hospital, which he founded and liberally endowed some years ago in the county of Durham, for a considerable number of aged persons, with a school attached for a large establishment of Boys and Girls. In 1795, Mr. Russell was prominently instrumental in raising a large body of infantry in the county of Durham, to the expense of which he mainly contributed; and subsequently, at the cost of several thousand pounds, entirely borne by himself, he raised and equipped a numerous corps of sharpshooters, esteemed one of the most complete in the kingdom. During the late distresses, and up to the moment of his death, he received and maintained the poor coming from all quarters in barracks constructed for the purpose, where every requisite comfort and accommodation was provided for them, while he kept alive their habits of industry by employing such as were able in various works upon his extensive estates. In short, it appeared that the chief gratification arising to him from the immense possessions which the honourable application of his talents had accumulated, was the power they bestowed of more completely discharging the duties of a good subject and a practical Christian. He has left widow, the daughter of the late Admiral Milbanke; one son, Mat. Russell, esq. M. P. for Saltash; and two daughters, one of whom is married to Lieut.-col. Banbury, and the other to Lieut.-gen. Sir Gordon Drummond, G. C. B.

June 9. At Lambeth, Charles Godby, esq. late of the General Post-office.

At Pershore, Worcestershire, Mr. Wm. Plaxton Allcock, one of the oldest inhabitants of that town.

At his mother's house, in Plymouth, Capt. Manley, R.N. son of the late Admiral Manley, of that place.

June 10. In Oxford-street, Anne, the wife of Lancelot Austwick, esq. of Reading, Berks.

In Fleet-street, in his 78th year, J. Arden, esq.

At Oxford, in his 74th year, Rev. Edmund Isham, D. D. Warden of All Souls college, and brother of Sir Justinian Isham, bart. of Lampport, Northamptonshire.

At Clifton, after a long and painful illness, borne with the resignation and fortitude becoming her eminent worth and unaltered piety, Elizabeth, wife of A. Carrick, M. D.

June 13. In Grosvenor-place, Charles William Pochin, esq. of Barkby-hall, Leicestershire.

In New Broad-street, Benjamin Champion, esq.

At Walworth, in his 54th year, Capt. T. Smales, formerly in the service of the East India Company.

In his 23d year, Mr. William Henry Paulson, Midshipman of the Queen Charlotte, who, with eight seamen, all volunteers, were upset in a gally off Sidmouth, whilst employed in the service for the prevention of smuggling; when being a mile from the shore, and the sea running very high, all perished!

At Hagley, Worcestershire, Mrs. Crawford, widow of Dr. Adair Crawford, formerly one of the Physicians of St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

At Minchinad, Somersetshire, aged 59, of an obstruction in the liver, Major-gen. George Dyer, of the Royal Marines.

At Edgeworthstown, Ireland, R. L. Edgeworth, esq.

June 14. At the house of her son, (John Hansard, esq. of Hammersmith) in her 84th year, Katharine, relict of the late Hugh Josiah Hansard, esq.

June 15. The wife of James Oldham Oldham, esq. of Montague-place, Russell-square.

• In the Royal Military Hospital at Fort Pitt, Chatham, aged 25, ——— Oswald, esq. M. D. The cause and manner of his death is awfully interesting: he had been examining one of his patients after death, to discover the nature and cause of his disease; when, on opening an internal tumour, he lightly pricked his hand with his dissecting knife, which conveyed the baneful malady into his own system, under which he languished, in spite of all the efforts made by his medical friends to relieve him, for full three weeks, when nature sunk under her own efforts, and consigned him to an untimely grave.

June 16. At Walworth, in his 73d year, Mr. Nathaniel Tanner, formerly of Lombard-street, banker.

At Portsmouth, aged 71, Richard Barbey, esq. merchant and banker there for upwards of 54 years. He lived and died

died with a fair and honourable character; and was universally esteemed as an honest and benevolent man. As he never married, he protected and assisted every branch of his family, in a very liberal, handsome manner, and at his death bequeathed them his property.

At the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, in his 80th year, Gen. Vaughan Lloyd, after an honourable service in the Artillery of 62 years, and having distinguished himself at the battle of Minden, at the siege of Gibraltar, and in the campaigns in the West Indies under the Generals Sir J. Vaughan and Ralph Abercrombie, and having subsequently been Commandant of the garrison of Woolwich upwards of 20 years.

June 17. At Shelley, Essex, in her 69th year, the wife of William Bullock, esq. of that place, and formerly of Bedford-row, London.

In Bedford place, (at the house of T. S. Leathes, esq.) Miss Jones.

At her brother's house in St. Paul's Church-yard, aged 87, Mrs. Sarah Brown.

June 18. In her 80th year, Mrs. De-la-mare, of Theobalds, Cheshunt.

At Frognall, Hampstead, Jas. Abel, esq.

June 19. Mrs. Broadhead, relict of Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. of Portland-place.

In her 72d year, Martha, wife of Mr. George Cheffins, of Haly-hall, near Hoddesdon.

Caroline Reinhardina, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. Evans, rector of Llanvigan, Breconshire. This melancholy event occurred in passing a ford; in consequence of the horse on which she rode, in company with her father, getting its feet entangled

in the concealed root of a tree, by which the animal was thrown down, and both were precipitated into the water. Mr. Evans was providentially saved, but his daughter unhappily perished.

June 23. At Streatham-lane, Tooting, in his 67th year, Mr. Robert Redman. Few men possessed more amiable qualities, and will be more regretted by a numerous circle of friends. He united to integrity of principle, an ingenuousness of mind, and warmth of feelings, the rare accompaniments of advanced life. His mind was of a superior order, and his talents such as early cultivation would have probably matured to uncommon excellence. His general suavity of manners and friendly dispositions endeared him to the young; while his powerful understanding, and solidity of judgment, ensured the respect of the aged. But it is on the qualities of the heart, his relatives and friends will dwell with the fondest enthusiasm: for in him, the frost of age had (in no wise) chilled the genial flow of the social affections. No man ever more completely realised the idea of the poet, "In wit a man, simplicity a child."

At the house of her daughter, Mrs. Collins, in Montagu-square, in her 75th year, Mrs. Wingham, widow of the late William Wingham, esq.

June 25. At St. Albans, in his 61st year, after a monitory illness of only four days, John Boys, esq. attorney-at law and banker; a man of the most independent mind; an upright lawyer, a warm friend, and a pious Christian. His very extensive municipal information will render his decease a public loss.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1817. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.							Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						
Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather. June 1817.		Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather. June 1817.	
May	°	°	°				June	°	°	°			
27	51	60	50	29, 48	cloudy		12	56	60	55	29, 70	rain	
28	52	55	45	, 60	showery		13	55	64	55	, 32	rain	
29	45	47	45	, 72	rain		14	56	62	52	, 60	showery	
30	46	53	45	, 80	cloudy		15	54	64	55	30, 10	cloudy	
31	47	55	47	, 75	cloudy		16	55	67	55	, 02	fair	
June 1	47	59	50	, 70	showery		17	55	69	57	29, 89	fair	
2	52	60	52	, 65	showery		18	62	75	66	, 62	fair	
3	55	64	50	, 68	fair		19	69	79	69	, 66	showery	
4	51	60	51	, 57	stormy		20	70	85	69	, 72	fair	
5	50	63	55	30, 02	cloudy		21	69	85	69	, 84	fair	
6	57	68	57	29, 99	cloudy		22	67	84	67	, 98	fair	
7	62	72	60	, 80	fair		23	67	80	64	, 90	fair	
8	55	60	54	, 75	stormy		24	66	80	70	, 85	fair	
9	55	58	55	, 76	rain		25	65	78	64	, 90	fair	
10	55	65	54	, 80	showery		26	61	75	69	, 73	fair	
11	56	65	53	, 95	fair								

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 27, to June 24, 1817.

Christened.		Buried.		Between					
Males - 923	1732	Males - 594	1198		2 and 5	133	50 and 60	110	
Females - 809		Females 604			5 and 10	66	60 and 70	92	
Whereof have died under 2 years old					10 and 20	54	70 and 80	61	
					20 and 30	87	80 and 90	45	
					30 and 40	102	90 and 100	4	
				40 and 50	102				

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending June 14.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.											
	Wheat		Rye	Barly		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye	Barly		Oats		Beans			
	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Middlesex	122	10	00	0	45	9	37	7	51	9	Essex	112	8	52	0	47	8	36	0	53	0
Surrey	118	8	56	0	47	4	38	10	53	0	Kent	114	0	00	0	46	10	36	10	47	0
Hertford	103	8	52	0	45	4	34	4	48	0	Sussex	123	3	00	0	45	6	32	5	43	0
Bedford	103	10	65	7	47	10	35	9	46	8	Suffolk	125	8	52	0	45	11	34	5	42	10
Huntingd.	111	10	00	0	48	0	33	4	43	5	Camb.	89	3	00	0	41	6	24	1	45	6
Northamp.	115	0	00	0	58	0	32	0	51	6	Norfolk	118	11	65	0	42	6	37	7	44	7
Rutland	101	0	00	0	55	0	38	0	46	3	Lincoln	97	4	64	0	46	3	32	3	47	4
Leicester	118	2	73	0	54	8	38	0	66	0	York	93	6	70	0	44	9	39	4	57	5
Nottingham	114	2	84	0	54	10	39	8	62	8	Durham	96	7	72	0	00	0	51	10	00	0
Derby	121	4	00	0	52	0	44	0	68	0	Northum.	74	6	56	0	48	10	47	3	60	0
Stafford	115	1	00	0	56	1	51	5	71	10	Cumberl.	80	8	75	4	66	5	48	11	00	0
Salop	124	9	53	10	60	6	39	10	65	4	Westmor.	88	8	34	0	70	4	54	11	00	0
Hereford	133	4	76	9	67	2	46	1	53	10	Lancaster	98	6	00	0	00	0	47	2	00	0
Worcester	120	2	00	0	52	0	38	6	50	1	Chester	109	1	00	0	55	0	42	0	00	0
Warwick	125	4	00	0	53	8	39	4	54	0	Flint	93	7	00	0	57	10	33	8	00	0
Wilts	107	0	00	0	55	8	33	10	69	0	Denbigh	104	6	00	0	64	4	41	0	00	0
Berks	125	7	00	0	55	4	45	6	51	8	Anglesea	75	0	00	0	61	0	36	0	00	0
Oxford	114	0	00	0	53	3	37	3	57	0	Carnarv.	103	10	00	0	52	5	39	4	00	0
Bucks	116	8	00	0	54	0	39	2	55	15	Merioneth	112	4	00	0	63	10	37	2	00	0
Brecon	115	2	00	0	70	4	76	8	00	0	Cardigan	116	0	00	0	56	0	32	0	00	0
Montgom.	120	0	00	0	66	10	44	2	00	0	Pembroke	89	7	00	0	49	9	00	0	00	0
Radnor	121	0	00	0	74	9	55	4	00	0	Carmart.	113	11	00	0	72	10	30	0	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter										Glamorg.	95	3	00	0	68	0	38	0	00	0	
										Gloucest.	122	1	00	0	57	3	41	0	59	8	
										Somerset	137	2	00	0	54	9	36	0	56	0	
										Monm.	154	4	00	0	64	0	00	0	00	0	
										Devon	134	0	00	0	62	0	00	0	00	0	
										Cornwall	104	8	00	0	62	5	32	2	00	0	
										Dorset	127	2	00	0	55	2	36	0	56	0	
										Hants	135	2	00	0	47	6	35	8	42	0	

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 23, 115s. to 120s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 14, 41s. 11d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 18, 47s. 1d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 23 :

Kent Bags	12l.	12s.	to	16l.	10s.	Sussex Pockets	14l.	0s.	to	18l.	18s.
Sussex Ditto	12l.	0s.	to	16l.	0s.	Essex Ditto	16l.	0s.	to	19l.	0s.
Kent Pockets	14l.	0s.	to	19l.	19s.	Farnham Ditto	00l.	0s.	to	25l.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 23 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 17s. 0d. Straw 2l. 0s. 6d. Clover 6l. 13s. 6d. Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 15s. 6d. straw 2l. 2s. 0d. Clover 7l. 0s. 0d. Smithfield, Hay 5l. 13s. 0d. Straw 1l. 19s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, June 23. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 8d.	to	4s. 8d.	Lamb	4s. 0d.	to	6s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 0d.	to	4s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market	June 23 :		
Veal	3s. 4d.	to	5s. 0d.	Beasts	1,670.	Calves	250.
Pork	3s. 0d.	to	4s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs	14,650.	Pigs	280.

COALS, June 23 : Newcastle 30s. 0d. to 43s. 0d. Sunderland 35s. 0d. to 38s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s 1d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 1d.

SOAP, Yellow, 86s. Mottled 94s. Curd 98s. CANDLES, 10s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 11s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in June 1817 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 1300*l.* ex. div. 30*l.* half year.—Birmingham, 720*l.* div. 36*l.*—Oxford, 468*l.* to 495*l.* 31*l.* per annum.—Grand Junction, 190*l.* ex Dividend 3*l.* half year.—Ellesmere, 64*l.*—Chelmer, 70*l.*—Grand Surrey, 47*l.* 10*s.*—Kennet and Avon, 18*l.*—Wilts and Berks, 5*l.* 5*s.*—Thames and Severn, 8*l.* 8*s.*—Grand Western, 4*l.* 4*s.* West-India Dock, 180*l.* 184*l.* with 5*l.* half year's div.—London ditto, 58*l.*—Royal Exchange Assurance, 232*l.*—Albion, 31*l.* 10*s.*—East London Water-Works, 66*l.*—Grand Junction Ditto, 32*l.*—Kent Ditto, 35*l.*—Gas Lights, 2*l.* discount.—Provident Institution, 3*l.* premium, div. 7*l.* per cent.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1817.

Days	Bank	Red.	3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	B. Long	5	Imp.	Imp.	India	So. Sea	3 per Ct.	India	E. Bills	E. Bills
1	Sunday	72½	73½	90	103½	18½	102½	—	—	214	—	—	82 pr.	10 pr.	12 pr.
2	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	10 pr.	12 pr.
3	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	218	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
4	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
5	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
6	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
7	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
8	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
9	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
10	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
11	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
12	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
13	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
14	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
15	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
16	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
17	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
18	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
19	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
20	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
21	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
22	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
23	Sunday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
24	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
25	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
26	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
27	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
28	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
29	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.
30	Holiday	72½	73½	90½	105½	18½	102½	—	—	—	—	—	82 pr.	12 pr.	13 pr.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, & Co. Bank Buildings, London.

SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXVII. PART I.

Embellished with a beautiful Perspective View of the Town of ALNWICK
in NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 27.*
THE inclosed drawing of the town of Alnwick (*see the Plate*), though executed by a young and self-instructed hand, is an accurate representation, and a pleasing view. As such, I trust you will insert it as early as convenience permits; with the following extract from Mr. Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary.

"The town of Alnwick is irregular, being built on the declivities of a hill, in various directions: the buildings are chiefly modern, and some of them approach to elegance. It is the County Town of Northumberland, and an unrepresented borough, governed by a Bailiff (nominated by his Grace; his authority derived from the obsolete office of Constable of the Castle), and four Chamberlains, chosen annually out of the freemen of the town. The Freedom of this borough was one of King John's institutions, who in a ridiculous humour ordained, that it should be obtained by passing through a deep and miry pond, on the Town Moor (which formerly bore the name of the Forest of Aidon), upon St. Mark's day. There is an ancient and immemorial custom retained here, on the proclamation of the several fairs: divers adjacent townships, which are free of toll in the borough by this service, send their representatives to attend the Bailiff on the eve of the fair, when he makes proclamation: after which they keep watch all night in every quarter of the town. This is the most perfect remains of watch and ward retained in any part of this county. The townships which send Representatives are,

"Chatton and Chillingham, 4 men.—Cold Marten and Fowbery, 4 men.—Hetton and Hezelrigge, 4 men.—Fawdon and Clinch, 4 men.—Alnham and Alnham Moor, 2 men.—Tughall and Swinhoe, 2 men.—Long Howton and Denwick, 4 men.—Lesbury and Bilton, 2 men.—Lyham and Lyham-hall, one.—

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART I.

Together with the principal inhabitants of the town of Alnwick.

"Here is a School endowed with a revenue arising out of the Tolls*.—An Abbey for Premonstratensian Canons founded by Eustace-Fitz-John A. D. 1147. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and valued, 26 Hen. VIII., at 189*l.* 15*s.* *per ann.* Dugd.; 194*l.* 7*s.* Speed; about which time there were thirteen Canons. The site of this house was granted, 4 Edw. VI. to Ralph Sadler and Laurence Winnington.—The Hospital of St. Leonard here was of the Foundation, and in the patronage of the noble family of the Percys, and was, by Henry Lord Percy, afterwards (the first of that name) Earl of Northumberland, annexed to the Abbey, 50 Edw. III.†"

Yours, &c.

A.

[The following copy of a very excellent letter, written two years ago, suggesting an appropriate site for the erection of Triumphal Arches to commemorate Martial and Naval exploits, cannot fail to be interesting to many of our Readers. We understand it to be written by the brother of the late Colonel Isaac, who was so distinguished as the Commander of a Military force on board Lord Howe's ship on the glorious first of June.]

To the Proprietors of Waterloo Bridge.

GENTLEMEN, *June 30. 1815.*

THE annunciation by Lord Castlereagh, on the part of the Prince Regent's Government last night, to erect a National Monument in commemoration of the glorious day of Waterloo, must naturally induce many persons to consider the respective merits of the individual localities which appear adapted to

* Hutchinson's View of Northumberland, vol. II. pp. 244, and 246.

† Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

the

the elevation of such a structure. Permit one who has considered the subject with a patriot feeling, to suggest an idea, to the grandeur of which your present vast undertaking will so particularly contribute.

In the elevation of such a monumental perpetuation, the first and material object for consideration, is clearly the publicity of the spot: whether regarded as a last testimony of respect for the heroes who have passed; as an excitement of the emulation of posterity to achievements of perseverance and valour; as a triumphal memorial; or as a splendid increase of the architectural glory of the country; all must concur in the propriety of selecting the best, uninterrupted central point. To find that spot, let any one place the map of London before him, and imagine himself at the foot of the Waterloo Bridge, on the Surrey side, at the elevation of the first arch; then let him go to the very place, and he will with astonishment behold himself surrounded by an uninterrupted, commanding, grand, panoramic view of the Metropolis, from Chelsea to the Tower; from the armoury that equips the young and ardent soldier, to the asylum that a grateful nation opens for the veteran invalid. This noble structure, now advancing rapidly to perfection, opens a new, magnificent, and central approach to its proud City, the avenues of which, yet unbuilt, are ready for any grand national design, that must necessarily and pre-eminently distinguish a Waterloo entrance. It will become the great channel of communication with all the Southern part of the Kingdom; so that every Continental stranger who visits the Metropolis (from that quarter) will be reminded of our glory, our opulence, and gratitude, and those whose varied flags crowd the bosom of the wealthy Thames (from ocular testimony) will also convey to distant climes a stupendous idea of British splendour and British patriotism.

As far as relates to domestic convenience, the superiority of this situation is equally incontestable; from the Northern to the Southern extremes this is the direct communication; while those who obey the calls of business or pleasure from St. James's to the Mansion House, from

the Royal Palace to the Royal Exchange, and in all their intercourse with the Western offices of Government, the Houses of Parliament, those mighty pillars of national protection, the Horse Guards and Admiralty, the Treasury, and all the State departments, must be proudly reminded of our day of exultation, or consoled by the reflection of the honours paid to England's departed Heroes.

A diversified combination of circumstances will bring more people within sight of that spot, than any other that can be pointed out. From the uninterrupted expanse, and felicitous bend of the river, it will be the attractive feature from all the Northern shore, and become a conspicuous mark for the eye to dwell on, from every exalted situation; while all embarked on excursions of civic state, or whatever their avocations on the water, will suspend the busy oar, to contemplate a record of glory that confirms their patriotic devotion. Can any thing be more fortunate on this occasion, than the certain progress of an entire new entrance, by individual exertion, which, in an Architectural point of view, requires simply the controul of regularity and form to sanction the name of Waterloo?

A wide-street from St. George's fields enters a spacious area, one side of which may be occupied by the elevation of an useful public building, with a lofty terrace towards the river; for the present (say) an Asylum for the wounded of Waterloo, or their cherished orphans; its foundation a Mausoleum, whose consecrated catacombs might be devoted to receive the sacred remains of its brave inhabitants.

Through the centre of the building the arch opens, decked with every attribute that living imagination can adjudge to the deed it is intended to commemorate. The arch is chief in the class of highly useful architecture, as of Septimius Severus, Constantine, and Titus; it is a figure that excites sublime and just ideas; its two fronts give ample space for entablatures, trophies, and ornaments, and its compartments for inscriptions of victory, while on a pedestal above, stands the heroic figure of the Conqueror. Through its opening, the eye is at once presented to all that is interest-
ing

ing and attractive; and the Queen of the World in Arms and Arts, suddenly bursts on the spectator in all her pre-eminence. Contemplate the sensations of a Briton's heart in passing under it. The bridges of Blackfriars and Westminster, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, in short every steeple and spire, rising to swell the grandeur of the scene. The Trafalgar arch on the opposite end! whose foundation, united by this noble chain, will exhibit a striking symbol of that union and concord between our naval and military power, which holds the world in check; such a magnificent conjunction would constitute a monument as unrivalled in splendour as the cause and its consequences are unparalleled.

Economy ceases to be a virtue of occasions like this, and parsimony degenerates to the degradation of avarice, in attempting to stint a memorial of imperishable glory. Why then should we not raise, at the same time, a tribute so eminently due to our naval power? that power having subdued the world on the ocean, conveyed to burning Afric and the stern Peninsula the thunders which, wielded as they have been, produced in a few short years events sufficient to adorn the annals of ages yet to come, and will compel wondering posterity to allow that even a Marlborough's fame might be exceeded when supported by the undeviating steadiness of our illustrious Regent, by a Ministry firm in their principles, and by the strenuous efforts of the Royal Personage at the head of the Army, whose penetration in discovering and in rewarding merit has raised to the summit of excellence and enthusiasm that branch of the service which, led by Wellington, has finally established the triumph of Truth over Infidelity, of Legitimate Sovereignty over Usurpation.

The local superiority of Waterloo Bridge is evident; it commands the river of England; it is a splendid canopy over Father Thames' head, whose flowing tide rolls and returns commerce paramount, as Britain's Navy rides triumphant. National monuments within its controul would be magnetic; at such an entrance foreigners would pause with astonishment, and confess that the Islanders had won, and would preserve the

palm; while Englishmen, in conscious brightness, would consider the toll as a contributory return of national gratitude, that "owing, owes not;" each end affords "ample space and verge enough" for a monumental remembrance of the triumphs of Waterloo and Trafalgar.

The reasons I have given are, I think, sufficient to convince all unbiassed opinions, that the site I now propose is, without exception, the most striking point of view, and commands a wider space, in all directions, than any other in the metropolis.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

EDWARD ISAAC.

42, Queen square, Bloomsbury.

MR. URBAN, *April 28.*

IN an ancient Missal for the use of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, and printed at London in 1551, by John Kingston and Henry Sutton, (see Ames, p. 295. art. "Sutton") I find the following address from the Bishpola to the purchasers of his book:

AD SACERDOTEM.

Sanctorum qui Sancta soles intrare
Sacerdos [emas.

Hoc Missale novum, si mihi credis,
Invenies illic digestas ordine Missas

(Casaris ut Burgi verior usus habet.

Cetera sunt fedis passim deformia mendis;

Hoc Elephas ullâ dat sine labe tibi.

This Hexastich, which is considerably more modern than the following Leonine poetry, gives us plainly the etymon of Salisbury, Sarisbury, or Sarum—as derived from *Casaris* or *Cæsarum burgum*; and may be adduced as a proof that the art of puffing was known in the middle of the 16th century, as well as it is in our days.

The precepts or apophthegms contained in the verses, applied to every month in the year, relate to the *Regimen sanitatis*, and are closely connected with the dreams of astrological physiology still kept up in Moore's and other Almanacks.—I have taken the liberty of subjoining my observations upon them. Each month has its denouncing sentence or anathema, and four lines relating to the preservation of health.

JANU-

JANUARIUS.

Prima dies mensis et septima truncat ut ensis.

In Jano claris calidisque cibis potiaris ;
Atque decens potus post fercula sit tibi
notus. [eredo.
Ledit enim medo potus tunc ut bene
Balnea tunc intres, et venam scindere
curpes.

By this the *first* and *seventh* day of the month are declared to be unlucky. —For what reason, we have no data to guess. The first day being the commemoration of the circumcision of Christ, the *truncat ut ensis* might apply in a retrospective point of view—but I am at a loss to make the allusion good for the seventh.—The *terastich* tells us that warm and particularly good food is to be used—a cheerful, but sober draught ought to be taken after meal; this draught cannot mean wine or spirituous liquors, since mead, *medo*, is prohibited in the next line.—Bathing and bleeding are recommended.

FEBRUARIUS.

Quarta subit mortem, prosternit tertia fortem.

Nascitur occulta febris Februario multa,
Potibus ac escis uti nunc si bene nescis.
Frigus et horrorem fuge—pollice funde
cruorem— [pellis.
Suge favum mellis quo morbos pectore

The third day and the fourth of February bring death to the strong—an improper use of food or drink causes hidden and inward fevers. It is recommended (naturally enough) to avoid cold, and any thing which might bring on a shivering. The bleeding at the thumb, mentioned here, seems to imply that this species of phlebotomy was antiently more commonly performed than it is now; and the sucking of a honeycomb is pointed out as a preventive against diseases of the chest and lungs.

N. B. Little attention is paid here, as well as in several other places, to spelling, grammar, and quantity, which appear entirely subservient to the mania of Rhyming—I give the text as I found it.

MARTIUS.

Primus mandentem, dirumpit quarta bibentem.

Martius humores gignit, variisque dolores : [ure.

Sume cibum purè — cocturas, si placet,
Balnea sunt sana—sed queque superflua
vana. [enda.

Vena nec ablanda nec potio sit tribu-

The first day brings indigestion, the fourth intoxication.—This month generates humours and pains. Choose your food among the purest, and cause it to be well done. Bathing is salubrious: (the following words contain an egregious truism) what is superfluous is useless. Be blooded if necessary, but take no medicinal draught.

APRILIS.

Denus et undecimus est mortis vulnere plenus.

Se probat in vere vires Aprilis habere ;
Cuncta renascuntur, pori tunc aperiri-
uneur.

In quo scalpescit corpus, sanguis quoque
crescit. [atur.

Ergò solvatur venter, cruor et minu-

Why the tenth and eleventh of this month should be deadly days, the Author, speaking *ex cathedrà*, does not condescend to tell: and, indeed, all these oracular sentences ought to be taken for indisputable, or not to be taken at all—they would lose their credit if they were supported by proofs. Besides, who can affirm that they are not grounded upon some traditional and chronological observations? Had we at hand the Ephemerides of the earliest centuries of the Christian æra, we might find that, by accidental occurrences, the days thus anathematized as black and unlucky, stand in the pages of history, like the *Nefasti* in the Roman Calendar, marked by some deeds of an ominous nature, conformably to the received opinion of the time.

We are told in the “Quatrain” that April has strength in Spring; that all in Nature revives; that the pores of the skin open; that the body *scalpescit*—this word does not yield good sense; *scalpere* means “to scratch.” Now, taking the effect for the cause, does it mean that the skin is liable to itchings? An ancient line of the same nature and metre, but much more intelligible, runs thus:

Scalpo dum prurit, sed postquam scalpitur, urit.

The French adage says:

Trop gratter cuit,
Trop parler nuit,
Trop manger fait mal, &c.

The next hemistich declares that, at this time of the year, the blood increases, and therefore bleeding and purging are necessary. Here, I think, the Medico-poet is right.

MAIUS.

MAIUS.

Tertius occidit, et septimus ora relidit.
 Maio securè laxari sit tibi cure,
 Scindatur vena, sed balnea dentur amœ-
 na— [tibus;
 Cum calidis rebus sint fercula seu spe-
 Potibus astricta sit salvia tunc bene-
 dicta.

The third and seventh of May are denounced here as unlucky days: the third brings death, the seventh is injurious to the face or mouth—the word *relidit* is not Latin; yet by analogy to *oblido*, composed of *ob* and *lædo*—we may suppose it to have the meaning adopted in the translation.—Purging, bleeding, and bathing, are here again recommended as of great importance. The diet must consist of warm food with spices; and sage mixed with the drink. This plant, the name of which attests its salubrity, was antiently of much more use than it is now. There was a sort of potion called *salvium*, mentioned by Columela, 6, 9, made by a decoction of this plant, much esteemed for its virtues. *Sage*, in many countries, is smoked, instead of the Nicotiana or tobacco, on account of its having less pungency, and a more agreeable smell; “petite sauge,” from Provence, *salvia angustifolia*, or *sage of virtue*, is often smoked by gentlemen in France, before breakfast, as a preventive against the tooth-ache, and other morbid affections of the head. The School of *Salernum* recommends *sage* as a remedy in all diseases—hence the line:

*Cur moriatur homo cum Salvia crescit
 in horto.*

Why should man die, since *Sage* grows in his garden?

JUNIUS.

Denus pallescit, quidenus fœdera necsit.
 In Junio gentes perturbat medo bibentes,
 Tumque novellarum luge potus cervisi-
 arum, [vera:
 Ne noceat cholera—valet ista selectio
 Lactucæ frondes ede, jejunijs bibe fontes.

Fear rules the tenth; the fifteenth holds no faith! What notorious breach of pledged faith, what dreadful events, have signalized these two days in the annals of History? This oracular line has certainly all the appearance of alluding to some peculiar facts that have happened on that day; but, as the sentence possesses all the solemnity of an oracle, it has also its obscurity.

The drinking of mead, meathe, or metheglin (hydromeli), and of newly-brewed beer, is forbidden in June, lest it should kindle the bile, the fiery humour, the alcohol of human constitution; the tender leaves of young lettuce, and draughts of spring water in the morning, are not improperly recommended.

JULIUS.

Terdenus maculat, Julij denus labefactat.
 Qui vult solamen, Junio probet hoc me-
 dicamen: [lædat—
 Venam non scindat—nec ventrem potio
 Somnum compescat, et balnea cuncta
 parescat— [munda.
 Salva recens unda, simul alia, salvia

The thirteenth brings death; the tenth of this month debilitates.—Who wishes to enjoy good health and its comforts ought to comply with the following directions: Abstain from phlebotomy, from cathartics, from too much sleep, and all kinds of bathing; use freely fresh water, garlic, and sage.

AUGUSTUS.

*Prima necat fortem, perditque secunda
 cohortem.*
 Quisque sub Augusto vivat medicamine
 justo [vitet—
 Rard dormitat, æstum contum quoque
 Balnea non curet, nec multa comestio
 duret:
 Nemo laxari debet vel phlebotomari.

The first line seems to allude implicitly to some great event, some signal defeat sustained by a military force, on the first and second of that month.—The *pophegins* are mostly mere repetitions of what we had before; short slumbers, abstinence from exercises that cause an *impetus* in the blood, and an excess of perspiration; not to bathe or eat too much, and to avoid purgations and the letting of blood.

SEPTEMBER.

*Ternus Septembris et denus fert mala
 membris.*
 Fructus maturi Septembri sunt valituri;
 Et pyra cum vingo—panis cum lacte ca-
 prino— [amica—
 Quamque dat urtica tibi potio fertur
 Tum venam pandas, species cum semine
 mandas.

The third and the tenth are stated to be unwholesome days.—Pears stewed with wine and sugar, which the French call “poires à l’hypocras;” bread soaked in goat’s milk; pizzen, made

made of nettles; bleeding, and the use of whole spices, are recommended.

OCTOBER.

Tertius et denus est sicut... alienus.
October Vina præbet cum carne ferina.
Neonon alicuius caro tunc valet et volucrina.

Quævis sit sana tamen est repletio vana;
Quantum vis comede; sed non præcordia læde.

The denouncing line is imperfect. The only place where we find it is in Coetlegon's Dictionary, and there it runs thus: *Tertius et denus est sicut mors alienus*, the meaning of which, I confess, appears still very obscure.—The tetrastich is to the following purpose. October yields wine and venison; the flesh of wild and tame fowls is good in this month; good and hearty eating, though of not much use, is however harmless, and high feeding is allowed as far as it does not prove injurious to the stomach. It means, if I am not mistaken, that in October, when the body, weakened by Summer heat, wants to recover its wonted strength to encounter stoutly the hardships of the cold season, a greater quantity of food may be taken than at any other period of the year without becoming injurious to health.

NOVEMBER.

Scorpius est quantus, et tertius est neccinculus.

Hoc tibi seire datur quod Reuma Novembre creatur. [dieta.]

Quæque nociva veta—tua sit preciosa Balnea cum venere tunc non conducit habere. [vana.]

Potio tunc sana—tunc nulla minutio

The fifth day is dangerous as the scorpion (in which sign it is), and the third surrounded with death.—The four verses warn us against colds generally brought on by November; let us avoid unwholesome food; use a choice diet; leave off bathing and venereal pleasures: gentle purgatives, and other means to prevent plethora, are stated to be conducive to health. The sudden constriction of the pores at the first appearance of frosty weather, stopping the insensible perspiration, too often generates diseases; and our Leonine poet is right, in prescribing against fulness and obesity.

DECEMBER.

Septimus crangus, vivosus denus ut angus.

Sanæ sunt membris calidæ res mense Decembris.

Frigus vitetur—capitalis vena secetur—
Lofio tunc vana—sed ventri potio sana.
Sit tepidus potus, pugnans cum frigore totus.

The meaning of the first or denouncing line is one of the most puzzling of all; the seventh day of the month is bloodless; the tenth as venomous as a snake.—The Quatrain tells us that warm things are pleasant and salubrious; that cold is to be avoided; that blood let out at the temporal vein may be useful, bathing useless, purging wholesome, and that our drink should be gently warmed, to counteract the coldness of the weather; there is nothing new in all this; it only proves that our medicopoeist is no conjuror.

N. B. The day of the month, which, throughout the year, seems to be the most obnoxious, is the tenth, being mentioned six times in the anathema; next comes the third, which is stigmatized five times; then the first and tenth, each being noted three times; then the fourth, which is mentioned twice; the second, fifth, eleventh, thirteenth, and fifteenth, are each marked only once. No day above, the fiftenth is taken notice of.

Z.

ON THE PLEASURES WHICH ACCOMPANY PHILOSOPHIC CONTEMPLATION.

AMIDST the chequered scenes which usually accompany this present state, the proportions of good and evil, of comfort and of infelicity, are dispensed in a wide variety. In walking through life, or in studying that department of history which treats of the biography of eminent individuals, the contemplator will remark many characters over which genius and worth must shed the tear of sympathy, struggling amidst the storms of adverse fortune, whose whole life seems perpetually to encounter the frowns of an unpropitious Providence. He will find, on the other hand, talents, not far removed from mediocrity, enjoying the full tide of public favour, and basking in the sunshine of prosperity, owing to the adventitious assemblage

of favourable circumstances; or because the character of certain performances happens to favour the partialities of those who possess more influence in directing the reigning mode in literature or in taste than is always acknowledged. The extensive and particular study of the class of history here alluded to, which in its strictest sense is "*philosophy teaching by examples*," will abundantly supply instances in which the neglects of the world, and a succession of domestic troubles consequent upon a state of penury, has rendered genius a curse upon its possessor, and great powers of intellect, means for perpetuating the iniquity of a worthy individual. The decree of Providence has not always accompanied his gifts of understanding with a corresponding faculty of turning them to their own advantage; many, therefore, who were born to shine in a particular sphere, have "grown dim with age," and their energies have sunk through multiplied disappointments, and the vain hope of realizing schemes of happiness.

"Some hearts once pregnant with celestial fire" may rust in obscurity, and sicken through neglect; their courage may faint before the difficulties which present themselves; and stars which might have shone with lustre among the luminaries of their hemisphere, may have been extinguished in the cold indifference of those from whom they solicited notice.

Happy is that man who, conscious of integrity of heart, and knowing alike that he does not participate in the honours with which successful genius is rewarded, through the rancour of party zeal, or of some other prejudice, can still retain his tranquillity of mind, and prosecute his views with philosophic calmness; trusting that a discriminating posterity will adjudge him that rank in intellectual pre-eminence, which sacred justice demands: such an one may look abroad with an eye of proud superiority, smile at "the stings and arrows of outrageous fortune;" and, far from envying the splendid success of some rival, whose versatility of character is more conspicuous than his independence of principle, will view him, divested of his adscitious plumes, in the naked

dress in which alone he will be exhibited to futurity. Other consolations, likewise, may be thought to attend the enlarged mind, even apart from considerations of religion, which, however, when associated with them, generate a piety and a satisfaction far more sublime, which consists in marking the beauties of inanimate nature, and deducing topics of enquiry and encouragement from a fancied resemblance which may be traced between her laws and those which frequently rule in life. "The comparison of the dispensations of fortune," says a writer, "with the progress of the seasons, is equally just and beautiful. In Winter, the sun kindly withdraws his influence, that the soil may recover that vigour which has been exhausted in Spring and Summer. Thus, a state of indigence calls forth those talents, and ripens that genius, that prosperity would perhaps have extinguished."

The mind, therefore, oppressed with the sense of reiterated disappointments, may still find consolations from the practice of philosophy, and the contemplation of nature. Its possessor will find that, irrespective of the world, and the vacillating applauses of public favour, a calm and exhilarating interest accompanies his mental excursions. Contemplate the picture of an individual in the circumstances here described.—The genius, alive to generous impressions, ambitious of fame, but distracted with cares, and chagrined with failure, seeks retirement; he walks abroad from society, and finds himself at length immured in solitude! Gloomy retrospections assail him of the past, cheerless anticipations crowd upon his mind concerning the future, he abandons himself to despair, and gives utterance to his thoughts in language like the following: "I have laboured patiently for renown; a desire to excel, and to acquire fame, has formed the constant object of lawful exertion; a succession of vain results have uniformly crowned my toils, and I now find myself destitute of resource, disgusted with imaginary schemes, and stung with the ingratitude of mankind. The world with its charms has become tasteless, inquietude takes the place of every better resolution, and embitters those hours which should be spent in fresh exertions. The quickened

quicksands of unstable hopes, 'and all the numerous ills that flesh is heir to,' render life an unsubstantial shadow, an airy existence, unworthy the regards of the wise and the good."

While he thus soliloquizes, and repines at the lot of Providence, he raises his eyes, and surveys the objects about him; he finds himself perchance in a country richly diversified with natural objects, and presenting all the enchanting aspects of wildness and sublimity. Caught with their novelty, and diverted from the thread of his former reflections, a new train of ideas occupy his soul: he inhales the breezes of heaven, ranges through the verdant groves, not a shrub presents itself to his now invigorated sight, but he discovers beauties unobserved, and new sources of investigation. He raises his eyes, and surveys the fields of atmosphere which bound the prospect on either side; the grey tints of evening have solem-
nized the scene, while the glories of a Western sky, still illumine the slow-revolving clouds as they pass at intervals over the firmament. The pleased spectator, his powers set free from the vexations which had previously harassed them, contemplates with satisfaction the new world into which he is thrown; he at once philosophizes with the eager enquiry of the sage, mentally revolves the systems of naturalists, marks their apparent errors, and endeavours to penetrate difficulties yet unsolved. Content with little, and relinquishing his former designs, he soon experiences, from the calm tranquillity which sweetens his meals, and attends his pillow, that other cares were designed by Providence to fill and expand the mind, besides the pursuits of human ambition, and that while the material system of the universe sheds its wonders around, occupations are held forth to us, which will at once interest and relieve the anxieties attendant upon life.

Mr. URBAN,

*Tilmanstone,
April 15.*

I HAVE long been a constant admirer of your very interesting Miscellany, though for many months past I have been prevented by peculiar circumstances from regularly turning to its valuable pages. A few

days since, in again meeting with several of your recent numbers, I was much gratified by a perusal of the remarks of your Correspondents *Oeconomicus*, *Humanitas*, *Benevolus*, &c. respecting the keeping of Bees.

Having resided by far the greater part of my time in the country, and in a part, too, where the keeping of these valuable and industrious little creatures is common, my observation has been frequently turned towards their habits and propensities. If the few remarks which I have to offer respecting them are worth a corner of your next publication, I have no doubt you will do me the honour to insert them.

The labours of the Bee seem, during latter years, to have been greatly abridged in this country; at least in such part of it as comes under my observation, there is neither so much honey procured from their colonies, as was formerly the case, nor are there so many Bees to be found from which it can be procured.

Few things are more common than to hear the proprietor of Bees complaining that he is not able to preserve them through the season of Winter, and that the Bees are inactive during the season of gathering honey. Now I am induced to believe these complaints owe their origin to some modern refinements in the management of these useful insects.

It was the practice of the old Bee-masters, half a century ago, when Bees were known to be much more productive than at the present time, to place their charge as much in a state of nature as possible. For this purpose they had what was usually termed a Bee-garden, situated at some distance from the habitations of men, and surrounded by a tall hedge, of a circular form, composed of white blossom thorn, inclosing a plot of ground of 15 or 20 feet diameter, with only a narrow entrance sufficient for one person to be admitted at a time. In this circular inclosure, the hives were placed on moderately high and very firm stools, and the place of their abode was often so overgrown with thorns, briars, &c. as to render it almost impervious to intruders; the hives were sheltered from the inclemency of storms by thick coverings of straw of a conical shape; and in this strong hold, the

the Bees, secure from molestation, seldom failed to produce a plentiful supply of their delicious sweets.

Unfortunately, this good old mode is sacrificed to modern folly; and in its stead an elegant Bee-house in the Chinese, or some other still more ridiculous style, must be erected; into this refined modern structure the industrious insects are now compelled to enter; and most likely, if the owner can afford it, into hives of glass at the same time, instead of warm coverings of straw. Now this Chinese Bee-house must be placed at no great distance from the dwelling-house, because the curious proprietor wishes to attend to their labours, and therefore it must be placed in his own garden, which, forsooth, must also be planted, for the use of the Bees, with flowers of such kind as are known to yield honey in the greatest abundance; and in this situation, the Bees, constantly subject to the unwelcome visits of domestics, friends, and curious neighbours, besides dogs, and other animals, embrace the earliest opportunity of quitting their elegant apartments, and fly to a more congenial abode in the hollow of some antient tree; or if they do not seek a more agreeable residence, they seldom prove industrious, or produce honey in any material quantity, so that, if left without assistance, they generally die during the season of Winter, and not unfrequently destroy one another in warfare.

Bees are not fond of artificial habitations, nor will they collect their materials from flowers planted about them, but seek their honey abroad; they are not fond of the society of man, and often testify their disapprobation of it. To be thriving, they should be resigned, as much as possible, to the care of their parent, Nature. I knew an instance of a very indolent fellow, who possessed a large colony of Bees, about which he never gave himself the smallest concern, yet his Bees were remarkably productive. On a warm day in the month of June he happened to have a young swarm issue forth from one of his hives, which soon settled on a bush close to the edge of a deep ditch, in which the young swarm, as soon as hived, were placed until they should become sufficiently quiet to be removed to a more eligible situ-

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART. I.

ation, but which, to be brief, was forgotten ever to be done; in this state they remained upon the ground, and, overgrown by every kind of rubbish, until the owner's attention was called to them the ensuing year by a neighbour, who discovered them preparing to send out a young swarm. The original stock proved, upon examination, the strongest and richest in the man's possession.

It is not the laudable curiosity of the ingenious and inquisitive Naturalist, with regard to Bees, that I would condemn; but if we would see Nature in perfection, we must tread Nature's paths. W. WEEKES.

MR. URBAN,

• June 7.

THE inclosed Deed is curious, not only for the contents, as relating to the celebrated voyager, Martin Frobisher, and his expedition in 1578, in search of the North-west passage, but for its attestation by the well-known Dr. Dee (of whom, see a large account in Lysons's *Environers* of London, Surrey, parish of Mortlake), as one of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the voyage. I send you a copy of the Deed.

Yours, &c.

A. B.

To all and singular Capteynes, Lieutenants, Masters of Shippes, Souldiers, Maryners, Saylors, and other men and Servitors whatsoever for the voyage towards the Northwest unto the country nowe named *Mera incognita Martyn Frobyser*, Esquyer, her Maies Admirall in those parts, and Generall Capteyne and Governor in and for the saide voyage, sendith greetinge. Forasmuche as of com'on experyence, yt is and alwayes hath byn founde necessarie that in such cases of government and conduction of men and shippes as aforesaide, every Generall, by reason he cannot be present in all places at all tymes, shoulde therefore depute and substitute a Generall Deputie under hym, with full authoritie and com'ission to doo and execute all things whatsoever apperteyninge to good rule and government as largelie and ampie as his Gen'all himself might or coulde doo being personally present. Know ye therefore, that I the saide Martyn Frobyser have named, appoynted, and ordeyned, and by these p'nts doo name, appointe, and ordeyne Edward Fenton, Esquyer for the bodye of or so'veign ladye the Quene, my Generall Deputie and Lieutenante for me and

and in my sted and place in this saide voyage and jorney from tyme to tyme in myne absence in all places to doo and execute, aid to com'aunde, and cause to be done and executid all and singuler thinge and things whatsoever whiche shaloe necessarie for the rule, government, conduccion, and appoyntment of all and singuler men, matters, and, things whatsoever, as large lie and ampie as I my self myghte doo by vertue of her maties lres patents to me thereof made and bearing date the xxth daye of M'che in ye xxth yere of her reign, and according to suche instructions as I have heretofore by wrytinge signed, receyved from her Highnes pryvie Counsell, the true copie whereof I have delyvered to the saide Edwarde Fenton, com'aundinge and emoyninge all and singuler p'sons whatsoever in or attendaunte upon the saide voyage from tyme to tyme at all tymes to be obedynt to my saide Deputie and Lieftenantes generall in all the pmisses, as they will aunsware for the contrary: and as they tender the good pleasure and contentacion of o' soveraigne lady the Quenes Majestic, and of her moste honorable pryvie counsell, by whose specciall knowledge and com'aundement this p'nte com'ission is made and delyvered in force as aforesaide. In witnes whereof I the saide Martyn Frobyser hereunto have sett my Seale. Ceoven the three and twentieth daie of Maye, in the twentieth yere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of England, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendor of the faith, &c.

I Martine Frobisher. L. S.

Sealed and delyv'd in the psence of suche her Mats confisseyon's for the voyage withinsaid whose names are subscribed. John Dee, Michael Locke, Andrewe Palmer.

Remarks on Ecclesiastical History. Letter III.

FROM almost all the reliques issued a similar sanative extillation [*stillicidium*]; but even the common lamp-oil used in the churches has been known to restore sight to the blind, as is related in *miraculis S. Dionysii Paris*. lib. ii. n. 33. Taken inwardly, numbers of the sick, especially of fevers, were relieved by it; and Mabillon quotes a passage from Sulpitius Severus, wherein it is asserted, that Martinus, after blessing common oil, administered it inwardly. From the tomb of St. Segolena

flowed a curative oil without ceasing; the sacristan repeatedly set a large glass under it, as it continued to trickle. This oil was good for all diseases. I shall here just remark by the way, that the earliest report of it is borrowed from the legend in *actis S. Johannis, et vita ejus*, which was still read in Greek in the sixth century. Euphræmius, a Bishop of Antioch, formerly *comes orientis*, makes mention of it as yet extant in his time; and affirms that John was not dead any more than Enoch and Eliza; that he was indeed buried, agreeably to the general opinion, but presently made his escape; and from his grave flowed the holy oil, which we still continue to draw. So it is related in these books: *Photii Biblioth. codice 229. pag. 443. edit. Hæschel.*

We find however, even simpler remedies than this. Gregory relates of Bishop Fortunatus, that in the war of the Goths, two boys were carried captive, whom he would fain have ransomed; but the Goth positively rejected his offer. In much grief therefore he said to the Goth, thou wilt repent of this refusal. The latter rode on, having sent the boys before him. As he rode by a Church dedicated to St. Peter, the horse stumbled with one foot, when the Goth was thrown down and *fregit coxam, ita ut in duabus partibus os ejus divisum*. This brought him to recollection; and he directly sent back the boys. The Bishop upon this, gave to his deacon consecrated water, to pour over the body of the patient. Having done so, *mox, ut aqua benedicta Gothi coxam contigit, ita omnis fractura solidata est*—immediately the fracture was healed, as if the accident had never happened; and he rode on within the hour. This was perhaps some of the curious water, of which it is said, *Dialog. i. 5.* that it burnt as well as oil. For once when there was a want of oil, the lamps in the Church were filled with it, *atque ex more in medio papyrus posuit (Jumulus), quas allato igne succendit, sicque aqua arsit in lampadibus, ubi oleum fuisset*. Leastwise it is unquestionably as true, as what is related, *cap. 2.* concerning the virtue of a huskin or spatterdash, which the *libertinus* of St. Honoratus used always to carry about with him in his bosom. It happened

as he was riding, that a woman met him, bearing in her arms the lifeless body of her little son. On seeing him, and knowing by his habit that he was a *servus dei*, a monk, she laid hold on the bridle of his horse, and implored his relief, nor would let him proceed till he granted her request. He therefore dismounted, raised his hands towards Heaven, and laid the buskin upon the child's breast. Whereupon the soul came into him again; and he delivered him to his mother, and then proceeded on his journey.

Were I but to attempt an account of the healing virtues of reliques in general, it would prove too great a trial for common patience. However earnestly I should resolve upon consulting brevity, it would be impossible to adhere to my purpose; from the ever new and surprizing discoveries observable from time to time, especially on perusing what are styled the *fontes historiæ ecclesiasticæ*. I am surely not the only one who is struck with amazement and concern to see, that Chrysostom, who flourished in the latter part of the fourth century, and was still living in the beginning of the fifth, speaks with unaffected gravity in a sermon publicly delivered at Antioch [*Homilia ad Antioch. 5. tomo ii. edit. Mont-faucon*] of the excellency and dignity of the dung on which Job sat or lay when afflicted with a loathsome disease: ἡ κοπρία, this dung, which surpassed in dignity every royal throne, σμυνολερα παντός θρόνου βασιλικῆς—it would be attended with various beneficial effects to any one if he had personally seen this dung.—These are his words: he notices also, as a practice to which he had no objection to make (whether or not in pursuance of the temper of the times and the taste of the great multitude, it is perhaps not difficult to decide), that numbers performed journeys and pilgrimages thither, even from beyond sea, &c. I have no doubt that this great man was obliged to yield to the mad propensity of vulgar habit. Be that, however, as it may, a long time afterwards, the Greek author of the *Catena in Jobum* transcribes this very passage, as a matter of great moment: although in the inventories of Church treasures of hallowed fragments, and the rotten remains of antiquity, as far as my

knowledge reaches, not a dusty particle or a single atom of that amazing old curiosity is to be found. This is the more lamentable, since it might certainly with greater propriety have been pronounced a specific against all kinds of devil's work, witchcraft, and malignant ulcers, boils, and blains, than other more modern gostrums from the moral qualities of the vegetable, mineral, and animal kingdoms in use among the people called Christians. The Oak of Mamre, that was still in being in the time of Constantine the Great, and of which chips and splinters were even in the eighth century distributed far and wide; must have excelled all other wood, because Abraham entertained the Angels beneath its shade. •

A still greater degree of this miraculous power was presumed to be in the sacred reliques themselves. Whether it was always exhibited whenever they were only approached; as its constant connexion with bones, or fingers, locks of hair, &c. might have afforded occasion to the *scholastici*, for propounding many important questions on such recent *sacramenta*, when they came out of their abstractions, and wanted to examine objects *in concreto* in the actual world; or only occasionally, and without adhering to an annual or diurnal order; or in fair proportion both at once. The exact account, given by Evagrius in his Ecclesiastical History, of the reliques of St. Euphemia, is peculiarly instructive; and very remarkable for this reason, that he communicates it on occasion of the council of Chalcedon. In the very Church* of St. Euphemia that famous Council was held; and if, as is but reasonable, we maturely reflect upon this account, it cannot fail of facilitating our insight into other matters, particularly the temper and spirit of several members of that council. The subject itself consequently belongs to the fifth century, and gives us to understand the various means that were employed to uphold the worthless devotion and spiritless religion then in vogue. St. Euphemia was wont to appear occasionally to this and that bishop or considerable personage, in their sleep, commanding them, *τενυαν*, to press wine in her Church. She must of course have previously explained
how

how this was to be understood; otherwise, unless some additional helps of intuition were granted, it would have been as little intelligible at the time, as it proved afterwards to the historians and the Latin translators; and accordingly some have expounded it quite differently. The meaning of it however, is thus explained: "In the Chapel stands the shrine of her holy reliques. On the left side of it is a small aperture, provided with little folding-doors. Through this aperture a convenient iron rod having a sponge affixed to one extremity is introduced so as to touch the sacred reliques on all sides, by turning it to and fro. On being drawn out, the sponge is full of blood and clots of gore, in such quantity as not only to be sufficient for the imperial personages, the congregated priests and the eager mob of people assembled for the nonce, but may be sent abroad to all the faithful amateurs throughout the Christian world. These coagulated drops will keep for ever, and the blood not change its form. This miracle moreover is regulated in conformity to the moral character of the Bishop of the diocese, whether he is godly or not. On the other hand, the extraordinary and extremely fragrant odour constantly exhaled from all parts round the shrine, is confined to no particular season." This is the description of Evagrius. Here the miracle is obtained by the assistance of a specific instrument. The virtue of this coagulated blood must have been exceeding great and valuable, since it still continued to be distributed abroad in the days of Evagrius. However, the indications of the peculiar medicinal effects of it might the more easily be held superfluous in succeeding times; since this wonderful wine-press [τευσαν] had for a great while ceased working; though it ought to have operated much longer as a greater support to the authority of the Chalcedon synod against the perpetual contradictions of the heretics: especially as another miracle of St. Euphemia did not answer that end. For, on her being appointed umpire between the Catholics and the Heretics, the creed of each being given to her in the coffin, the heretical was found lying under her feet. The Heretics would scarcely have

been worthy to have trod the wine-press of this holy blood.

Many of the *clerici* must undoubtedly have been conversant with surgical instruments, as appears from the above account; and more particularly it is evident that they knew by name, and very frequently practised *phlebotomum*, or as Baronius, *Ann.* 504. n. 17, writes it in the old Church Latin, *fleubotomum*. He there relates, from the before so often quoted Gregorius, *Dial.* i. *cap.* 4. that Saint Equitius was once taken to task for preaching in public, it not being ascertained, that he had been duly ordained by a Bishop. He therefore was obliged to give this account of himself: "I had likewise some scruples and doubts about it. But during a particular night, a beautiful youth, in a vision, stood by me, *atque in lingua mea medicinale ferramentum, i. e. phlebotomum, posuit*: he laid the instrument used for breathing veins, upon my tongue, and said: Behold, I have now put my words into thy mouth, &c." Hence however it appears, that such a very extraordinary vocation, without applying for holy orders in the proper quarter, probably was not to be carried into precedent; especially as it was only a vision of Equitius. This is a very irregular use of *phlebotomus*; neither do we find that this Equitius was of any farther benefit to the world, than, as the monks generally were, in attracting the particular regard of the country people, by miracles, to such or such monasteries and cells. But, would they become true Christians, and therefore regenerated, they must themselves enter the cloister, and put on the monkish dress, (that was the *new man*); or by the efficacy of reliques and other receipts, procure the remission of the punishment due to their sins, particularly an abridgment of their long and painful sojourn in purgatory.

A superabundance of strange and unheard of miraculous cures are related by Victor, of Vitus, *de persecutione Vandolica*, which, on the testimony of numerous witnesses of the Catholic faith (now consisting simply in the *homousy* of the Trinity) were actually wrought during the reigns of the Arian kings Genseric and Huneric in Africa. It is astonishing what singular exploits, mostly consisting in mira-

miraculous cures, are related of these persons. Honest Victor does not even observe common decency, were he to be judged by the manners of the present times. He recounts so tediously and perseveringly innumerable martyrdoms, suffered by so many persons, that a prodigious length of time, a forest of limber and a whole army of hangmen, as well as of martyrs, must have been variously employed in these executions. The most curious part of the story, however, is, that he says (in praise of the Catholics) *ipsi tortores eas a facie sua projecerunt, dicentes; ipsos imitatur universus populus, ut nullus ad religionem nostram penitus convertatur; et præcipue, quia nulli livores, nulla sanarum vestigia, in eis videbantur.* The very executioners were so overworn and disgusted, that they drove them away, saying: The whole people imitate them, inasmuch, that absolutely none are converted to our [ARIAN] religion; chiefly because no bruises or marks of the tortures sustained are seen upon them. [Whence did the executioners know, that they had really so tortured these people?] These last words are perhaps to be set down to the account of the vernacular style and to the embellishments which Victor afterwards, when with several others he had quitted Africa, good-naturedly added because he was not there present. The Apostles had not such good luck as to be so quickly healed; they retained their wales and bruises. Paul had his scars to produce long afterwards. But here was absolutely not a bump, no mark of extravasated blood, not a vestige of torture, though they had been hung upon hooks, had their arms dislocated, and the flesh torn off their bodies. It must have happened to some of them as it did to the matron Victoria in civitate Culusitana. Even her executioners thought her dead, *cum in continuatione supplicii vulsis humeris, etiam qui cruciabant, conspicerent mortuam, deproserunt prorsus omni parte exanimem.* She however afterwards related, how a virgin (not to mince the matter, it was Maria) stood by her, and stroked all her limbs; whereupon she was instantly healed. This is one of the cures without the intervention of a medium; yet it was not so highly extolled, as

that other, which happened to several persons at once; likewise in Africa, and in the same period of time. In a city [*Typasensis civitas*] an Arian Bishop had been ordained; the inhabitants therefore ran on board of ship, *relictis paucissimis* who could not get to the vessel. In vain did the Arian Bishop endeavour by bribes and menaces to induce them to attend his preaching; they preferred the holding of public worship in a house: (since, for political reasons, it was forbidden to omit it.) The Bishop gave intelligence of this to the king, who commanded, *ut in medio foro congregata illuc omni provincia, &c.* that in the public market, the assembly of the whole province should have their tongues cut out, and their right hands chopped off. This was done accordingly; but the Holy Ghost provided that they should continue to speak as before; in Constantinople was still living a *subdiaconus, &c.* This miraculous cures manifestly performed without any visible means; it is truly extraordinary; several authors (all from Catholic zeal, following the first panegyrist and in pursuance of the Catholic tradition) speak of this miracle. Baronius therefore pronounces their (imperceptible) tongues, with which they spoke, to have been *caelestes linguæ, ejusdem cum illis generis*, tongues of the same sort with those that were sent down from Heaven, like fire, to alight upon the heads of all on Whitsunday. The history however does not mention whether any thing in this instance was seen, as in the former. It is notorious, that even numbers of Protestants industriously defend the truth of this relation, in the same sincere dispositions as they affirm the reality of demoniacal possessions, &c. I should be sorry to unsettle any one in his belief and sincerity. But neither can I refrain from the observation, which on a closer investigation of Church History, almost irresistibly obtrudes itself upon the mind, that religion in general suffers as much harm from such miracles, as formerly the genuine art of medicine and the health of mankind; did from the artful pretences of impudent mountebanks to advance the honour of physic by dispensing salubrity to the world. Victor is, in the opinion of some, a

hackney writer of legends; nothing but miracles, nothing but cruelties, and all on account of the famous homousy of the Trinity. For of some other matters of tumults and insurrections, excited by false zeal, under the name of love for pure doctrine; of mischievous correspondences with foreign Catholics, in order to recover for them the possession of Africa, and the like, nothing is said. There is no doubt of the fact, that some few persons may have had their tongues cut out and their right hands amputated; but, whether that was done on account of religion, is a different question. Any story might very safely be told on this side of Africa to the prejudice of the king of the Vandals. It would not, however, have been the first pious falsehood, and that boldly affirmed, by several writers of those times; and if we reflect upon the whole combination of Heathenish superstitions, of the horrible vices and iniquities of those who were then styled Catholic Christians, it is extremely disgusting to perceive, that the bare belief by the people of a creed, of which they could not possibly know any thing more than the words, could perfectly cover the whole multitude of the most scandalous and horrible impieties of the Christian body, as it was called. The Reader, as the vulgar saying is, would cross and bless himself, were I to transcribe but a few hundreds of the miracles which were wrought, not only against the Arians, but even amongst the Catholics, against the Nestorians, the Eutychians, or Severians; and the almost incredible numbers of (silly) people who were converted by them from those heresies. Fooleries, stupidities, vulgarities, scurrilities, now occur, which serve to shew the relative condition of their hearers and readers; but at the same time militate against all inward religion and the ethics of Christ. In short, the general ignorance, superstition, and native simplicity which had been introduced from Paganism, enable us to draw safe conclusions on the state of those times; a state that rendered the divine and internal power of religion almost undiscernible. Very few documents relating to the general habits of rural and domestic life among the Hea-

thens are now extant; otherwise we should be astonished at such a natural resemblance (in *Damascii vita Isidori* for instance), and the more infallibly should we perceive, that the doctrine of Christ, and the Christian religion, by which we expect salvation, could possibly be made consistent with the gross manners of Paganism: that therefore all these stories and miracles, with reference to their inherent nature and combination, bear much less the Christian stamp, than that of their Pagan affinity. One observation here spontaneously occurs. Not long afterwards, the Grecian Emperor, on the very imprudent advice of some of the clergy, formed the design of forbidding the Arians to exercise their religion in his dominions; King Theodoric, who was now master of Italy, together with several of the countries that had formerly belonged to the Visigoths and other sovereigns, sent a remonstrance to the Emperor against it, threatening withal, that if he proceeded to accomplish his purpose, he would retaliate it upon the Catholics in his territory (who by the way, could not sufficiently extol this king, declaring that he even outshone many Catholic princes); but, which is yet more remarkable, he even abused the holiness of Pope John, so far as to oblige that pontiff in his own consummate person to compromise with the emperor. Was not this the proper time by some palpable miracle and marvelous cures to divert King Theodoric from his purpose, and at least free the Pope from that glaring insult? But there was no miracle: it is simply affirmed by Gregorius Magnus, that the horse, which the Pope had borrowed in Greece, after its former rider (it was the palfrey of a lady, and perfectly safe) had positively declared she would never mount it more, it having received a physical influence from his holiness. However, this was no allegation against the Arians; and they still retained the free exercise of their religion, because John was more prudent than other zealots.

Here it will be proper to relate in few words the extraordinary event which is reported to have happened at the execution of that respectable minister of state, Boethius, during the reign of the Gothic King Theodoric.

doric. This truly great man had, with some others, fallen under suspicion with the king, on a charge of having formed the design of delivering the City of Rome into the hands of the Greek and Catholic Emperor Justinus. Letters were produced, and witnesses were not wanting: with all these preliminary circumstances, however, we have nothing to do. He was, in short, by the king's order executed in prison: and with so much precaution to prevent his coming to life again, that his head was split in twain. He however pressed the two halves together with both his hands; and on being asked who had given him that deadly stroke, he distinctly answered, Ungodly people. He then went into a neighbouring Church, knelt down before the altar, and having had the holy office administered to him, presently after died. Baronius informs us, that the Catholic Church did not fail to confer upon him the honourable title of Martyr, for having laid down his life in behalf of the Catholics, against the Arian infidels. I shall not attempt farther to explain this affair; though I cannot help saying, that it is a very great miracle, the like whereof the most dextrous surgeon with all his artificial bandages, could not easily produce, performed upon a person whose head was split in halves. But it is very easy to figure to ourselves a martyr for the Catholic doctrine in these circumstances, which shew nothing more than an unfortunate combination of incidents for that worthy and learned minister of state. By such tales the minds of men were so corrupted, as to account them the proper characteristic of the Catholic doctrine of salvation, and it was only necessary to accuse a man of disbelieving them, to make him pass for an odious and execrable heretic. Nor was this all. The same judgment respecting such as did not give credit to them, was from a pretended holy zeal, attributed to God, as they were ever wont to pass upon them. For, since miracles cannot be without the interposition of the Deity, the approbation of God was always mixed up with the whole combination in which they were said to be done. Thus was the internal efficacy of the Christian doctrine and knowledge continually obstructed or en-

tirely suppressed. All hopes of bliss were made to depend on the belief of these narrations, on the assistance of certain martyrs, of certain saints, of Mary, of the reliques, &c. Where was, in all this, the experience of that salvation-bringing grace of God, which teaches us to deny ungodliness and worldly lusts, to lead a godly and holy life in the present world, and in whatsoever we do to do all to the glory of God?

BLOOMSBURIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 29.

AS you have always been a friend and supporter of our excellent Church, I trust you will indulge me by inserting a few observations I have lately made upon reading "*Milner's History of the Church of Christ.*" In the first volume there are many passages which appear very objectionable, especially when we consider the author was a Clergyman of the Establishment. It excited my surprise and indignation, that the Editor, a Dignitary of our Church, and the President of a College in one of our Universities, when he revised and corrected his Brother's Work, should have allowed the following passages to remain, the total exclusion of which would not injure the plan of the History, as they seem evidently to be introduced for the purpose of shewing that the Author's sentiments were not in unison with those of our orthodox Ministers of Religion.

In p. 102, speaking of the persecution of the Christians in the reign of Domitian, he observes:

"The humanity of the times in which we live, and the blessings of the civil freedom which the subjects of these kingdoms enjoy, protect us, it is true, from similar dangers of life and property: nevertheless, who has not observed, that even rank and dignity are among us exposed to considerable contempt, whenever a man is conspicuous and eminent for a zealous professional and diligent practice of truly evangelical doctrines and precepts?"

Is this language, I ask, liberal? and is it true? Fanatics and enthusiasts deserve to be treated with contempt; but rank and dignity, conspicuous for *genuine* piety, always command the veneration and respect of all good men.

Page 174, he observes:

"One of the Presbyters, Valens, together with his wife, had sinned through covetousness.—Would to God such spots in the pastoral character were as singular in our times!"

Surely this is very unjust; few people, I believe, are more free from the sin of covetousness than the Clergy in general, and few people have less opportunities of indulging that propensity.

In p. 201, speaking of Free Will, he accuses Justin Martyr with being the "first of all sincere Christians who introduced this foreign plant into Christian ground. I shall venture to call it foreign till its right to exist in the soil shall be proved from scriptural evidence." Abp. Cranmer and Dr. Jortin do not appear to have considered it in that light.—See the Bishop of Lincoln's excellent exposition of the Tenth Article in "Elements of Christian Theology."

In p. 330, speaking of the Conversion of Cyprian, whose opinion of Regeneration by Baptism perfectly agrees with that now maintained by the generality of our learned Divines, his words are: "He (Cyprian) seems to record a remarkable influence of Divine Grace as having accompanied his Baptism." And page 331 he adds, "In Cyprian's time to call Baptism itself the New Birth was not very dangerous; in our age it is poison itself." He acknowledges this to have been the doctrine of the Primitive Christians. Why should not the same be taught by us at the present day? and why should we be considered guilty of disseminating poison if we persist in that course?

In summing up the character of Cyprian, p. 468, he says:

"The frequency of such Bishops in Europe is devoutly to be wished! What avail good sense, taste, learning, without Christian simplicity, and a heart above the world, its flatteries or its frowns! Contemplate—study the character of the Prelate of Carthage, and you will learn what Christian Bishops once were, and what still they ought to be."

What an invidious comparison! Examine the whole Bench of our Bishops, and a more exemplary assemblage of Divines, eminent for learning and piety, I will venture to assert,

without fear of contradiction, can no where be found.

But the manner in which he speaks of the Regular Clergy, at the conclusion of the first volume, is, in my opinion, the most objectionable in the whole book.

"They are apt to wonder that the common people have no ears for them. They do not consider that they themselves have no voice for the people. The views of God, of Christ, and of human nature, which they exhibit, suit not the unsophisticated taste of the common people; but rather accord with the pert and vain notions of dabblers in Theology and Metaphysics. In a word, they contradict experience; and it is not to be wondered at that those of their hearers who have any reasonable modesty, and the least tincture of humility, cannot relish their discourses, because the only food which is adapted to the taste of a miserable sinner is not ministered to them. Deserted by the populace, such Ministers as these usually betake themselves to the higher classes. The favour of a few persons of rank compensates to them the want of regard from the multitude: and if they cannot boast of numerous congregations, they console themselves at least with the thought, that their's are genteel. Their own account of them is, 'that they are genteel and rational' Politics—the affairs of the nation—the reformation of States—these are to them the grand scenes which agitate their passions—To instruct Ministers of States is their ambition; to bring souls to Christ is left to those whom they contemptuously call Enthusiasts. Nor does the least true pathos appear in any of their writings and orations, except in support of civil liberty—a subject most important and most valuable, no doubt, but with them ever carried to excess; and even when treated in its best manner, belonging rather to the province of Statesmen and Legislators, than to that of Divines. Whoever has attended to the demeanour of these men, cannot fail to have marked them as evidently baughty, overbearing, impatient of contradiction; and of all others the least fitted in their tempers to suffer for the Cross of Christ. They are, however, exceedingly prone to represent themselves as actually persecuted, to enlarge on the iniquity of all restraining and excluding laws in ecclesiastical concerns. And lastly, with much arrogance to boast of their sincerity and soundness in matters of Religion; and in an age when every one knows that there is not the least probability of their being compelled to undergo

undergo any fiery trial, that might be the test of true Christian zeal, fortitude, and patience. Are *these* the Christians of the three first centuries? or were those whom Celsus scorned, such men as these? The facts presented to the Reader in this volume forbid the conclusion."

In Boswell's Life of Johnson Mr. Milner is represented to have been a moderate advocate of the Methodists; but these few extracts from the Work now before us will prove, I think, that he has not exhibited himself in that character. As a sincere well-wisher to our admirable Church, I have been induced to offer these observations to your notice. I conceive it my duty to guard the inexperienced Reader against those unfair insinuations against us, which he scattered in various parts of the first volume; and I fervently hope that in a future edition the learned and dignified Editor will omit these offensive passages. CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN, May 18.

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your learned Readers to furnish me with an answer to the following queries:

1. Among other proofs of the genuineness of the *Genealogy* in St. Matthew's Gospel, the following quotation is said to be translated from the *Stromata of Clemens Alexandrinus*.—"In the Gospel according to St. Matthew, the *genealogy* from Abraham is brought down to Mary, the mother of the Lord." In what part of the *Stromata* is this passage to be found, or is it taken from some other work of Clemens?

2. Objections have been advanced by a few latitudinarian writers against the reality of the *Flight* of Joseph and Mary with our Saviour into *Egypt*, when the circumstances stated by the Evangelists Matthew and Luke are accurately compared. In what author is the best solution to be found, of the difficulties said to exist in this case?

3. The Hebrew Gospel of St. Matthew in use among the *Nazarenes*, was allowed by Jerome (according to the best Writers) to have been originally identical with our present Gospel of that Evangelist, but to have been greatly corrupted by interpolation. GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART I.

tions and additions. What proof is there that the *two first Chapters*, which now form the commencement of St. Matthew, were not among these *additions*? The fact, I am convinced, is otherwise; but is there any work in which *this particular point* is made the subject of discussion?

I know that several of your Correspondents are distinguished, not only by their classical erudition; but by a profound knowledge of Theology; and I have therefore taken the liberty of proposing these questions. Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN, June 3.

IN your Magazine, vol. LXXXIII. p. 103, some notice was taken of an Edition of Melmoth's "Great Importance of a Religious Life," in which certain and important alterations were made by the Editor J. D.; with how much candour and honesty it is not now my business to enquire.

From circumstances which came to my knowledge, and not by any means from the initials only, I then concluded the Editor of that book to be no other than the late Dr. John Disney, of whose publications you have given an ample account in your present volume, p. 189; into which I accordingly looked, fully expecting to have seen it mentioned: but I have been disappointed.

The grounds upon which I rest my opinion are far from being light. An *unauthorised contradiction* of it, therefore, will fail to convince me that I am mistaken in attributing the work in question to him. O—N R—D.

MR. URBAN, Somers Town, June 10.

ONE of the greatest blessings appertaining to a candid and impartial press, is the facility afforded to expose falsehood and detect imposition. In furtherance of this object, I make bold to address you, deeming it a sufficient apology for requesting the insertion of my letter in your very valuable publication.—It is not my intention to enter into the heavy charge of intolerance brought against the Church of Rome, because she stedfastly adheres to her constant discipline of refusing an indiscriminate distribution of the Holy Scriptures; but I cannot help bringing before the notice

notice of your Readers the unjustifiable and disgraceful practices pursued by some individuals who espouse an opposite opinion, to sustain the charge, and keep alive those groundless prejudices which unhappily exist in this kingdom against the tenets of the Catholic faith. I have now before me a Pamphlet, published by Mr. Hatchard, bookseller to the Queen, which is stated in the title to be "A Report of the Speech of John Leslie Foster, Esq. in the House of Commons, on a motion made by the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, on Friday, May 9th, 1817."—To this Report is attached an "Appendix," containing two documents in Latin, the one purporting to be a "Bull, or Pontifical Letter, to the Archbishop of Gneza, Primate of Poland;" and the other a "Bull, or Pontifical Letter, to the Archbishop of Malines."—By the reports published of Mr. Foster's speech in the daily papers, we were informed that this Senator read a long extract from the former document; and by this pamphlet we are further told that Mr. F. quoted the following from the latter instrument, to the Honourable House, as the sentiments of the See of Rome on the great work of distributing Bibles to every class of mankind in the Universe: "We are worn down with poignant and bitter grief at hearing of the pernicious designs not very long ago entered upon, by which the most holy books of the Bible are every where dispersed in the several vernacular tongues, and published contrary to the most wholesome rules of the Church, with new translations, which are craftily perverted into bad meanings. But we were still more deeply grieved when we read certain letters signed with the name of you, *our Brother*, wherein you authorised and exhorted the people committed to your care to procure for themselves modern versions of the Bible, or willingly to accept them, and carefully and attentively to peruse them.—Nothing certainly could more aggravate our grief than to behold you, who were placed to point out the ways of righteousness, become a stumbling-block; for you ought carefully to have kept in view what our predecessors have

always prescribed; namely, that, if the Holy Bible in the vulgar tongue were permitted every where without discrimination, more injury than benefit would arise." "The whole of this document" (adds the Pamphlet, p. 43) "is much too long for repetition here: it finally enjoins the Archbishop to emulate the example of illustrious men, which procured for them such honour, and consider how he might reprobate these *his deeds* by a solemn and formal retraction." Although, on the appearance of the first of these documents, it was evidently not of Roman origin, but of British manufacture; yet the means of detection were not so easy to satisfy the public mind as are afforded by the publication of the second.—The authenticity of the Bull to the Primate of Poland rests on no other authority than the assertion of an anonymous writer; but that the mandate to Flanders is a palpable forgery cannot be doubted for a moment, when your readers are informed that there is *not in existence*, at this moment, such a character in the Catholic Church as an Archbishop of Malines. The Bull is said to be dated on the 3d of September, 1816, and issued to the venerable Archbishop Stanislaus; but a reference to the celebrated Remonstrance of the Belgian Bishops, to the King of the Netherlands, dated July 28, 1815, will prove that the Archdiocese was then vacant, and under the government of a *Vicar-General*; and an appeal to the "Almanach Royal de la Cour, des Provinces Meridionales, et de la Ville de Bruxelles, pour l'an 1817," will shew that the See is still unfilled, being directed by the same Vicar-General. Such a fatal error as this completely invalidates the genuineness of the document, and stamps it as a gross counterfeit.

This being the case, perhaps the Gentleman whose name is attached to this Pamphlet, as the pronouncer of the Speech in question, will candidly disavow any participation in what may appear an attempt to delude the publick. To offer any further animadversions on the disgraceful and unwarrantable practice of forging official instruments for the purpose of maligning the characters of Foreign Princes, would be to insult the reasoning faculties of your readers;

readers; but I cannot conclude without observing, that, unless some authorized disavowal of this circumstance is given, the character of this Protestant Country will be placed in no very enviable light on the Continent; and Catholic States will be led to think that those who falsely accuse the professors of that faith with the practice of forbidden crimes, to advance the interests of their Church, are themselves not backward in calling in the aid of forgery and falsehood as auxiliaries to their cause.

W. E. ANDREWS.

ON THE REPUBLICAN MANIA.

Hæc Fonte derivata Clades,
In Patriam Populumque fluxit.

Unceasing slaughter took from hence its source,
And o'er the world display'd its fatal

THE Jacobin spirit, which has disturbed the world for many years, and deluged it with blood, has greatly arisen from the spirit of Infidelity. This spirit was prevalent among some men in France, who falsely called themselves Philosophers. But the greatest leader in Jacobin principles, to the disgrace of human nature, was an ignorant scribbler, who had been bred a stay-maker, Thomas Paine. It is a certain and indisputable fact, that this pestilent fellow, who was an enemy to Christianity as well as to Monarchy, was a principal promoter, if not the author, of the Revolution in America. It was through him that "the wide arch of the rais'd empire fell." He published a large Pamphlet under the title of "Common Sense," which caused the declaration of Independence in the United States of America, against the better opinion of General Washington, and many of the most respectable and intelligent people in the country.

When I went to America after the unhappy Revolutionary war, Governor Livingston, of the Jerseys, told me that General Washington had mentioned that he lamented the separation of the United States from Great Britain (in which he, Governor Livingston, agreed); and that they both wished Great Britain had go-

verned constitutionally, as they feared the Americans would never make a permanent government. There was nothing to justify a Revolution in America. The Revolution was not only injurious to Great Britain, but may be prejudicial to America itself. A Republic will never do in a large country, but tends to produce anarchy and despotism. But where the Republic of the United States became particularly mischievous, was in the desire of the Americans to make Republics universal through the world. That apostle of the Devil, Thomas Paine, went to France with this express view, and too fatally succeeded in his design. What seas of blood, what rapes, what robberies, what tyranny, what gigantic evils, proceeded from the Republic in France, it is almost unnecessary to mention. The vengeance of Heaven seemed to be hurled upon the Americans for producing the accursed Republic in France. As it is said in Scripture, "They provoked the Almighty to wrath by their inventions, and the plague brake in upon them."

In the year 1793, soon after they had instituted Liberty and Equality, as they called them, in France, and sung their frantic songs of "Ca Ira," the Black Plague of Africa broke out in Philadelphia, where I then resided. This was improperly named the Yellow Fever. In the West Indies those who die of the Bilious, or Yellow Fever, have a yellow appearance, and give no fear whatever of contagion. In the disorder at Philadelphia, and in other parts of the United States, those who die are black, and in the large cities spread contagion all around. In the year 1793 I was in the custom of going round to those houses in Philadelphia where people had died of the disorder; and upon asking what appearance those bore who were lying dead, was told, "They are as black as your hat." The Right Honourable Sir Robert Liston, who had been the British Ambassador at Constantinople before he was in that situation in America, and is now again at Constantinople, said the disorder called the Yellow Fever in America was a much more violent and *infect-

* Dr. Benjamin Rush, a Physician of some note in Philadelphia, said, the Yellow Fever of America was not infectious; but received the infection, and died a victim to his delusion. Dr. Rush, in a Letter, dated 1809, to Mr. Cheetham, who has published the

tious disorder than the plague at Constantinople. We could not produce a more satisfactory evidence upon the matter. It was asserted by ignorant men, that the disorder at Philadelphia was not the plague, because it was devoid of the characteristic eruptions. The Asiatic plague is attended with eruptions, and is more easy to be cured than the African plague, which has no eruptions, but is attended with a black vomit, and is similar to the Yellow Fever of America, as two peas are like one another. I was in Philadelphia at the time the disorder broke out, as I have mentioned, and saw in the river with my own eyes, the vessels which had brought the Bulam Fever (as they call it), or African Plague, from the West Indies, where it had been first imported from Africa.

It is very remarkable that any thing like this disorder was but little known in America before the year 1793; that it has since incessantly continued its ravages in the United States*, without afflicting the *British provinces in America*: which seems (we may say without the imputation of fanaticism) that it were a judgement, that something like the hand of Heaven directed the beginning and the progress of the disorder.

It is against the principles of our Religion to kill kings, according to the wishes of Thomas Paine and his disciples. The Apostle of God enjoins us expressly to "Fear God, and honour the King." A Christian cannot, consistently with the Gospel, be a Republican in the British dominions, where a Monarchy has been long established.

The Sacred Prophecies declare, at the final restoration of the Jews, which is not very distant (though the time has been anticipated by some

false prophets†, for all the twelve tribes must be first converted) that "Kings shall be their nursing fathers, and Queens their nursing mothers;" or, in other words, Kings and Queens shall be their patrons and patronesses. If we could universally establish Republics, and put down Kings, we should defeat the designs of Providence, divulged by the Prophets of the Almighty. The Republican delusion is therefore somewhat similar to the madness of the Roman Emperor Julian, who attempted in vain to build the Temple at Jerusalem before the time appointed by the true Prophets of God.

The American Republic, therefore, in attempting to procure the general establishment of Republics (I must say at the same time that I am a warm advocate for the civil and religious liberties of America) has become a nuisance to the world, a mischief, a foe to peace, and an enemy to liberty. For a Republic in a large Nation in the end is destructive to liberty; while a constitutional Monarchy is calculated to produce liberty, permanently, with order.

LOYALTY AND LIBERTY.

Mr. URBAN, July 2.
YOUR Correspondent, D. A. Y. appears to have been led to an unfavourable opinion of Dr. Nicholas Bounde's religious principles, as far at least as respects the observance of the Fasts and Festivals of the Church, by the remarks of Dr. Heylin, cited in your last Number. It should, however, be recollected that, much as the name of Dr. Heylin is respected to this day in other respects, he has always been considered as very eccentric, to say the least, in his notions on the obligation of the Sabbath. His very censure of Dr. Bounde almost

the Life of Thomas Paine, says, "When the subject of American Independence began to be agitated in conversation, I observed the public mind to be loaded with an immense mass of prejudice and error relative to it. Something appeared to be wanting to remove them beyond the ordinary short and cold Addresses of Newspaper Publications. At this time I called upon Mr. Paine, and suggested to him the propriety of preparing our Citizens for a perpetual separation of our Country from Great Britain, by means of a work of such length, as would obviate all the objections to it. He seized the idea with avidity, and immediately began his famous Pamphlet in favour of that measure. He read the sheets to me at my house as he composed them." See Cheetham's Life of Paine, London, reprinted 1817.

* This is worthy the consideration of those who emigrate to America.

† Some of these false Prophets asserted that Napoleon Buonaparte was going to restore the Jews, by which much mischief was done to society.

manifests

manifests this; for who else would have brought it forward as a complaint against a Clergyman, that, "through his zeal and diligence it was declared, in the Articles of the Irish Church, that the first day of the week, which is the Lord's day, is wholly to be dedicated to the service of God?" And that Dr. Bounde did not "design to lessen, by degrees, the reputation of the antient festivals" in any sense of which a *Protestant* divine ought to complain, I beg to cite a passage or two from a work of his, which is at this time preparing for republication, entitled "The Unbelief of St. Thomas the Apostle laid open, for the comfort of all that desire to believe." From these it will appear that he maintained the due observance of the Saints' days, and only impugned the *papistical* mode of observing them, and the abuses and superstitions of that Church.

"We are to reverence and highly esteem the godly wisdom of those holy Fathers who did first appoint those days to be kept. For they did it to the honour of God; and therefore would have all men know, what the Saints were of themselves, and what they were by the grace of God; and so not so much honour them, as praise God for them.

"The Papists did not so: for, besides that they had a great number of counterfeit Saints in their Calendar, whose names were not written in the *Book of Life* (some of them traitors, and others as ill, or worse than they) upon their festival-days they caused to be read a story of their lives, full of all virtues, and miracles that they wrought, come in their life, some after their death, whereof most were fained, and some of them most absurd. And thus they made them to be Gods upon the earth, not making mention of any fault of theirs at any time.

"But we see how the Scriptures set out the true Saints of God after another manner; not only in their miracles and virtues, but in their greatest corruptions and sins: that we knowing what they were of themselves, and what they are by the mercy of God, and the grace of Christ, the poorest sinners might be comforted in themselves by the one, and give thanks to God for the other. Seeing that there is no sin in themselves, which they have not seen pardoned and cured in some of the Saints or other: nor any grace wanting to themselves, which by that experience of God's goodness which they have seen

in others they might not hope for in themselves in some measure."

Another position of Dr. Bounde is censured by Dr. Heylin, that "there is great reason why Christians should take themselves as strictly bound to rest upon the Lord's day as the Jews were upon their Sabbath, it being one of the moral commandments, where all are of equal authority." But until Dr. H. can go further, and assert that the Lord's day was to be observed with a *Jewish rigour*, according to the tenets of Dr. Bounde, the accusation recoils on himself; for that which he ascribes as a kind of heresy to Dr. Bounde, is the principle maintained by every serious Christian of the English Church at this day. Dr. Heylin, who lived in very different days, even such in which "the *Book of Sports*" could receive countenance from men (like himself) of acknowledged piety, as tending to keep within certain bounds to which evil custom had given a very loose rein, seems to have imputed puritanical tenets to Dr. Bounde with but little reason, unless his "*Doctrine of the Sabbath plainly laid down*" (which I have not yet had an opportunity of perusing) differs widely from his other works.

The Treatise* already re-published has received such honourable testimonies from persons highly competent to judge of its merits, as to induce the Editor of that work to re-publish also the one from which the above extracts are made, without delay. They appear to have been jointly edited originally by the Author, as the title-page of the latter directly alludes to the former; and the Editor thinks them equally calculated to serve the cause of the purest practical Christianity.

Yours, &c. PHILAEETHES.

Mr. URBAN, *Cuildford, March 17.*

IT may have happened that your Correspondent, W. M. H. whose observations "On the Administration of Bankrupts' Affairs" appear in p. 130, has himself been a sufferer from the misapplication of a Bankruptcy Fund; and, if he have, he will in some measure stand excused for the errors into which he has fallen as to the inefficiency of the part of the Bank-

* Treatise full of Consolation, &c. (see p. 429.)

• rupt

rupt Laws, of which he so sorely complains. But, Mr. Urban, I cannot imagine how any one can venture to propose the adoption of his own theories about so important an affair as every general Law must be, without having well considered the subject he undertakes to canvass and review; and I think it will evidently appear that W. M. H. (in his examination of this matter) has overlooked one of the most important Statutes relating to the Bankrupt Laws; for the 3rd and 7th Sections of the 49th Geo. III. Chap. 121, were enacted for the express purpose of obviating the difficulties started by W. M. H. And they have very properly empowered the Creditors of a Bankrupt (who are the only persons, except the Insolvent, that are interested in the due application of the Funds) to compel the Assignees to deposit the moneys they collect, in any way which the Creditors themselves shall judge safe, and as will be most beneficial for the estate. To save your Readers the trouble of referring to the Statute, I will, with your permission, quote the enacting part of the Sections at length, which I allude to.

"Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that, from and after the passing of this Act, if in any case the major part of the Creditors of any Bankrupt shall not, before they shall proceed to the choice of Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate, direct in what manner, how, and with whom, and where the moneys arising from the Bankrupt's Estate shall be paid in and remain in pursuance of the power given to them by the said recited Act*, it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, or the major part of them, and they are hereby required immediately after the Commissioners shall have proceeded to the choice of Assignees, and at the same meeting, to direct in what manner, how, and with whom, and where the moneys arising by and to be received from time to time out of the Bankrupt's Estate shall be paid in and remain until the same shall be divided amongst the Creditors, as by the said recited Act is directed, to which rule and direction the Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate shall conform as often as one hundred pounds shall be got in and received from such Bank-

rupt's Estate, and shall be, and are hereby indemnified for what they shall do in pursuance of such directions of the said Commissioners as aforesaid; provided that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners to direct such moneys to be paid into the hands of the said Commissioners, or into any Banking-house, or other house of trade or business in which the Commissioners, or any of them, or the Solicitor to the Commission, are or is interested or concerned as a partner or partners, or otherwise.

"Provided always, and be it enacted that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, upon the application of the Assignees, or of any five or more of the Creditors who have proved their debts under the Commission, on notice given to the Assignees of such intended application, when and as often as it shall appear to the said Commissioners expedient and beneficial to the estate and interest of any bankrupt that the money so paid in to any person or persons as aforesaid, for the purpose of being divided amongst the Creditors, or any money retained to answer any claim which may have been duly entered upon the proceedings under the said Bankruptcy, or any Dividends ordered to be retained by the Assignees, should be laid out at interest, to order and direct that the whole or any part of such money shall be invested in the purchase of Exchequer Bills for the benefit of such Creditors and Claimants, and to direct where and with whom such Exchequer Bills shall be kept for safe custody, and to cause such Exchequer Bills to be sold when it shall appear to them necessary and proper, and to direct the proceeds thereof to be again laid out in the purchase of Exchequer Bills, or to be applied for the benefit of the Creditors and Claimants according to their several interests, as to the said Commissioners shall seem meet, subject nevertheless to the authority and controul of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal."

The plan adopted by this Statute must certainly be preferable to the one proposed by W. M. H. as it avoids the expence which would attend the institution of an establishment of 'Treasurers for Bankrupts' Effects; and I trust W. M. H. will, after perusing the above Sections, be satisfied that the Creditors may, if they please, prevent "the Will of a Directing Attorney" in these matters being improperly gratified, and at the expence of the estate. RICHARD ROE.

* This refers to a former Act, the powers of which were deemed not sufficiently extensive to protect Bankruptcy Funds.

MR. URBAN, April 19.

A CORRESPONDENT of yours some time since enquired the cause of the *Delay in Chancery Proceedings*; and mentioned that the Lord Chancellor had observed it was not occasioned by his Lordship. This is most *strictly true*; and no greater proof can be adduced than his desire to prevent such delay by his wise and prudent establishment of a *Vice Chancellor* as an assistant. Like all other *new institutions at first*, it has its inconveniences; but, when the mode of proceeding comes to be properly established, and the Court, which is now budding*, properly finished, there is, not the smallest doubt, but it will be of the *most essential benefit* to the suitors of the Court of Chancery. I was extremely concerned so enlightened men as Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Leach should oppose in Parliament such an excellent additional Judge in the Court of Chancery. I have been well assured by a very intelligent man, who now holds a situation in an office belonging to that Court, that (during his time, about thirty years) the Proceedings in the Court have increased at least *one third*; and yet there are only the same number of Masters in Chancery and Registrars of the Court, with *only the same number of Clerks to assist*. Can the delays in the business of the Court be wondered at?—If you will indulge me with a few pages, I will not only point out the causes of delay in the proceedings there, but also venture to suggest (or at least point out) some plan for their removal. VINA.

Letter from AMICUS to TYRO, recommended to the perusal of all Young Adventurers in the Seafaring line of life. •

MR. URBAN, June 4.

THERE is so much good sense and good advice in the following Letter from an experienced Officer in the service of the Hon. East India Company, to one of their young Midshipmen, that I have been tempted to copy it for the benefit of others, as well as for the purpose of exhibiting, to your Readers in general, a very striking instance of liberal con-

descension and real goodness of heart! Let me hope, by your means, to extend and to perpetuate the judicious observations of the Writer, who kindly imposed upon himself this *voluntary task*, amidst all his important concerns and engagements, on the very point of renewing his labours and his dangers through the trackless deep, and under all the hurry and distress of repeating a long adieu to his own family and friends:—and this too, solely from the motives of benevolence and zeal on behalf of a young shipmate whom he may never see again! A plain and short statement of the fact is all that I can allow myself to offer, as I should commit an unreasonable trespass on your valuable pages, were I to express more fully my own grateful admiration of the Writer's kindness to my son Tyro, who is now homeward-bound on his second voyage, while his generous and disinterested friend (God bless him!) is, I believe, in command of an outward-bound ship: he has been induced to permit *your* publication of the letter, on my promising to substitute fictitious names, as the effect may be equally useful, without offending the delicacy of modest merit.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

The Letter is as follows:

My dear Tyro, Portsmouth.

As my expectations were in some measure raised respecting another voyage with you in the Company's service, so are they now lowered in the same degree, and end in disappointment, by your different destination at a *later period*: this, I grant, is rather a selfish mode of thinking, as I seem to wish to deprive your friends of your society after so short a residence among them; but I will gloss over the *selfish* part by observing that young people, whose destination is the sea, ought not, in the early part of their professional pursuits, to *stay too long on shore*: but perhaps it will be for the best—that, by sailing under different Officers, who must in some way or other have a different method of carrying on the duty of a ship, and by comparing their points of difference, you may be the better enabled to form your own judgment (which I would always advise you to place a proper reliance on) and then to adopt that method

* The Court was opened for business for the first time on the 4th of July. EDIT.

method which you conceive to be the best; nor should you hastily withdraw it. I am not aware what your present intentions may be; but, should you continue in your first ship, I should be happy to hear from you on your arrival at Bombay, if an opportunity should offer of a ship going to St. Helena. Although I think that you are better grounded in the A. B. C. of Navigation than any person on his first voyage I ever knew, yet so far is that from admitting a relaxation of study, that, on the contrary, it ought to *stimulate your exertions* in acquiring the science, and thereby enable you to keep up that difference and distance which you have at present obtained. I have great confidence that you will not disappoint my expectations in this respect; especially if you should sail with those officers who shall be as willing to instruct as you are to learn. There are some treatises on seamanship which I think you should add to your books: amongst others I would recommend that of *Nicholson*; there is in it much to be learned with due attention: a young man with your excellent education will perhaps frequently indulge a smile at his egotism and modes of expression; but you must recollect that he was a man self-taught, and that his ideas were formed upon a practice of many years. Time, no doubt, has produced many improvements; but, as I before observed, this will form a case in which you are to exercise your *own* judgment, in addition to the examples given by your superior officers. Let me advise you always to have a *small set of charts on which you may mark out the progress of each day*: there is no necessity for your going to much expence for them: Captain Horshurg has published lately (I think, in three sheets, it may be four or six, viz. one, North Atlantic; two, South Atlantic; and three, Indian Ocean) the price of which I believe is 24s.; and these will be quite sufficient for your purpose: they will, at the same time, give you an idea of your progress, and of the direction in which you wish to proceed. You will, of course, begin, this next voyage, to turn your attention to the *Lunar Observations*. Be not discouraged at any difficulties which may arise on your first trials; *perseverance will soon level them*:

and at the same time always *work your own sights*; and begin with Mendoza Rio's method; it is by far the best, and practice will make it equally plain with any other more round-about method. The *Chronometer you must work also*; do not hesitate to ask for it, even though the granting of your request should be considered a favour. I shall expect all this when we meet. I cannot make you more sensible of the interest which I take in your success than by writing you so long a letter, for I dislike letter-writing generally; but my mind was in the subject, and my pen has made greater progress than I was aware of: I will now bid you adieu! If, when you receive this, which I have transmitted through the hands of our good and kind friend at the East India House, you feel an inclination to reply, I shall be happy to hear from you through the same trusty hands; but do not write unless you feel that sort of disposition which would *really incline* you to write to any friend who takes an equal interest with myself in your future welfare! AMICUS.

MR. URBAN,

April 26.

S a *British Noble, British Heroes, British cannon*, and (glorious boast!) hundreds of Christian slaves liberated by them, have lately rendered Algiers a popular subject to *British people*; one whose Parnassian flights and humble prose efforts have been graciously and several times received by her old favourite, the Gentleman's Magazine, hopes for pardon when she presumes again to obtain notice, and presents a few remarks on this barbarous city, made in the year 1740, by a Midshipman, then only 17 years of age; the same whose journey through the Isle of Wight, a few years after *, was not long since honoured with a place in the above-named valuable repository.

The youthful son of Neptune says:

"We left Port Mahon on the 16th, and arrived at Algiers on the 19th of April. Several of the Barbarians came on board, and one civil Janissary who had been in London. This man was not only my faithful guard on shore, but even refused his gratuity, calling me his son, and sparing no pains to divert me. Scarce had we

* See vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 25, 108.

walked a quarter of a mile, before he beat a company of Jews for that purpose; and stood in amaze at my begging him to desist, thinking, I suppose, that all who are called *Christians* abhor the Jews; but, instead of that, I felt a sudden good-will towards them.

"The trafficking parts of this crowded city would have been impassable, so many hands were catching at me, had not the Janisary beat them off. This made me glad of a quieter place, and occasioned my stepping by mistake into a Mosque, where several men seemed at prayers: every head was uncovered, and I think shaved, except a single lock of hair; but I had no time for observation: my guide, in a violent hurry, pulling me back, and saying, had I gone another step, he could not have hindered the *Religious from killing me!* I found the day scarce long enough to view the city and suburbs; yet suppose I left nothing of consequence unobserved, except a tomb where six or seven of their Kings or Beys who were murdered in one day, lie buried together. I saw their present Bey, or Dey, who sat in an open place, I think on the ground, with a very few guards, and dressed like a common Algerine.

"Long has this city been dignified with the title of *Algiers the warlike*; and well it answers to that name: for, besides their perpetual war with several European Powers, and receiving a sort of tribute from others, the very cannon upon their walls, which mostly face the sea, have a very uncommon threatening aspect. Some are made with but one touch-hole, and several bores; one in particular with no less than nine! They have also stone shot of too vast a bulk for any cannon or mortar; neither know I with what engine they could throw them. Almost all their guns are brass, and of a wonderful length. I found the bore of one in the round tower to be sixteen inches diameter. What a ball must this carry, unless trumpet-bored! Yet was not this the largest; for I saw one hooped round with iron because of its age, out of which the furious Algerines fired a French consul, in the siege of this city, by the command, I think, of their famous Barbarossa, when the Emperor Charles the Fifth sent a

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART I.

vast fleet against it from most parts of Europe. The very elements fought against this Emperor, so that he could not prevail; and no wonder, as he persecuted the Protestant Religion in his own dominions.

"Nothing affected me so much as their place of execution, which I suppose to be one of the most melancholy scenes upon earth! It is a kind of double castle, with a lofty wall stretching East and West, at the Southern verge of the city. We first went through a large gate, which is all that cements the two seeming Castles; and then over a bridge, to the country side of the Castle ditch, or dry moat, which is very deep, wide, and rocky. Scarce could I take any notice of a caravan which at this time arrived from the deserts, my whole attention being fixed on the *deadly walls*. They curve a little inward at the top, and have a row of huge tenter-hooks about three yards down. These are to catch the criminal, who is rolled off the wall; but, if he should miss the destined hooks, there are iron spikes on the ground to receive him, if I mistake not: and should he escape even these, the rocky bottom would probably dispatch him! It is natural to suppose they are first beheaded, or strangled, and then rolled down to expose their dead bodies: *but I was assured of the contrary*; my guide also saying, *I might see one rolled off alive next day!* The walls have several perpendicular slits of a great length, *all filled up with men's heads, regularly set upon one another!* The top and frow of the gate are also crowded with the mouldering heads of Arabs, Blacks, and Moors, whose ghastly visages front the spectator. Every vacant space being thus filled, I could no where see through, nor guess to what height the earth is raised within; but a great many skulls, I believe some thousands, being piled up together, *appear like hillocks above the walls!*—I returned very thoughtful to the ship."

I have thus, Mr. Urban, given you a specimen of Algerine horrors! Much more, you will perhaps think, than suits a *female pen*. Hoping the outcasts of society above mentioned have learned a lesson they will not soon forget, and with I fear too small a

share

share of compassion or allowance for people whom *Natural Religion alone* might, one is ready to think, teach a *little humanity*: I once more subscribe myself, Sir,

Yours, &c. AN URBANITESS.

Mr. URBAN, *Edgbaston, near Birmingham, April 3.*

HAVING on a former occasion presented your readers with a short account of the Coinage of England; permit me now to lay before them a few of the most important particulars concerning that of Scotland, the history of which involves many curious and interesting facts.

It is highly probable that the Scots were acquainted with the art of coining money at a very early period, since their communication with such of the Continental Nations of Europe as had long known and practised this art was by no means inconceivable. The most antient of their coins, however, which are now to be found, are those of Alexander the First, a Prince who was contemporary with Henry the First of England. These pieces were all of silver, and so similar in every respect to the coins then current in England, as only to be distinguished from them by the legend, which ran thus, "Alexander Dei Gra:" reverse, "Scotorum Rex." It is observable also, that the difference between the real and the nominal pound began in the two kingdoms nearly at the same time. The Scottish Princes, however, from the very commencement of this variation, began to reduce the weight of their coins, so considerably and so frequently, whilst their nominal value remained the same, that, towards the close of the fourteenth century, their penny was no larger than the halfpenny of England; the weight of the coins of this latter country having been reduced in a much more gradual, and consequently in a much smaller proportion. The great difference which now existed, between the English and the Scottish coins, caused it to be enacted in the reign of Richard II. that "the Scottish groat should thenceforward pass for only twopence in England, the half-groat for one penny, the penny for a half-penny, and the half-penny for a farthing."

The early coins of Scotland, like those of our Anglo-Norman Kings,

consisted of silver pennies alone. Alexander the Third, however, introduced into Scotland a coinage of halfpence and farthings, about the same time that these pieces were first struck in England; and these were succeeded, in the reign of David the Second, by the coinage of the groat and half-groat. Still copying the example of the English, Robert the Second introduced a coinage of gold into Scotland, pieces called "St. Andrews," from the figure of their tutelar Saint which appeared on them.

The Scottish Kings still continuing rapidly to diminish the size of their coins, the half-penny and farthing were at length become so small, that it was adjudged necessary to discontinue the coinage of these pieces in silver; and accordingly James the Third, in the year 1466, struck a number of coins composed chiefly of copper, but containing also a small proportion of silver: this coinage was called "Billon Money;" and in the following reign, the coinage of the silver penny having also been discontinued, this coin was likewise added to the denominations of the new species of money.

At the accession of Henry the Seventh to the throne of England, three Scottish groats were only equal in weight to one English groat; and about the middle of the sixteenth century, in the reign of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots, marks of silver, or pieces of 13s. 4d. each, were coined, which were worth only 3s. 4d. English. In the year 1553, this Princess issued a coinage of testoons, to pass for five shillings each; half testoons were also issued at the same time; the former of these pieces exactly corresponded in size with the English shilling, the latter with the sixpence. On her marriage with Lord Darnley, Queen Mary coined a number of crown-pieces, weighing an ounce each, to pass for thirty shillings; also some pieces of ten and twenty shillings each.

During the minority of James the Sixth, in a new coinage, the current value of the crown was raised to forty shillings, its real intrinsic value, in English money, not exceeding five shillings; and in 1597, crowns of the same size, to pass for fifty shillings, distinguished by the letter "L" behind the King's bust, were also struck.

One step more only was now wanting to complete this surprising increase in the nominal value of the Scottish coins, and to bring it to the highest point to which it ever attained: this was effected in the year 1601, when King James, by issuing a coinage of crown-pieces to pass for sixty shillings each, rendered the nominal value of the several denominations of the Scottish money equal to twelve times their real value in the current money of England.

The silver coins of Scotland immediately subsequent to the Union of that kingdom with England, A. D. 1603, were, the mark with its subdivisions the half and quarter, the twenty-penny piece, and pieces of two and four marks each, all coined at the rate of sixty shillings to the crown-piece, which, in Scotland, seems invariably to have been made to weigh an ounce. When, however, the Union of the two kingdoms was completed by Queen Anne, A. D. 1707, all the coin which had hitherto circulated in Scotland was called in, and the whole re-coined at Edinburgh into pieces of exactly the same weights and denominations as the coin then current in England; and since this period one general coinage has circulated indiscriminately throughout the whole Island.

In order to lay before your readers at one view the more striking of the facts which I have enumerated, I subjoin the following table, shewing the increasing nominal value of the Pound Troy of silver in Scotland, as exemplified in the current coin of the Realm:

A. D.	Reign.	£.	s.	d.
1106.....	Alexander I.	1	0	0
1390.....	Robert III.	2	10	0
1483.....	James IV.	6	0	0
1542.....	Mary.....	12	0	0
1553.....	—.....	15	0	0
1562.....	—.....	18	0	0
1587.....	James VI.....	24	0	0
1597.....	—.....	30	0	0
1601.....	—.....	36	0	0

Yours, &c. T. CLARK, JUN.

Mr. URBAN, *West-square, Lambeth, April 2.*

THE use of *Coffee* becoming every day more extensive in this country, I presume that any suggestion for the improvement of that pleasing and salubrious beverage cannot be unacceptable to the publick. Un-

der that persuasion, I beg leave to communicate a method of coffee-making which I have long practised, and which I find to answer my purpose better than any other: though I have tried several, and bestowed on the subject a share of attention, which your Readers will hardly deem censurable, when apprised that coffee has for the last three years been my only beverage, except morning and evening tea.

My process, Sir, is that of *simmering*, over the small but steady flame of a lamp—a process, at once, simple, easy, and (without watching or attendance) uniformly productive of an extract so grateful to the palate and the stomach, as to leave me neither the want nor the desire of any stronger liquor.

But, to accomplish this, a vessel of peculiar construction is requisite.—Mine is a straight-sided pot, as wide at top as at bottom, and inclosed in a case of similar shape, to which it is soldered air-tight at the top. The case is above an inch wider than the pot, descends somewhat less than an inch below it, and is entirely open at the bottom; thus admitting and confining a body of hot air all round and underneath the pot. The lid is double; and the vessel is of course furnished with a convenient handle and spout.

In this *Simmerer*, the extract may be made either with hot water or with cold. If wanted for speedy use, hot water will be proper, but not actually *boiling*: and, the powdered coffee being added, nothing remains but to close the lid tight, to stop the spout with a cork, and place the vessel over the lamp, where it will soon begin to simmer, and may remain unattended and unnoticed until the coffee is wanted for immediate use. It may then be strained through a bag of stout, close linen, which will transmit the liquid so perfectly clear, as not to contain the smallest particle of the powder.

The strainer is tied round the mouth of an open cylinder, or tube, which is fitted into the mouth of the coffee-pot that is to receive the fluid, as a steamer is fitted into the mouth of a saucepan: and, if the coffee-pot have a cork near the bottom, the liquid may be drawn out as fast and as hot as it flows from the strainer.

If the coffee be not intended for speedy use, as is the case with me, who have my Simmerer placed over my night-lamp at bed-time, to produce the beverage which I am to drink the next day at dinner and supper; in such case, cold water may be used with equal or perhaps superior advantage; though I have never found any perceptible difference in the result, whether the water employed was hot or cold. In either case, it soon begins to simmer, and continues simmering all night, without ever boiling over, and without any sensible diminution of quantity by evaporation.

With respect to the *lamp*—although a fountain lamp is undoubtedly preferable, any of the common small lamps, which are seen in every tin-shop, will answer the purpose, provided that it contain a sufficiency of oil to continue burning bright during the requisite length of time. The tube, or burner, of *any* lamp, is little more than one eighth of an inch in diameter: and this at the distance of one inch and three quarters below the bottom of the pot—with the wick little more than one eighth of an inch high—and with *pure spermaceti* oil—has invariably performed, as above described, without requiring any trimming, or other attention—and without producing any smoke; whereas, if the wick were too high, or the oil not good, the certain consequences would be, smoke, soot, and extinction.

One material advantage attending this mode of coffee-making is, that a smaller quantity of the powdered berry is requisite, to give the desired strength to the liquor.—The common methods require that the powder be coarse; in which state it does not give out its virtue so completely as if it were ground finer: whereas, in this process, it may be used as fine as it can conveniently be made; and, the finer it is, the smaller will be the quantity required, or the richer the extract; as I have agreeably experienced, since I have been enabled, by the new invention of Messrs. Deakin and Duncan of Ludgate-hill, to have my coffee at once reduced to the proper degree of fineness, by a single operation, without the tedious labour of a second grinding with the mill-tightened.

JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, *May 13.*

I AM much pleased with the plan of the "Compendium of County History" contained in your Magazine. In a small compass, much useful information is given; and it is calculated to suit both the idle reader who does not chuse to *dip deep*, and the lover of topographical research who wishes for an analysis of his more voluminous studies.

May I be permitted to suggest, that a little more attention to the Natural History of each County would add to the value of the plan? For instance, I should have been glad to have seen the fossils of Dorsetshire noticed. The cliffs in the vicinity of Lyme, which are chiefly composed of indurated marl, are *peculiarly* rich in these curiosities: skeletons and bones of various fish, unknown in their original state on our shores, are frequently found in these cliffs. One, of the crocodile genus, was discovered about five years ago, and is now deposited in the British Museum.

I shall be obliged to any one of your Correspondents who will inform me where, besides the account in "Hutchins's Dorsetshire" (which is too expensive a work for general circulation), I may meet with authentic particulars of the siege of Lyme during the Civil Wars, when the town was so obstinately defended by the forces under Colonels Ceely and Blake against Prince Maurice. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Pentonville, March 29.*

IN your Compendium of the County History of Cumberland, the name of Hugh de Moreville is omitted; I believe he was of that county, and one of the murderers of the famous Thomas à Becket; the mention of his name may perhaps bring something to light respecting him. There is another, and I think a still more important omission, of the name of Joseph Strong, commonly called Blind Joseph, well-known at Carlisle for his mechanical genius, and the extraordinary powers of his mind, evinced in numberless instances; the true history of which would fill a moderate-sized volume. Among other curious performances, he built an organ, on which he played; the idea of which was received into his mind by an examination, by the touch, of the organ in the Cathedral Church of that

that city; in which, it is said, he contrived to secrete himself all night for that purpose. He made himself a pair of shoes, in which he walked to London, a distance of 300 miles, for the purpose, as he expressed it, of seeing Mr. Stanley, the great musician. He was the best weaver in the county; and chiefly confined himself to the weaving of figured pattern table-linen, which was done in the most correct and beautiful manner: at the loom he never had assistance, but could immediately tell when any thing went wrong, even the breaking of a thread; which he could as soon put right as the most expert workman with the use of his eye. This extraordinary man was stone blind.

Should this meet the eye of Mr. Grestorex, he may perhaps favour the publick with some anecdotes of Joseph Strong. Mr. G. was, I think, organist of Carlisle cathedral some time before the death of Strong.

I have some recollection of having read that the Studamore family gave a Dutchess to the illustrious house of Somerset. Query—Can your Correspondent O. Y. inform your Readers whether it is the same family to which the present Dowager Dutchess of Norfolk belongs? It would be rather a curious circumstance for one family to give Dutchesses to the two Premier Dukedoms. J. N.

Mr. URBAN, May 12.
TO the list of Seats in the county of Essex, in p. 300, allow me to add:

Felixstow, near Harwich, Sir S. Fludyer. Greenstead Hall, near Ongar, Craven Ord, esq. Mark Hall, near Harlow, Montague Burgoyne, esq. Marks Hall, near Kelvedon, William Honeywood, esq. Parndon Hall, near Harlow, W. Smith, esq. M. P. Rochetts, near Brentwood, Earl St. Vincent. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, June 6.
AT the Eastern end of the North aisle of Redcliffe Church stands a handsome double altar tomb. On one of them lie two statues, which I suppose to be those of Philip Mede and his wife. He died in 1475, and he was three times Mayor of Bristol, Mr. Barrett, p. 585, gives the arms correctly: S. a chevron Ermine between 3 trefoils slipped Argent. A long

slip of brass ran along the tomb-stone, only half of which remains.

"... predicti Thome Mede, ac ter majoris istius ville Bristoll' qui obiit — die mens' Decembr' anno d'i mcccclxxv. quorum animabus propicietur d'us: Amen."

At the back of the other tomb is a brass plate, having coarsely engraved on it, a man and woman, and behind the man a youth or attendant. From him proceed the following words in a scroll: "Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, miserere nobis." From the woman; "Pater de celis miserere nobis."

Thomas Mede was a person of no particular celebrity: but Philip was an eminent man, and bore a part in a very remarkable transaction, which I shall recount at length in the *Memoirs of Bristol*. S. SEYER.

Mr. URBAN, Gainsburgh, Sept. 5.
A FEW days since having occasion to visit several places in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and being partial to the examination of the very fine ancient Churches which remain in that part of the country, I need hardly tell you that I had here full scope. But, if I was particularly pleased with the beauty and massive solidity of York Cathedral, with what painful sensations did I contemplate the ruined and devastated state of Howden Church, which, in a former period of its history, must have proudly towered above the other buildings of the town, and struck the beholder with surprize at its beauty. Now, alas, the roof of the chancel, as well as great part of the side walls, are fallen in, and the West window only, with its mullions in a tolerable state, and a towering pinnacle above, remain of the finest part of the edifice. This pinnacle is seen at a considerable distance; but, until you come close upon it, gives no sign of the ruin it overlooks, and appears by its tolerable state of preservation to reproach the indolence and carelessness of those connected with its establishment, who have thus suffered one of the finest buildings in the county, to moulder into ruin. With whatever feelings of regret, however, I deplored the exterior ruin, they were greatly increased on inspecting the interior. Throughout the whole extent of the chancel, nearly half of the building,

building, I saw beautiful capitals, mouldings, and pillars, tumbled in one common ruin; and the roof of the chapter-house, which is otherwise in good condition, has shared the common fate of the chancel. Don Espriella, in his "Letters from England," satirically notices the *certain convenience-like* appearance of the building erected within the cloisters of Lincoln Cathedral, to preserve the very fine Roman pavement some time before discovered there: but had he visited Howden in his tour, his lash might have been used with tenfold severity. Here a building not unlike that hunted at by Don Espriella rears its head, to the annoyance of every feeling of true taste; whilst the beautiful chapter-house, equal to any in the neighbourhood, and which at probably half the expence might have been repaired, and made a very superior vestry-room, is suffered to fall into ruin. . . .

EDINBURGENSIS.

MR. URBAN, May 12.

READING lately Mr. Geo. Chalmers's excellent edition of the Works of Sir David Lindsay, in his poem called *The Monarchie*, I found the following passage. Speaking of the arch-fiend Lucifer, he says:

"He 'gan to be presumptuous,
And thocht to set his seat
Into the North and mak debat."

vol. II. l. 360.

This brought to my memory a similar passage in *Paradise Lost*.

Milton makes Satan say, Book V.

"All who under me their banners wave,
Homeward with flying march where we
possess
The quarters of the North."

And afterwards he says,
"At length into the limits of the North
They came."

Lindsay also, rejecting the heathenish Muses, invokes a heavenly one; so does Milton:—could this be accidental, or did the haughty Republican condescend to borrow from the obsequious Courtier? Perhaps they both borrowed from some more ancient author. Lindsay died about a century before *Paradise Lost* appeared.

J. A.

MR. URBAN, *Cadogan-place, May 26.*

THE late Mr. Sheridan having on some occasions been charged

with Plagiarism, it may be equitable to apply, in his defence, the apology of Dr. Garth on behalf of Dryden:—The passage, will be found in the Preface to the Doctor's edition of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and is as follows:

"Where he was allowed to have sentiments superior to others, they charged him with *theft*.—but *how* did he steal?—no otherwise than those that steal beggars' children, only to cloath them the better."

Mr. Sheridan sometimes selected his materials from two or three distinct sources; and, after studying how the means could be most advantageously associated, he would produce a *single* composition; as will be perceived by the subjoined extracts, and the song in the *Duenna*, which follows.

Extract from the Old Comedy, by RICHARD WILKINSON, of VICE RECLAIMED, or the PASSIONATE MISTRESS.

Upon LUCIA being pressed to relate her DREAM of the preceding night—she replies,

—"Nay then you shall know all.—GAINLOVE, the man you named, methought came to my bed-side, and *kissed* me with such eagerness, I thought he would have ate me;—'tis true my lips gave way to the Impressor's fury; then he *caught me in his arms*, and *pressed me to his bosom*, and breathed such sighs—that so warmed my foolish inclination,—I vow I could have denied him nothing."

Extract from GAY'S BALLAD, beginning

"*Daphnis stood pensive in the shade.*"

"As t'other day my hand he seiz'd,
My blood with thrilling motion flew;
Sudden I put on looks displeas'd,
And hasty from his hold withdrew:—
'Twas fear alone, thou simple swain—
'Then hadst thou press'd my hand again,
My heart had yielded too!"

Song from the DUENNA
Evidently framed from the preceding materials.

"CLARA.

"When sable Night, each drooping plant
restoring, [cheer,
'Wept o'er the flowers her breath'did
As some sad widow, o'er her babe dep-
loring,
Wakes its beauty with a tear; When

When all did sleep, whose weary hearts
could borrow

One hour from love and care to rest,
Lo!—as I press'd my couch in silent
sorrow,

My Lover caught me to his breast.

“He vow'd he came to save me
From those that would enslave me!

Then kneeling,
Kisses stealing,

Endless faith he swore!
But soon I chid him thence,—
For had his foud pretence
Obtain'd one favour then,
And he had press'd again,
I fear'd my treacherous heart might grant
him more!

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, June 3.

IN Vol. LXXXVI. p. 504, VERAX informs us of a Monument “immediately to be erected at Gresley, Derbyshire, with an inscription; to which inscription I refer you: but I have lately dropped on *Verax* (and it cannot be any other *Verax*) at the foot of a paragraph in your volume LXXVIII. p. 554, to a purpose just the same (in substance), and partly in the same words. As an old acquaintance of some of the Gresleys, I could wish that “the second wife of the late Sir N. B. G. Bart.” would defer erecting, till she has had the composition corrected. *Verax* is incorrect and confused in facts; and, running widely astray from his former story in volume LXXVIII. (the true account, according to tradition and printed books,) tells you that “Sir N. B. G. was descended from Rolla” (Rollo) instead of “from Malahulcius, uncle to Rollo;” and proceeds, that Roger de Toeni’s two sons were “Nigel and Malahulcius;” the real case being, that Roger is set down by all authors as a *descendant*, in about the 5th or 6th degree, of this same Malahulcius, and that Roger’s two sons were, 1. Robert, and 2. Nigel, both surnamed after their settling in England “de Stafford,” till Nigel changed his name for “de Gresley,” from the seat of his barony, at least one seat, Gresley Castle. That these confused mistatements presented to the publick in your pages should be corrected, seems proper to,

Yours, &c.

VERACIOR.

Mr. URBAN, Southwell, June 18.

I AM a constant Reader of your valuable *Miscellany*; and I wish, through the medium of its very extensive circulation, to make known my idea for a suitable ornament to the Western part of the Metropolis. While the City is crowded with Churches, &c. the immense mass of houses at the West part of the town has scarcely an elevated building to make their situation distinguishable at a distance. Now as it is intended to carry the new street opposite Carleton-House through to the Regent’s Park; in the centre where it crosses Oxford-street, I would have erected a Column (superior to any now known), ornamented with suitable devices, to commemorate the glorious achievements of our Navy and Army in the late arduous struggle, at one time against the united power of Europe. The expense, I conceive, might be defrayed by a subscription, no individual to subscribe more than one shilling. If this idea be made public and approved, I think it very probable that from 50 to 100,000*l.* may be raised for the purpose. PONDERER.

Mr. URBAN, May 19.

I REQUEST the insertion of the following extract from the “*Substance of the Bishop of Rochester’s Speech in the House of Peers*,” on the third reading of the Bill for the prevention of Adultery, London, 1800.

Speaking of the repentance of Criminals sentenced to die, the Bishop says,

“The Church appoints a Clergyman to attend the condemned malefactor, in the interval between sentence and execution; to prepare him for death, and to assist him in making his peace with God. And if he gives signs of genuine repentance, the Church so much relies on the acceptance of that repentance, that she permits him to be admitted to the Sacrament. Thus dying by the stroke of vindictive justice, he dies in the peace and communion of the Church, he dies a reconciled penitent in the hope of final pardon. My Lords, were the case otherwise, I know not upon what principle capital punishment could be justified in a Christian country.”

The last sentence of this Extract is particularly recommended to the attention of those persons who do not view capital punishments with that
abhor-

abhorrence which it were to be wished they did; for do not criminals frequently appear not to be penitents at the last moment?

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, June 6.
IN Part I. of your volume for 1816, page 177. l. 40. read *Caher*.

Page 189. Viscount Fitzwilliam is incorrectly styled "of the kingdom of Ireland." Ireland is no longer a distinct kingdom, it is a part of the united kingdom called *Ireland*.—His Lordship's titles were Viscount Fitzwilliam of Merion, and Baron Fitzwilliam of Thornycastle, co. Dublin. He was the seventh Viscount.

Page 274. b. read the Lady Esther Catharine De Burgh (not *De Bourg*), eldest daughter of the late Earl of Clanricarde.

Page 277. The title of Baron Hood is stated to have been transferred to the noble Admiral's Lady on his own creation to the dignity of Viscount.—No such *transfer* could be made. The facts stand thus; the Admiral was raised to the Peerage of Ireland, in 1782, as Baron Hood, of Catherington; his Lady was created a Peeress of Great Britain, in her own right, in 1795, as Baroness Hood of Catherington, co. Hants. This was probably intended to obviate the necessity of his Lordship's vacating his seat as Member for Westminster, and at the same time to secure to his family the reward of a British Peerage. The noble Admiral was not advanced himself to the Peerage of Great Britain until 1796, by the title of Viscount Hood.—He never enjoyed an English Barony.—His son, Henry, now Viscount Hood, unites in his person, the Irish Barony and English Viscounty devolving to him from his father, and the English Barony devolving from his mother.

Page 280. a. Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire is stated (incorrectly) to have been succeeded by his brother, Henry, Prebendary of Canterbury.

Page 283. Is the English Baronetage of Skeffington of Fisherwick, co. Stafford, granted May 8, 1626, extinct?—The issue male of Sir John Skeffington, the fifth Baronet of this line (who, in 1686 succeeded his father-in-law, John Clotworthy, Viscount Massereene, in that Peerage) is certainly extinct. Chichester Skeffington, Earl of Massereene, was the tenth Baronet.

Page 373. b. As Sir Denner Strutt was a Baronet, the late Mr. Strutt, of Terling-place, must have been a collateral descendant, or in the female line.

Page 393. Your Correspondent omits to notice that Maiden Bradley was the

seat of Sir Henry Ludlow, knt. father of the celebrated General Edmund Ludlow, who was born there anno 1620. Who was "*domina Elizabeth de Thomas*," mentioned as Ludlow's wife, on his monument at Vevay, in Switzerland?

Page 399. b. for *Clarence*, read *Clarens*.

Page 440. a. Does not Mr. D'Israeli, or his Reviewer, mistake as to the rich citizen, who was not Sir Thomas Compton, but Sir John Spencer, Mayor of London 36th Eliz. whose heiress, Elizabeth Spencer, married William, second Lord Compton, and first Earl of Northampton.

Page 477. a. How could Captain Hartwell be nephew of the Earl O'Neil? That nobleman never had a sister, and but one brother, who is unmarried.

Page 570. b. The error as to Mr. Hartwell's being nephew to Lord O'Neil is repeated.

Page 571. Lady Clonbrock was the Hon. Anne Blake, only child and heiress of Joseph Henry Blake, Lord Wallscourt, (by the Lady Louisa Birmingham, co-heiress of Thomas, Earl of Louth, and Baron Athenry, premier Baron of Ireland); she married Luke Dillon, second Lord Clonbrock, and has left issue.

In Part II. for 1816, page 176, a. read *Alcia*, Lady Trimleston, not *Lady Alicia* Trimleston.—No such person as the Hon. Isaac Butler exists, as it is believed.

Page 186. read Viscounts of Fermoy, not *Fermory*. The father of Baroness Nolcken was perhaps a collateral branch of Roche, Viscount Fermoy, but certainly not the lineal representative of that ancient house.

Page 273. a. After "F. Birmingham, esq." omit "*brother of Lord Athenry*."—The Barony of Athenry is in abeyance between the daughters of the late Earl of Louth.

Page 284. The late Mrs. Price was a descendant of . . . Cassan, a native of France, who settled in the Queen's county, as a medical practitioner.

Page 368, for "*Lady John Keane*," read the *Lady of Sir John Keane*; for "*Sir Henry Coote*" read *Sir Charles Henry Coote*; for *Urania Caroline*, daughter of the Hon. Edward Ward, read *Urania Caroline*, &c.

Page 386. read Viscount Shannon, not *Shanon*.

Page 462. a. read *Lady Jane Leslie*, not *Lady James*.

Page 466. a. read the Hon. Mrs. Preston, daughter of his Grace William, Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam.

Page 467. b. read Baron Wallscourt, of Ardfray, co. Galway, not Baron Wallscourt, Baron of Ardfray.

Yours, &c.

CASSANNE.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

86. *The Bible Class Book; or Scripture Readings for every Day in the Year, being three hundred and sixty five Lessons, selected from the most instructive and improving Parts of the Sacred Scriptures. Adapted to the Use of Schools and Families* 12mo, pp. 544. Lackington & Co

THIS is a Volume which will undoubtedly be received as a welcome present to the publick at large. The Compiler assures us, and we see no reason to doubt his assertion, that

“He has spared no pains to make this Selection a desirable book to be used in schools, for which purpose it is primarily designed, but it may serve also for a Family Scripture Reading Book. Parents may read it to their children, and children to their parents. Here are no *hard-name* chapters, useless genealogies, and obscure parts of Jewish History and Prophecy, above the comprehension of ordinary capacities; all things *hard to be understood* having been studiously omitted, and that which is plain, practical, and useful, carefully retained. In Charity and Sunday Schools, and in Families, where the Bible is used *twice* in the day, this book may serve as a *morning lesson book*, and the New Testament, which will then be a proper accompaniment, may be read regularly for the *evening lesson*. As this selection contains the most valuable parts of the Scriptures, it has also a claim to the notice of those of *maturer age*; it may, for instance, be a proper book to put into the hands of servants, and the labouring classes of the community, whose time and abilities do not admit of their digesting the Bible at large. We frequently see unlearned, but well-meaning persons, turning over their Bibles to find a *proper place* to read, and, not knowing what parts to select, often fixing upon the least edifying or most difficult passages. To such persons this book is well adapted, as it contains *proper portions for every day in the year*, suitable to their time and capacity; and such only as are instructive, and edifying.”

The following brief Introduction “On the Holy Scriptures” is taken principally from Bp Horne:

“In the sacred writings we learn our duty to God and mankind. They teach us truths which Philosophy could never discover. No human composition can be compared to them. They are calcu-

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART I.

lated both to profit and to please. They inform the understanding, elevate the affections, and entertain the imagination. They point out the way to Heaven, the abode of the just, and the reward of the faithful. The fairest productions of human wit, after a few readings, like gathered flowers, wither in our hands, and lose their fragrance; but the Holy Scriptures, these unfading plants of Paradise, become still more and more beautiful the longer we are accustomed to them. Their odours are diffused, and new sweets are extracted from them. The Scriptures have been studied and admired by the greatest and wisest men. Whatever instruction or amusement we may derive from other books, we should always remember, that the Scriptures alone contain that wisdom which maketh wise to salvation. We should, therefore, ‘read them by day, and meditate on them by night. The Jaw of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul. The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple. The commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes. The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart. More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey, and the honey-comb. Moreover, by them is thy servant warned; and in keeping of them there is GREAT REWARD.’”

87. *A Sermon, preached at the Opening of the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Peter, at Cobridge, in the Staffordshire Potteries, on Sunday, April 20, 1817. By the Rev. Robert Richmond, of Caverswall Castle. Published for the Benefit of the Chapel.* 8vo, pp. 40. Keating and Co.

MR. Richmond apologizes for “his inability to do justice to the awful ceremony” which “the multiplicity of important affairs” prevented a learned and venerable Prelate (Dr. Milner) from personally attending. But, in the absence of his superior, the Congregation were edified by a sensible and pious Discourse from the words of the Patriarch Jacob, Gen. xxviii. 17. “This is no other but the house of God, and the gate of Heaven.”

Speaking of the Roman Catholics of this Country, Mr. Richmond says,

“Like the first Christians, we have been compelled to meet together for the worship of God in the utmost secrecy, owing

owing to the severe penalties which hung over us for more than two hundred years after the unhappy change of religion in this kingdom. But those times are gone by. Thanks, under God, to the bounty of our Gracious Sovereign, and to the increasing liberality of the age, we can now appear in publick, as we do upon the present occasion; and under these auspices, my brethren; you have been emulating the zeal and the piety of your forefathers, by the erection of this Chapel."

We shall not enter into the peculiar tenets inculcated in this Sermon, farther than to observe, that

"The doctrine of the Catholic Church concerning the Real Presence is, that the body and blood of Christ are present under the appearances of bread and wine; and this by the change of the substance of the bread and wine into the substance of his body and blood. This change is called Transubstantiation; and the Church makes use of this term as a watch-word, by which true believers in this point may be distinguished from those who deny this article of faith."

The ceremony of the Mass is in like manner candidly and clearly elucidated; and the Discourse thus concludes:

"Allow me to express the satisfaction which I feel, in having this opportunity of giving a public testimony to the generosity which you have shewn in the erection of this Chapel. The times have been lowering over you: you have all, more or less, felt their gloomy effects. Still your exertions, like the sun bursting from a dark cloud, have shone forth with splendour most cheering to the eyes of faith. Your fellow Christians of other religions have, likewise, come forward with a bounteous hand, which bespeaks their liberality of sentiment and their goodness of heart. Your conduct, my brethren, is a source of edification to the Church, and to the world at large."

Caverswall Castle, situated near the Staffordshire Potteries, is an ancient and beautiful fabric, which was erected by William De Careswall, or De Caverswall, in the reign of King John;—rebuilt by Matthew Cradock, esq. in the reign of James I.—It is of the Architecture of the famous Inigo Jones, and at present occupied by a Community of *Benedictine Nuns*, formerly of Ghent.

A Print of the Castle by Mr. Sutherland is announced for publication, for the benefit of Cobridge Chapel.

88. *The Duty and Benefit of Retirement: a Sermon, preached at Salters'-hall Meeting-house, on Sunday, April 20, 1777. By the late Rev. Hugh Worthington. 8vo, pp. 27. Williams and Co.*

FROM the Sermon of a pious Roman Catholick, we turn to that of an eloquent Dissenter, whom we respected when living, and whose writings we have always perused with pleasure.

The MS. of the Discourse now first printed was given by Mr. Worthington to one of his Congregation soon after it was preached.

In this Sermon there is no peculiarity to distinguish it from that of an Orthodox Churchman. In recommending "Retirement," after the example of our blessed Redeemer, of whom it is said, Matth. xiv. 23. that "when the evening was come, he was there alone;" the Preacher observes, that "Solitude is only to be invited at *peculiar seasons*;" and that, "as we are not always to hunt for solitude, so, on the contrary, we must frequently seek it." He then adds,

"The place chosen for solitude is another matter worthy of attention.—This, too, will depend upon various contingencies. Every place devoted to such a purpose should be thoroughly retired; where friends will not interrupt, nor business agitate the mind—but every thing invite meditation. They that have no other convenience should withdraw to their closets: and you know it is thither that our Lord sends the Christian disciple: 'When thou prayest, enter into thy closet.' He does not mean by this advice to intimate the unsuitableness of other places, but only that calmness and serenity become our secret devotions. Isaac went into the field, and St. Peter chose the summit of the house. You find from the context, that our Lord himself withdrew to a mountain. Therefore I cannot forbear adding, that no place is so fit for retirement as the walks of silent nature. While we look on its spacious garden—while beauty and simplicity, grandeur and stillness, attract our purest thoughts, and quiet our tumultuous passions—while these elevate the mind to contemplate the Author of nature and the benign source of Providence, certainly there can be no spot so favourable to solid improvement. From my heart I pity the man, who, in the refinement of courts, the bustle of merchandise, and the constant luxury of art, has lost that native relish for the scenes and works of Providence

vidence which was the bliss of man prior to the Fall. There is not a single object in the compass of nature's landscape which might not promote seriousness and worth."

89. *Public Education; consisting of Three Tracts—reprinted from the Edinburgh Review; the Classical Journal; and the Pamphleteer: together with the Defence of Public Schools, by the late Dean of Westminster.* 12mo, pp. 224. Law and Co.

A NEAT republication of the several Essays mentioned in the title-page; which will be found particularly acceptable to those who wish prosperity to Church and State; or, in other words, to sound learning and religious education. One short extract from Dr. Vincent conveys an interesting bibliographical remark:

"For the information of those who are unacquainted with Westminster School, it is necessary to state, that the Sacred Exercises were collected and drawn up by the late Mr. Wilcox, son of the Bishop of Rochester, a most pious and devout Christian, and one of the most elegant scholars of his time. They consist of Lessons with appropriate Collects, and comprehend many of the moral and poetical passages from the Prophets, Ecclesiastes, and the Book of Wisdom. They form only part of a general system, intended to have been completed by an exemplification of Greek morality, from the Memorabilia of Xenophon; and of Roman morality, in a work called 'Roman Conversations.' The first and second parts of this plan were executed, and are adopted. The 'Roman Conversations' were finished by Mr. Wilcox, but not published till after his death, when they proved too voluminous for the purpose intended: but they are always recommended to the Scholars for perusal."

90. *The Geneva Catechism; entitled, Catechism, or Instruction on the Christian Religion: prepared by the Pastors of Geneva, for the Use of the Swiss and French Protestant Churches. Translated from a new Edition of the French, published in 1814.* 12mo, pp. 219. Sherwood and Co.

AFTER a Preliminary Section on the subject of "Religion in general," this useful little work is divided into three distinct parts: the first containing "Abstracts of the Sacred History;"—the second, "On the Truths of the Christian Religion;"—the

third, "On the Duties of the Christian Religion, towards God, and towards our Neighbour; on the principal Sins by which Men violate their Duty towards their Neighbour; and on our Duties towards ourselves."

Without entering into any shade of difference which may exist between the doctrines of the Geneva and English Churches, we shall extract a short prayer or two, in which every conscientious Christian may heartily join:

"*Prayer for the Morning.*

"Great God! Creator and Sovereign Ruler of the Universe! in the morning I lift up my heart unto thee, for thou art the tenderest of fathers; to thee I owe my life and all the blessings I enjoy; in thee my hope and confidence are placed. I give thee thanks that thou hast preserved me during the past night; that thy goodness is renewed towards me this day. Grant whatever thou knowest to be truly beneficial for me, preserve me from distressing accidents: enable me to fulfil every duty, and add thy blessing to the pains bestowed on my instruction. Conduct me in the path in which I should go; that, as I advance in age, I may grow in knowledge, in virtue, and in piety; and that, whilst I am labouring for my advantage in the present life, I may prepare myself for the life which is to come. Bless my parents; be the protector of my country and of this church. I invoke thee in the name of Jesus Christ our Saviour. *Our Father, &c.*"

"*Prayer when going into School.*

"O God! who art the source of true wisdom, we implore thy blessing; we beseech thee to enlighten our understanding, and to strengthen our memory, that we may both comprehend and retain the things we shall be taught. Render us docile and obedient to our superiors; give success to our studies, and enable us to render them subservient to a life of piety, and to our salvation through Jesus Christ, our Saviour. *Amen.*"

"*Prayer for the Evening.*

"I thank thee, O my God! that thou hast preserved me through this day, and hast provided for all my wants. Pardon, for the sake of our Saviour Jesus Christ, the sins by which I have offended against thee. Help me to correct my imperfections, and to perform my duties more fully. Cover me with thy protection through the approaching night: preserve and protect my parents and friends: pity all who stand in need of thy supporting hand. Listen to my prayer,

prayer, for the love of thy Son, and our Redeemer, Jesus Christ. *Our Father, &c.*"

"*Prayer on going into Church.*

"I give thee thanks, O God! that thou dost grant me the privilege of entering thine house; of again uniting with the assembly of the faithful in praising and worshipping thee. Give me a spirit of wisdom and reflection, that I may profit by the instructions of thy divine word, and that I may render the homage that is well-pleasing unto thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

91. *A Catalogue of ancient and modern Books on Heraldry, Genealogy, Nobility, Knighthood, and Precedence, and of Works connected with those Subjects, now on Sale by Thomas Moule, Bookseller, No 34, Duke street, Grosvenor-square. 12mo, pp. 34.*

THIS *Catalogue Raisonné* of Heraldry is on a plan wholly new; being arranged under the distinct classes of "Systems of Heraldry;" "History and Biography;" "Engravings;" "Nobility;" "Baronetage;" "Knighthood;" "Precedence;" and "Works relative to Heraldry and Genealogy." And we are informed in it, that, by the ingenious Compiler, "Achievements are marshalled, and emblazoned on vellum, coats of arms, crests, cognisances, badges, mottos, correctly arranged and engraved; and manuscripts copied with fidelity."

92. *Montague Newburgh; or, the Mother and Son. By Alicia Catherine Mant, Author of Ellen, &c. &c. Two Vols. 12mo, pp. 347, 250. Law and Whittaker.*

THE "Author of *Ellen*" was introduced to our Readers, vol. LXXXV. p. 252; and we are happy to be again able to recommend with sincerity another entertaining and instructive performance by the same writer.

"To an affectionate and conscientious Mother, to her, who in infancy nursed her, who in childhood instructed, and who in youth advised," the Narrative is dedicated, "with the sincerest sentiments of grateful affection and filial duty."

"It was a double train of reflection which suggested the idea of the following narrative to the Author; that of evincing the propriety of a submission to the will of Providence under the severest trials we are called on to sustain, and that of impressing on the mind the necessity of making religion the groundwork on which the study of every pro-

fession should be erected. Hence arose the two principal characters in 'the Mother and Son;' and the one appearing so naturally to spring from the other, it has been endeavoured so to represent them, under an idea, that the influence of women over the virtues and vices of their children is so great, that the growth of the former, and the suppression of the latter depend, in a great measure, on maternal precept and example. The subordinate characters which have been introduced to increase the interest of the story have been formed with a view to the original design of the work; and the incidents occasionally interwoven with the recital by way of variety and amusement; will not, it is hoped, be unproductive of the same effects."

"The Mother and Son" are characteristically delineated; and the whole story is well calculated "to impress on the minds of women in general a truth to which the experience of many will bear testimony, that the feelings of the heart must be made subservient to the principles of religion; and particularly to lead mothers to the reflection, that on their exertions depends to a great measure both the present and future welfare of the infants to whom they give birth."

The scene is laid principally in the Isle of Wight, where Montague Newburgh, the son of a brave Naval Officer who fell in defence of his country, had an opportunity of being trained at the same time in the profession of his father, and of profiting by the virtuous precepts and example of a kind mother.

93. *Prospectus of a Translation of the Works of Virgil; partly Original, and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt. With Specimens. By John Ring. 8vo, pp. 38. Longman & Co.*

AFTER the long-established reputation of Dryden, Pitt, and Warton, not to mention minor Poets, we little expected that fresh Candidates, for the fame of descending to posterity in alliance with the Prince of Latin Poets, would have appeared amongst us. But we have seen with much pleasure a very elegant "Rhymed Translation of the *Æneis*, by the Rev. Charles Symmons, D. D. of Jesus College, Oxford;" and we hail also the present attempt of Mr. Ring, who gives the following account of his undertaking:

"A considerable part of this translation was finished many years ago. Writing,

ing, as Trapp observes, has been justly compared to building; in which, when we have once commenced our labours, we are insensibly drawn on, and generally do more than we at first intend. Thus it has happened to the Author of this Work. At first he had no idea of translating more than a single episode; but the approbation of a learned friend, the late Mr. Harwood, son of the celebrated Edward Harwood, D.D. proved a stimulus to new exertion, and he completed the fourth *Georgic*. He then perused the different versions of the *Georgics*; and, being soon convinced that none of them had done justice to the original, he attempted a translation of the whole.

"Finding, on examination, that Dryden had been successful in some passages, he determined to incorporate them with his own. He also adopted one line from Warton; and two from Sotheby, whose translation was not published till this work was nearly complete. It was the great object of his ambition to produce, from every possible source, a version of that incomparable poem, somewhat more worthy of the original, than any one which had then appeared. Sensible, however, that a translation of all the works of Virgil would be more acceptable to the reader, than a partial publication, he pursued his task with redoubled ardour.

"Having rendered the two first *Eclogues* into English, he compared them with those of Dryden; and, sensible of Dryden's superiority in certain passages, which he despaired to equal, he resolved to abridge his labour in the remaining *Eclogues*; instead of translating them, to adopt Dryden's translation, and only to alter those parts which required improvement. In the *Eclogues*, therefore, he has made Dryden's translation, in the *Georgics*, his own, and in the *Æneid*, Pitt's translation, the basis of this work.

"Pitt's translation of the *Æneid* appears to me decidedly superior to that of Dryden. But although at first he supports the dignity of the Mantuan Bard, yet, in the progress of his work, he is often careless and incorrect, often harsh and unpoetical; and the similes, in general, which are the principal ornaments of that celebrated poem, are not well rendered.

"A translation of the *Æneid* in blank verse, by Mr. Beresford, appeared a few years ago; in which he expressed his contempt for others who had undertaken the task, in the following quotation from the original:

—casum insignis mecum indignabar
amici,
Nec tacui, demens!

"Those who read this introductory remark, and his translation, will be tempted to retaliate from the same source, and to say, in the language of *Æneas*,

Atque hic Virgilium laniatum corpore toto,

Virgilium vidi, lacerum crudeliter ora,
Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis

Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere
Hei mihi, qualis erat, quantum mutatus ab illo!

"Blank verse seems to have been created for Milton, and Milton for blank verse; and till another Poet like him shall arise, we must be allowed to use rhyme; which, as Dr. Johnson has observed, adds grace and harmony to numbers, melody to sound, and keenness to the edge of wit.

"I lately saw Proposals for publishing, by subscription, a new translation of Virgil, in blank verse, by Jacob George Strutt; in which it is observed, that in the performance of the work, it was the object of the translator to unite the fidelity of a literal translation with the graces of English Poetry. This, we may presume, is the object of every translator, whatever means he may employ in the accomplishment of that object.

"Mr. Strutt is of opinion, that this measure is unattainable by those who confine their efforts to the construction of rhyme. It still remains to be proved, however, that it is attainable by those who write blank verse."

As a justification of his conduct in undertaking so arduous a task, Mr Ring says,

"Having had the advantage of being a short time at Winchester, under the tuition of Burton, Warton, and Collins, I could not but imbibe an inclination, if not a taste, for poetry; an inclination that is seldom of a transient nature. In 1786, I wrote a Poem called 'The Commemoration of Handel;' and, wishing to know the unprejudiced opinion of the Critics, published it anonymously. The encomiums bestowed on this first attempt, far exceeded my most sanguine expectation. In addition to a considerable number of fugitive pieces of Poetry, which appeared in a variety of channels, I long ago published a translation of Aunsey's Ode to Jenner; and on that occasion also, was so fortunate as to meet with more applause than I could reasonably expect. One Reviewer went so far as to say, that I had contrived to render many passages more poetical than they were in the original composition. The celebrated Author himself sent me a letter of acknowledgment;

ment; and, a short time before his death, desired his son to present me with a copy of his other Latin Poems, as an additional mark of approbation. My translation of the Georgics was finished several years before Mr. Sotheby's made its appearance; and I was requested to review that work, by a Reviewer who had seen my translation; but I declined the task, lest I should be suspected of being actuated by invidious motives, in passing my judgment on the performance. Wishing to procure an unbiassed opinion of my own translation of the Georgics, I requested an eminent bookseller to submit the manuscript to some able Critick, as a work offered to him for publication on his own account; and the following answer was received:

'British Museum, Monday Eve.

'Mr. Maurice presents his compliments to Mr. Carpenter. He received his parcel about the time of his removal hither; and it was some days before he could find leisure to peruse the translation he sent him, with the attention which it *really merits*. The versification is uncommonly harmonious; and the sense of the original closely adhered to, without the version being too literal, and servile

'With respect to lines, or half lines, of former respectable translations, being mixed with it, Mr. Maurice thinks it no fault. If a line was uncommonly well done, Mr. M. would, for his part, never attempt '*rem actam agere*;' but copy it from Dryden, or Pitt, with great pleasure; and, he conceives, with public approbation.'

'Another friend submitted it to the judgment of that distinguished Prelate, the Bishop of St. David's; who returned the following answer:

'The Bishop of St. David's returns Mr. Ring's manuscripts, and the other books, with many thanks. He has been too much occupied, to be able to read much of the manuscripts; but he was pleased with many passages in Mr. Ring's translation of the Eclogues and Georgics. He was particularly struck with the general character of the verses; their conciseness of expression, well-measured versification, and correct rhymes.'

'His Lordship also pointed out a few passages in the Eclogues and Georgics, and in my Commemoration of Handel, which required consideration. Gratitude is the only return I can offer.

Di tibi, si qua pios respectant numina,
si quid [recti,
 Usquam justitiæ est, et mens sibi conscia
 Præmia digna ferant.

"When De Lille, whom I have already mentioned as Author of the best version of the Georgics hitherto published, was in England, I was introduced to him by Dr. Fryer, Physician to the Duke of Sussex; and requested him to read my translation of the same work; on which he bestowed his decided approbation. I lately waited on Messrs. Longman and Co. and asked them whether they would publish my translation on their own account. The reception which I met with was polite; but such as prepared me for the following letter:

'Paternoster-row, Oct. 17th, 1816.

'Messrs. Longman and Co. present their compliments to Mr. Ring; and, agreeably to their promise, they have submitted the Translation of Virgil to their literary friend, who speaks highly of its execution.

'Messrs. Longman and Co. feel obliged by Mr. Ring's polite attention in offering them the publication; but, from the state of the times, and the limited demand for works of this kind, they are under the necessity of declining it.'

'Under these circumstances, I have determined to publish the work, with notes, by subscription; provided I can obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to defray the expense.'

94. *Village Counsel for the Poor.* 12mo, pp. 66. Rivingtons.

A CHEAP but valuable present from the affluent to their necessitous neighbours; containing many useful instructions and comfortable consolations on the various topics of "Religion; The Sabbath-day; The Sacrament; On the Vice of Drunkenness; Honesty; Truth; Swearing; Charity; Pride; and Vanity." And the whole concludes with some excellent "General Instructions."

95. *An Address from a Minister to a Parishioner.* By James Rudge, M.A. F.R.S. 12mo, pp. 21. Hatchard.

THIS worthy Pastor is ever alive to the peculiar circumstances of his flock. The present Address, though written with a view to an individual, contains much wholesome advice to the world in general: but we are sorry to see that the pious Author is "compelled, in consequence of a severe and dangerous illness," to retire for a time from the parochial duties which he has so long and so faithfully discharged.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

DRUNKEN BARNABY

Has made a Third Excursion, which may
be given in his own words: it was when
the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA was in London.

DOMI manens per quinquennium,
Mansurus usque ad millennium,

Piæ amore meæ uxoris,
Nunquam quærens gaudia foris,
Fama refert bellatores

Spectatum hujus patræ mores,
Multos et nobiles peregrinos,

Principes præcipue binos,
Littora nostra tetigisse

Et Londinum jam venisse.

Uxor, amici, et cognati

Me circumdant, sic affati:

"Quonam est astriectus jure

Hic senescere in rure?

Hebes et stolidus vocaris

Si diutius moraris;

Vocant Reges, Greges, Duces,

Pax, Principes, Ludi, Luges."

Accensus statim hoc sermone

Sicut ignavus bos mucrone,

Colligo vestes, impleo peram,

Et cum uxorem mecum feram

Ne longo itinere illam lædam

Ursam peto quærens rhedam.

Aspirat nunc Aurora votis,

Relictis gravidis et ægrotis*;

Vale ***** vale domus,

Veni aut otium, gaudium, Comus.

Veni Cardiff — hic antiquus

Turris quo Gulhelmus iniquus

Normandiæ inclusit Ducem,

Auferit regnum, aufert lucem.

Veni Newport; ubi mons,

Castellum volutum, carbo, pons,

Ferrum, navium plurima rostra,

Ferrea via, ferrea plaustra.

Veni Blackrock (nigra petra),

Aspera saxa algis tetra,

Saxa metuenda nautis

Imperitis et incautis.

Cymba vehit, remi spumant,

Spirat ventus, nautæ fumant.

Bristol tandem venientes

Dumus excepit esurientes.

Ecce rheda stat parata

Litteras vehens "Mail" vocata.

Hinnunt alacres quadrigæ,

Alte sonat vox aurigæ.

"Festina, Domine, festina,"

Valete prandium et coquina.

Veni Bath — hic aquæ calidæ,

Balnea, Circus, ædes pallidæ,

Ægri, agri, otiosi,

Chartæ pictæ, alæ, proci,

Menestres ambulantes,

Et Hiberni hybernantes.

Chippenham veni — hoc relicto,

Calne veni citius dicto —

Montis latus occupantem

Equum vidimus gigantem

Aræ rudi incisum cretâ,

Signum forsitan aut meta.

Vidi quoque Silbury collem,

Quem æstate scandere nollem.

Veni Marlbro' nomen Ducis

Nunquam victi, nunquam truci;

Fugit quadrans horæ brevis,

Dura fames, cœna levis,

Edo, bibo, cæleo, rideo,

Notatu dignum nihil video.

Tendens iter meridie noctis

Hungerford veni notum troctis;

Inde somno solutus leni

Veni Newbury, Reading veni, —

"Maidenhead Thicket," obsitum rubis,

Slough Hirschelli insigne tubis,

"Hounslow-beath" prædonibus favens,

Quod Viator transit pavens.

Veni Brentford ubi limus,

Angustæ, sonus, fumus, finus.

Nunc defes-us itere

Sitens, siccor cinere,

Sordidus vestes, cutem, crinem,

Itineris desiderans finem,

Vestitu nitido ut orner

Lætus video "Hyde-park-corner."

Ecce magnus hominum cœtus

Fremens, premens, demens, lætus,

Sept tabernam dictam Pull'ney,

Nolit Imperator vultne.

Hic custodes, ibi currus,

Expectant omnes, it susurrus,

"Duchess-a-bæc, Imperator ille,"

Resonat totus Piccadilly.

Eo theatrum viculi Drury;

Ibi sedens quictior mure

Vide Kean — at ille fremens

Nunc proscenium calcat demens

Furiosi instar pardi,

Fingens rabiem Ricardi*;

Blandum simulans amantem

Irruit Annam hæsitantem:

Odi perfidum Guathonem,

Laudo, plaudo, histrionem.

Eo theatrum horti Covent,

Lachrymas multa et risum movent:

Ibi vidi Young mærentem

Hamletti formam induentem,

Supplicat nunc spiritum patris,

Nunc vituperat crimina matris,

Amat, clamat, doceat, necat,

Laertem nunc secantem secat,

Vitriculo nunc ense fodit,

Tunc et ipse terram rodit.

Mira vidi acta à Magis,

Veniunt illi ab Indiæ plagis,

Pilis, poculis, hunc ludentem,

Ensem illum deglutientem,

* It would seem that Barnaby turned
his thighs sometimes to physick.

* Richard III.

Miror capacitatem gulæ,
Ejulant læniæ ut ululæ.

Vidi Cossackum equitantem
Macilentum Rosinantem—
Mento gerit barbam vastam
Iram oculis, manibus hastam.
Venit magnanimus bellator
Russicorum Imperator;
Venit Prussicorum rex,
Sequitur illustris grex;
Veniant duces, primus horum
Pla'off Hetmann Cossackorum
Insignis plumâ; et deinceps
Blücher Wahlstadæ princeps:
Laudant vii duc. m. audacem,
Laudant cœmæ mustac. m.
Diu et frustra nunc tentarem,
Nomina si memorarem
Omnium clarorum ducum
Qui obsequabant lucum,—
Nomina non minus blanda
Rauca, aspera, infanda.

SIR JOHN MOORE.

THE BATTLE.

By the Rev. WEEDEN BUTLER, M. A.

YE loyal sons of Britain, hail! [roar
Shout comrades! for ye heard the
Of combat, wafted in the gale
From bleak Corunna's stormy shore.
With vengeful haste hell's daemon past
Exultant to the work of death;
In Valour's pride our hero died,
But gave to Victory his latest breath.
Fatigue and cold and hunger prest,
Wasting his army's strength by turns;
Still, still, in each undaunted breast
More bright the flame of honour burns.
And, when again they saw the main,
That charter'd glory of our Isle,
Such sweet surprise illum'd their eyes
That even gaunt Famine's cheek was
seen to smile*.

Entranc'd our martial Moore espied
And felt the magic of that hour;
He mark'd the billows' surging tide,
He blest the throne of Albion's power.
He gave the word: "Be every sword
Once more unsheath'd in mortal fight!
Our vaunting foe once more shall know
By Ocean's wave old England's match-
less might."

They fought, and conquer'd.—Fraught
with fate

A ball pur-ued its furious way;
It smote our Christian as he sate
—Calm in the crisis of the fray.
Without a sigh, he turn'd his eye
Towards Albion's lofty rocks, and cried:
"England, farewell! — For thee I fell —
Accept this sacrifice!" — He swoon'd;
he died.

O'er our departed hero's face
A gleam of triumph seem'd to play,
As warriors bent with rugged grace
To gaze upon a warrior's clay;
But, not one tear bedew'd the bier
That bore his manly corse along:—
A soldier's grave Corunna gave,
Her last sad tribute to our toil-worn
— throng.

Yes! 'twas our gallant country's aim
To crush Oppression's iron car,
To check, to quench, the bickering flame,
And break the thunderbolts of war.
Alas! though few the brave that drew
Their blades that day for Freedom's
cause,
Corunna's strands beheld our bands
In stern *reliet* extort a world's applause

THE BURIAL.

ANON.

NOR a drum was heard, nor a funeral
note.

As his corse to the rampart we hurried,
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero was
buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moon beam's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet nor in shroud we bound
him;

But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of
the dead,

And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought, as we hollow'd his narrow bed,
And sinoth'd down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread
o'er his head,

And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's
gone!

And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him;
But nothing he'll reck if they let him
sleep on

[him.
In the grave where a Briton has laid

But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock toll'd the hour for
retiring;

And we heard by the distant and random
That the foe was suddenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and
gory:

We carved not a line, we raised not a
stone,
But we left him alone with his glory.

HISTO-

* Xenophon, Anabasis.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SWEDEN.

A Royal Decree at Stockholm prohibits the sale of coffee in inns, hotels, coffee-houses, taverns, &c. under severe penalties. — All use and sale of foreign wines, as well as all foreign liquors, spirits, brandy, cider, and beer, are also entirely prohibited, and to cease from the 1st of January next year, under the severest penalties!

RUSSIA.

The Paris papers record a noble act of the Emperor Alexander; who, on hearing of a subscription going forward at Petersburg for the distressed inhabitants of the Swiss Canton of Glaris, contributed 100 000 roubles (about 22,500*l.*)

TURKEY.

It appears, by intelligence from Constantinople, that the Porte has been at length induced to recognize the new Republic of the Ionian Isles, established under British influence and protection. The supposed consideration on our part is, that we shall surrender to Turkey possession of the Albanian fortress of Parga, which has hitherto been held by an English garrison.

It is stated, on the authority of letters from Smyrna, that a notorious pirate, named Catramatto, a native of the Ionian Isles, having been taken by the Turks and condemned to death, was claimed by the English Envoy; and much discussion took place upon the point with the Ottoman Government. The latter, however, refused to deliver up the pirate, and he was put to death.

ASIA.

Letters received from Calcutta, dated 20th January, state, that the cotton harvest was likely to be a very short one. They also mention the death of the Rajah of Nepal; and that one of his Queens, one of his concubines, and five female attendants, were consumed on his funeral pile, on which they precipitated themselves: one of them was only 16 years of age.

AFRICA.

Accounts have, it appears, been received from Lieut. Campbell, on whom devolved the command of the expedition for exploring the Joliba, or Niger river, on the death of Major Peddie; stating his arrival at the head of the river Nunez, from whence he intended proceeding across the mountains towards Bammakoo, the place at which Mr. Park embarked; on the surface of which Lieut. Campbell and his companions are in all probability at this time. Thus another gleam of hope is entertained of the termination of this mysterious river being discovered.

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART I.

By accounts from the Cape of Good Hope it would appear, that the leprosy had spread to such an alarming extent, that the Governor (Lord C. H. Somerset) had issued a proclamation, dated the 14th of February, ordering a certain district to be appropriated for the persons attacked with the dreadful malady. Land-marks had been erected; and severe penalties were to be exacted from persons found beyond the boundaries, as in cases of quarantine for contagious disorders.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The Senate and House of Representatives of America have passed resolutions, authorising the President to negotiate with foreign governments for an entire and immediate abolition of the Slave Trade, and to enter into a convention with England for receiving at Sierra Leone such free people of colour of the United States as may wish to settle in that colony.

A case has occurred at New York which has induced its Senate to introduce "An Act concerning the Shakers." One James Chapinan had married Unice Chapman, by whom he had three children; he then abandoned her, joining the Society of Shakers in Neskauna, county of Albany: the children he took from her, and concealed. He insisted that the marriage contract was annulled, and warned all persons against trusting her, as he would pay no debts of her contracting; this being upon the principle of that society, who hold that it is sinful for a member to hold any intercourse with those who are not members, without what they term a gift from their elders; and that all married persons who join them are therefore absolved from the marriage vows. To arrest the propagation of such principles, the bill enacts, that any married person who hereafter attaches him or herself to the Society of Shakers, shall be considered as civilly dead; and his or her property disposed of as if such person were really dead, &c.

By a letter from Washington, dated the 2d of May, we learn, that the American Government has lately sold 100,000 acres of land on the Timbechy, in the Mississippi territory, to a French company, at two dollars per acre, payable in 14 years, without interest, upon condition of their planting the vine and olive. About 300 French emigrants have gone to reside on those newly-purchased lands; and they carry with them capital, skill, and industry. At the head of these people are Makanal, Pominies, Garnier de Saintes, the two L'Allemands, Desnouettes, Clausel, and others, with a crowd of arti-

zans and mechanics. The highest expectations are formed of their success.

Joseph Buonaparte is building a town near Baltimore, which none but French are permitted to inhabit: it is to be capable of containing, for the present, 12,000 inhabitants. The art of the most sublime architecture is employed to embellish the edifices.

A theatrical fracas took place lately at Charleston in America. Mr. Holman, the manager, dismissed a Mr. Caldwell before he had had his benefit; and in consequence the audience completely gutted the theatre. The chandeliers, ornaments, benches, and every assailable article but the scenes, were utterly destroyed.

From the Boston Advertiser of the 14th of May.—“William Cobbett has already commenced his labours in this country by a letter addressed ‘To the People of America.’ The leading object is, to deny the implication contained in some paragraphs that have been published from English papers, that he left England to escape debts which he was unable to pay; and to contradict a story of his having been horse-whipped by Mr. Lockhart. He announces his intention of publishing, in a day or two, a prospectus of his future literary labours. He also says in this letter, that he is able to prove that before he left England his income from his writings was more than 10,000*l.* a year clear money; and that he expects, at least, to receive 20,000*l.* out of the disposal of his landed and other property. He closes his letter, by offering the proprietors of the New York Evening Post a bet of an even thousand dollars, that the Government of England, that is to say, the Government of the Boroughmongers, does not last three years longer.”

Accounts from Antigua, dated the 12th of April, state, that so great is the scarcity of provisions throughout the whole of the Islands, that a general famine is expected. The small quantity of provisions which are obtained are charged most exorbitantly. Several vessels have been dispatched to America to procure a supply.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated 20th April.—“We believe we are correct in saying, that for 20 years we have not had in this province so severe a winter; and never, in the recollection of the oldest settlers, has there been any serious distress, which we are sorry to say is the case now; and that very great apprehensions are entertained on this subject.”

An article from Warsaw states the approaching abolition of villenage in Poland; and by a curious coincidence we learn, in relation to a very different part of the world, a fact of a similar complexion. Advices from Hayti state, that

the Esk sloop of war had been at Port-au-Prince, with a strongly-couched demand from the Governor and Admiral of Jamaica for the pilot negroes, who had fled from Kingston to Hayti to be freed from slavery. To this message we are told that Petion replied by a declaration, that it was out of his power to give them up, because they had touched the land of liberty; but made the owner, who was on board the Esk, a compensation for his loss.

INSURRECTION IN THE BRAZILS.

His Majesty's ship *Tigris*, of 42 guns, Capt. Henderson, arrived lately from the Leeward Island station, bringing dispatches for Government from Rear-Adm. Harvey, announcing a revolution in the Brazils, which took its rise on the 7th of April, in the province of Pernambuco; but has since extended to the adjoining six provinces of Rio Grande, Para Siara, Marignan, and Paycaba, and Tamara. The cause of this commotion is ascribed to the universal discontent that had prevailed for some time both among the troops and militia, and among the people: the former from receiving no pay, nor even the means of existence; and the latter from the heavy contributions and excessive conscriptions which had been rigorously levied for the meditated conquests in Paraguay, and on the Rio de la Plata; with which they not only had no concern, but esteemed inimical to their interests. The Court of Rio Janeiro had intelligence of conspiracies in different districts of the Northern provinces; and 150 leading individuals, civil and military, in those parts, were ordered to military execution. An accident precipitated the execution of the meditated revolution. A colonel of a regiment having accused one of his officers on parade of being a traitor, the latter, who was really implicated in the conspiracy, imagining he had been discovered, and that this was the signal for the massacre, drew his sword, and laid the colonel dead at his feet. The bells were then rung; and the population of the place, as well as the troops, rose, and with one consent seized the shipping in the river, which they stripped of their guns and ammunition. A strict embargo was laid on the foreign ships in the harbour; which was evaded only by the ship *Rowena*, an English vessel, which effected her escape, and brought the news to the Leeward Islands. The Governor of Pernambuco retired to the fort, where he was compelled next day to surrender, and afterwards allowed to depart for Rio Janeiro. The country people were pouring into the town of Pernambuco, enthusiastic in the cause, which had been previously organized with considerable address and ability. A Congress was called; but in the

the mean time a Committee of Government, headed by Signor Domingo Martinez, took charge of affairs. The intended Constitution was already promulgated; the basis of which was, that these provinces should be governed like the North American States—liberty of conscience, and unbounded freedom of trade, being the leading principles. This great event was brought about without any effusion of blood, except that of nine or ten individuals, who fell in the first moment of the insurrection.—Private letters brought by the Tigris add, that the insurrection was general throughout the whole of the Portuguese Brazilian territories; and that the Independents had taken possession of Bahia and St Salvador, and were daily gaining strength. This popular commotion, it was understood, had been produced by the many restrictions which had been laid on trade—the absence of the Portuguese troops at Monte Video—and the success that had attended the efforts of the Spanish Independents.

A Boston paper of recent date says, that the Provisional Government of Pernambuco has resolved to maintain a regular army of 15,000 men; which will be supported, in case of necessity, by 40,000 militia. This is a far greater force than is consistent with any thing we know of the statistics of the province; but, if half the number can be maintained, the Court of Rio Janeiro is little likely to regain it.

We present our Readers with a few facts respecting the provinces of Brazil, which are now stated to be in open insurrection against the Portuguese Government. Pernambuco, or Pernambuco, is chiefly celebrated for the beauty of its principal town, called Olinda (signifying in Portuguese, "Oh! beautiful!") this having been the exclamation of the first settlers on their landing. It abounds in sugar, cotton, and Brazil wood. Rio Grande, which is to the North of Pernambuco, and lies chiefly on the coast, is so called from a large river which runs through it and waters it. In the interior is a lake abounding with pearls. Siara, more to the Northwards, abounds in the staple commodities of the country: its chief town, of the same name, is very small, and the haven is so shallow as only to admit ships of inferior burden. Marignan, or Maranhao, the adjacent province, derives its name from an island in an estuary formed by various rivers, and on which the chief town is placed. This province yields two harvests of maize annually. Para, or Grand Para, is the most Northern of all: its metropolis, Para, stands on the great river Tocantin, and is a rich and handsome town, containing a citadel, fortress, two parish-churches, and a college. This province produces

abundance of cotton, sugar, chocolate, and coffee, enough to load an annual fleet to Lisbon. There are two provinces called Paraiba, one in the South, close to Rio Janeiro, which of course is not the one here alluded to, another between Rio Grande and Pernambuco: it has a large but dangerous harbour.—Tamara, or Tamara, is a small province adjoining, but very fertile, and contains a commodious harbour.

A late Battle in Chili.—Gen. San Martin decided the battle at Chacabuco by a trait of personal valour. In the warmth of the contest, finding his men greatly cut up in consequence of the advantages of the position held by the enemy, he placed himself at the head of his own corps of dragoons, and sword in hand made several charges which decided the day. So great was the fatigue he had undergone, that he fell exhausted from his horse, and his companions at first thought he was killed. Gen. San Martin is a native of Paraguay. He was first aide-de-camp to Gen. Solano, when Governor of Cadiz, and Captain-general of Andalusia, and served in the same capacity in the battle of Baylen, and with the Marquis de la Romana. He remained in the Peninsula till October 1811; when, anxious to aid in the independence of his native country, he came to London, and went out by the first opportunity to Buenos Ayres. So certain were the Spaniards of defeating the Patriots, that they had made no preparation whatever to ship away any part of their property; whereby two millions of public money, besides a large amount of Spanish property, fell into their hands. He also took a complete park of artillery, and a quantity of muskets.

From South America it appears, that the Spanish Insurgent Army is strong enough to attempt the conquest of another province; relying probably as much upon the credit of their late victory in Chili as upon their actual force; and more upon politics than upon either. They were advancing against Lima, and the Viceroy was calling out his troops to oppose them.

IRELAND.

Dublin Papers have brought accounts of riots of a serious character, which have arisen from the dreadful scarcity prevailing in many parts of that country. At Limerick, on the 7th and 8th June, mills were broken into and plundered. One man was accidentally wounded. The military and the magistrates at length succeeded in dispersing the rioters. The distress of the poor is said to be beyond description. The riots had recommenced on the 9th. At Cork, on the 7th June, the people seized some meal that was about to be embarked, and lodged it in the

the market; the owner was induced by the magistrates to land the rest, and no further acts of violence took place. Near the North Liberties of Limerick armed bodies of men are nightly traversing the country for potatoes. On the 6th several houses were broken into, and the owners ill used. The leader of one gang was taken, with 150 stone of potatoes, and lodged in gaol.

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 2. This night, an alarming fire broke out in *Covick street, Exeter*; and it was not got under until two houses, several cottages, a brewery, stables, cellars, and outhouses of every description, were burnt to the ground, extending from the brewery of Hardy and Co. to Bennett's factory, three quarters of an acre.

June 21. At *Weymouth*, the thermometer stood, at noon, in the shade at 86, and in the sun at 112; while at *Gloucester*, on the same day, it rose to 103 in the shade. This intense heat, as might be expected, has been productive of thunderstorms in many parts of the country. The vicinities of *Gloucester* and *Teaksbury* experienced some of their effects in the afternoon; and the inhabitants of the latter place have sustained considerable loss by the hail, which broke many windows. At *Lyneham*, near *Chippenhams*, on the same day, a water-spout inundated a considerable quantity of land, and occasioned a rapid rise of the *Avon*, which very sensibly affected the river at a great distance. *Salisbury*, and its neighbourhood, appear to have received the brunt of the storm. It commenced there about two o'clock in the afternoon, with almost an instantaneous darkness, and a violent rushing of wind from North-east, accompanied by sheets of water and large pieces of ice. About three the wind from the North-east ceased, and suddenly commenced blowing from the South-west, with such torrents of rain, for more than half an hour, that every street was flooded; and the water ran through many of the houses. The lightning was not very vivid, nor was the thunder extremely loud; but they continued during the whole of the storm, which lasted till six o'clock. Forty sheep, of a flock belonging to Mr. Swayne, of *Langford*, were struck down by the lightning, and six sheep and six lambs killed; several large trees were also blown down during the storm, at *Durnford* and *West Harnham*. The storm also visited *Bath* about two o'clock, and continued till five, but its effects were not marked by any extraordinary circumstance. But very considerable damage was sustained by the unexampled violence of a storm which occurred at *Bath* on Monday afternoon, *June 23*; the rain fell

in such torrents that the common sewers were soon choked, and the lower apartments of many houses were in consequence flooded. Almost every hot and green-house, and skylight in the neighbourhood, suffered in its glass from hailstones; many of which were two inches in circumference.

June 23. This afternoon, the neighbourhood of *Southampton* was visited by a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which continued for an hour and a half. The lightning set fire to a large barn and a rick, both containing a large quantity of bark, and to a carpenter's workshop, full of deals and timber. The whole took fire at the same time, and were entirely destroyed in less than an hour. The property belonged to Mr. Hobbs, shipbuilder, whose loss is computed at 2000*l.* Had not the wind shifted, it is supposed the greater part of *Redbridge* would have been burnt.

About 1500 Saxon Coins have been ploughed up in a field on *Winterfield's* farm, in the parish of *Dunking*, most of them in a state of high preservation; they are of various monarchs and archbishops, most of them at the time of the Heptarchy.

A monument is shortly to be erected on *Blackdown Hill*, *Somerset*, in honour of the Duke of Wellington. It will be of a triangular form, 140 feet high, with a cast-iron figure (20 feet) of the Duke on the top. The estimated expence is 2000*l.*

A splendid Monument has been erected by Mr. Carline, sculptor, of *Shrewsbury*, in *Salisbury Cathedral*, to the memory of *Edward Poore, esq.* formerly of the Close, who died May 19, 1780, and *Rachael* his wife, who died June 16, 1771. He was a descendant from the Bishop of the See, and Founder of the Cathedral in 1222.—The Monument is, perhaps, one of the most perfect specimens of florid Gothic in the kingdom, and exhibits the style adopted in the period of Edward the 1*st*. It was designed by the Rev. Hugh Owen, of *Shrewsbury*, one of the Prebendaries of *Salisbury Cathedral*; and harmonizes admirably with the general appearance of the building.

Mr. *Richie, of Liverpool*, who was some time since severely wounded by the overturning of a *Liverpool* coach at *Prescot*, at the time when Mr. *David Bancroft* lost his life by the accident, has recovered damages to the amount of 750*l.* from the proprietors of the coach; the Jury being of opinion that the overturning was owing to intemperate driving.

During the late period of pressing distress, the Marquis of *Stafford* has supplied his poor tenants, in *Scotland*, with meal and potatoes to the amount of nearly 7000*l.* For the last 12 months the burdens of his *Shropshire* tenantry also have been

been essentially alleviated by the employment of 100 additional men, who, together with the wives and children of the greater part of them, must otherwise have been supported by their parishes. At *Trenttham*, in Staffordshire, with the same judicious and benevolent views, about 60 labourers have been added to the number usually employed, ever since the pressure on that parish rendered it expedient: and many industrious families have been substantially benefited by a gratuitous distribution of milk, to the amount of several hundred gallons per month. His Lordship has also subscribed upwards of 1500*l.* to various funds established for the employment of the poor, in the counties of Stafford and Salop. All difficulties which have hitherto delayed the accomplishment of his Lordship's design, of supplying the inhabitants of the populous and important district of *Laue End* with water, are likely to be soon removed. The execution of this work, at an estimated expence of 2000*l.* will be a highly seasonable resource of labour to the poor of that neighbourhood.

The Members of that excellent institution, the Schoolmasters' Association in the North of England, lately held their annual meeting at *Newcastle*, when it was announced that Dr. Charles Hutton, a native of Newcastle, but late Professor of Mathematics at Woolwich, had vested 100*l.* with the Corporation of Newcastle, in order that a perpetual annual subscription of 5*l.* be paid in his name into the funds of the Association. Unanimous thanks were voted to the liberal donor. Dr. Hutton has also made a similar appropriation in aid of the Royal Jubilee School.

The foundation-stone of a new Church has been laid at *Glasgow*, with the solemnities usual on such occasions. It is to contain 1680 seats; the exterior to be of chaste Gothic, with a tower 136 feet high, so spacious as to receive a complete ring of bells.

The colossal Statue of Sir William Wallace erected by the Earl of Buchan at *Dryburgh*, is 21½ feet in height. It was designed by Mr. John Smith, sculptor, exactly from the authentic portrait painted of him in water colours, during his residence in France, which was purchased by the father of the late Sir Philip Ainslie of Piton, knt. The hero is represented in the antique Scottish dress and armour, with a shield hanging from his left hand, and leaning lightly on his spear with his right. On the summit of the natural rock adjoining to the statue is a colossal urn, on which is inscribed the very appropriate speech made at the dedication of the statue, by the public-spirited nobleman who erected it.

PITT CLUBS.

From the many communications we have received respecting the late Triennial Meetings of the PITT CLUB, we select one specimen from the Meeting held at *Birmingham*, as it affords a neatly compressed statement of the principal political features of Mr. Pitt's life, in a less compass than we have hitherto seen them.

The King's health was proposed and drank in solemn silence.

On giving the health of the Prince Regent, the President of the Club, *Shirley Perkins*, Esq. addressed the meeting to the following effect:

"Gentlemen, I am certain this toast will be drank with more than usual glee, when I remind you of the princely liberality with which his Royal Highness has lately given up a portion of his income, to assist in relieving the distress of the country—a portion far greater than (I believe) he can with convenience spare, viz. 50,000*l.* But, gentlemen (said the President with animation) it is not the sum, so much as the proper genuine British feeling displayed by his Royal Highness, which should excite our admiration and applause. A generous sympathy like this entitles his Royal Highness to a place in the hearts and affections of his subjects, and, I trust, he will never again meet with unmerited insult from any factious miscreants."

The President then said, "they were arrived at that toast which was the annual tribute of gratitude and respect to the memory of the illustrious patriot and distinguished statesman whose birth-day they were assembled to celebrate. On such an occasion it was impossible not to recall to their recollection the extraordinary endowments of his mind; his transcendent talents, his public and his private virtues. On such an occasion it was impossible not to call to our recollection the many and important services rendered by him to his country, during the period of his long and arduous administration."

Mr. Perkins here enumerated his various services, from his first entrance into power; "by an attention to the restoration of the nearly ruined finances of the State—his establishment of the Sinking Fund—his celebrated India Bill—his constitutional conduct on the suspension of the Executive Power by the indisposition of his Majesty (an epoch in the political life of Mr. Pitt particularly illustrative of the higher qualities of his mind)—his protection of the State from the contagion and delusion of French principles—his suppression of Sedition, Mutiny, Treason, and Rebellion—his Institution of the Volunteer and Yeomanry Corps—and his successful defence of his country against the threatened invasion by France

and

and the galling yoke of a Foreign despot — his consolidation of the strength of the Empire by the Union, and his grand and vast project of Alliance for the delivery of Europe. These are but faint outlines of his many public services, but they are fresh in our memories, and will be found, I trust, faithfully and fully recorded in the most splendid pages of the History of Great Britain. This country has produced many great Statesmen; but, if there ever was a Statesman, who perfectly understood the principles of our admirable and enviable constitution, it was the Right Hon. William Pitt, alike the friend of the liberties of the People and of the just prerogatives of the Crown, because his deep and sound knowledge of the Constitution taught him, that the Prerogatives of the Crown were an essential part of the Rights of the People, its security and protection. Gentlemen, if there ever was a disinterested Statesman, it was the Right Honourable William Pitt. 'Young without follies, without rashness bold, 'And greatly poor amidst a nation's gold.'

If there ever was a Statesman who had sincerely his country's interest at heart, it was the Right Honourable William Pitt, sacrificing his fortune and his life to an unremitted attention and anxiety for his country's weal: his last sigh and his last prayer was for his country, but that last sigh and prayer were given on his death-bed, at a time when he saw reason to despair of his grand project being carried into effect. — Would it had pleased Providence to have prolonged his days! with what delight would he have heard that his plans were realized; that the British and Allied flags at last waved in proud triumph over the walls of Paris; and the tyrant of France, and disturber of the repose of Europe, and scourge of the human race, a prisoner on board a British man of war! Services like these, Gentlemen, entitle a Statesman to the highest reward of fame, immortality.

In introducing the toast — "To the immortal memory of the Right Honourable William Spencer Perceval" — the President said, "it was with no ordinary emotion that he had to give the next toast, which was to the memory of a Statesman with whom many in the room had the honour of personal acquaintance; a Statesman who was cut off in the prime of life, and when rapidly advancing to fame, by the hands of an assassin. By his death 'charity lost one of her most active friends, religion one of her firmest supports, and society one of its brightest ornaments' —

..... But that high meed

'Which God ordain'd to virtue, towering from the dust,

'Shall bless his spirit pure and just.' "

The health of the "Earl of Dartmouth" was next proposed. — On the health of "the Magistrates acting for the town of Birmingham" being drank with cheering, Mr. Price rose, and said that "The Magistrates could not but feel grateful for such a mark of respect and esteem; that he believed they had always acted impartially and to the best of their abilities; and that he was convinced they would ever continue so to do; and should feel amply rewarded for their services, so long as they had the approbation of their fellow-townsmen."

NEW CHURCH FOR THE ENGLISH IN GUERNSEY.

Every friend to the Establishment will be pleased to find that a new Episcopal Church is about to be erected in the Island of Guernsey for the English inhabitants. The great inconvenience of having the English Service performed in the French Church immediately after the French, and being deprived of the Morning English Service eight times in the year, owing to the administering of the French Sacrament, besides having a great difficulty of procuring seats for the numerous English residents, induced Adm. Sir James Saumarez, with a few others, to endeavour to procure a new Episcopal Church for them. A meeting was called on the 3d October, 1815; and after many and various delays, from being obliged to have the approbation of the King and Council, and the difficulty of procuring an eligible situation for it, all which have been happily surmounted through the indefatigable zeal of the worthy Baronet, assisted by the Committee, the foundation stone of the intended structure was laid on Thursday the 1st of May.

The worthy President, Adm. Sir James Saumarez, having been requested by the unanimous voice of the Committee, to perform this ceremony, the Subscribers assembled at Rosetti's Rooms, where they were joined by the Very Reverend the Dean and Clergy of the Island, by Col. Walsh, commanding officer of the garrison: Sir Peter De Havilland, knt. bailiff; Maj.-gen. Sir Thomas Saumarez, knt. the King's Procureur; Col. Alen, commanding the 55th regiment; Col. Hogg, Frederick, De Butts, Nichols, and several other Officers of the garrison; and a very numerous assemblage of the most respectable inhabitants. From thence they walked in procession to the spot marked out for the erection of the building. — The Very Reverend the Dean commenced the ceremony with strikingly appropriate selections from the Psalms, and a suitable exhortation. After this followed several prayers, equally appropriate and impressive; and the 95th Psalm was sung

by the surrounding spectators. Several coins of various denominations were then deposited in an earthen vase, placed in a cavity prepared for the purpose, and covered over with a plate of copper, on which was the following inscription:

“English Episcopal Church.

This Stone was laid by

Adm. Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ, Bart.
Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable

Military Order of the Bath;
Knight Grand Cross of the Swedish Royal
Order of the Sword, and LL. D.

on the 1st day of May, in the year of our
Lord 1817, and in the 57th year of
the Reign of His Majesty King

George the Third.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, K.G.
Governor of the Island.

Sir Peter De Havilland, Knt. Bailiff.

The Very Rev. D. F. Durand, A. M. Dean.
COMMITTEE,

Formed by the Subscribers for erecting the
Church.

J. an Poore.	Wm. P. Le Cocq.
Bonamy Dobree.	John Jacob.
Matthew Brock.	John Betts.
Daniel De Lisle.	Fredrick Lukis.
George De Carteret.	James Curtis.
Anthony Prialux.	T. W. Gosselin.
John S. Brock.	John Le Merchant.

And John Wilson, Architect.”

The Stone was then lowered down, and having been adjusted, and the corn, the wine, and the oil poured upon it, with the usual formalities, a most fervent ejaculatory prayer was uttered by the pious and and worthy Patron of the undertaking; after which the band of the 55th regiment played the national air of “Rule Britannia,” in compliment to the ever-memorable exploits of the gallant Admiral. At this moment the bells commenced a joyful peal, by means of a signal communicated from the prison, and continued ringing, at intervals, during the day.—The 100th Psalm was then sung by the children of the National School, accompanied by the gentlemen of the Sarnian Harmonic Society; and the venerable Dean concluded the whole with the Benediction.

The Committee gave a dinner on the 5th of May at Grover's Hotel to their worthy President, Sir James Saumarez, and all the heads of the departments in the Island.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, June 5.

This day came on, in the King's Beach, the trial of a cause, *The King v. Thomas-Jonathan Wooler*. It was an information filed against the defendant by the Attorney General for a libel published in a work entitled “The Black Dwarf,” of which he was the Author, against the King's Administration, and also against Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning. A second in-

formation charged him with having libelled the Constitution, the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the right of petitioning Parliament, for the purpose of inflaming the minds of his Majesty's subjects. The defendant pleaded his own cause. A verdict of *Guilty* was recorded upon the first information; but, as it afterwards appeared that three of the Jury dissented from the verdict, and were not actually in Court when it was delivered, a new trial is likely to be the result.

Sunday, June 8.

Four young men and a female domestic were upset in a small skiff with a sail attached to it, in the Thames, opposite to Millbank, and all perished.

Wednesday, June 11.

The National Society for the Education of the Poor held its annual meeting at the Central School, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-lane. It was attended by the two archbishops, many of the bishops, and a numerous and most respectable assembly of clergy and laity. The Abp. of Canterbury, who was in the chair, stated that, by the directions of the Prince Regent, a charter had been granted to the Society, which now constitutes one of the great incorporated Charities of the Empire. From the Report read upon this occasion it appears, that the number of scholars now attending the Central School is 974; that 253 schools have been united to the Society last year, making the total number 1009, in which 155,000 children are instructed: but it is estimated that the number of scholars now educating on the plan and principles of the Society cannot be less than 200,000. All this has been accomplished by the expenditure of about 30,000*l*.

About 8 o'clock this evening, Mr. Wm. Johnson, merchant, of Canterbury-square, Tooley-street, Southwark, hired a wherry to cross the Thames, to Scot's Wharf, which was rowed by two young watermen. The tide being very rapid on the return, the boat was hurried through the centre arch of London Bridge, and filled immediately and sunk. Mr. Johnson and one of the young men were drowned; the other waterman saved himself by swimming. The body of Mr. Johnson was picked up almost instantly by a boat's crew passing at the time; but all efforts to restore animation proved ineffectual.

Wednesday, June 18.

This day, the anniversary of the glorious Victory of Waterloo, the magnificent new Bridge, which crosses the Thames from the Strand, was opened with appropriate ceremonies. In the forenoon a detachment of the Horse Guards posted themselves upon the Bridge, and about 3 o'clock a discharge of 202 guns, in commemoration of the number of cannon

• taken

taken from the enemy, announced the arrival of the Prince Regent and other illustrious personages, who came in barges from the Earl of Liverpool's at Whitehall. The Royal Party passed through the centre arch, and landed on the Surrey side, where the procession formed. It was headed by the Prince Regent, with the Duke of York on his right, and the Duke of Wellington on his left, in the uniform of Field-marshal, followed by a train of noblemen, gentlemen, ministers, and members of both Houses of Parliament. On reaching the Middlesex side of the Bridge, the company re-embarked, and returned to Whitehall. Every spot commanding a view of the Bridge was crowded with spectators.

Sunday, June 22.

This night between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out at an oil-shop in Bermondsey-street, opposite the Church, belonging to Mr. Black, who, with his wife and one of his children, died by suffocation. It appeared by the evidence of persons who inhabited the adjoining house, that the two houses had formerly been one, and were separated by a very slight partition. Mr. Black, on the alarm being given, finding it impossible to escape by the staircase, broke through the partition, and, with his wife and two children, got into the adjoining room of the next house, where they were soon afterwards discovered stretched on the floor. Mrs. Black died whilst being conveyed to an opposite public house: the infant at her breast was saved. Miss Ranton, sister of Mrs. Black, was conveyed from the house on fire, in a state nearly approaching to suffocation.—From inquiries made on the spot, it appears that, very early after the fire was discovered, an idle report was spread that the family were safe; and, taking it for granted, the firemen and spectators suffered some time to elapse, whilst the unhappy sufferers were attempting their escape; and they would in all probability have been saved had diligence been used. This shews the necessity of appointing skilful persons to see that every thing that can be done is done to preserve lives and property.

Saturday, June 25.

This evening, about half past 6 o'clock, the steam-boiler of the Richmond Steam Yacht burst at the top, and injured three persons in a dangerous manner. The Yacht was injured the preceding Saturday in a slight degree, and had been repaired. It fortunately had no persons on board at the time the event occurred, except those who navigate and conduct it. The shock was very great, but the injury done to the vessel is very slight. The top of the engine-boiler was blown off

by the explosion. The conductors had been rowing it up the river; and when it had got about 100 yards above Westminster Bridge, the dreadful accident unfortunately took place. Mr. Arnold, the conductor of the Yacht, was near the boiler when it burst, and was injured in a shocking manner: two labourers in a less degree.

The heat of the Sun during the last few days has been more excessive than we have experienced for some years past. Friday, June 20, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 80°; on Saturday, June 21, in the shade, it stood from three to five o'clock in the afternoon, at 86°, being 10 degrees above summer heat; and, notwithstanding the cloudiness of the day, the thermometer was at 103 in a more exposed situation; and on Monday, in the sun, it rose as high as 113.

The Committee appointed by Parliament to decide upon the designs for the grand National Monuments in commemoration of the achievements of the British Army and Navy, have determined in favour of that given in by Mr. Wilkins for the former, and that of Mr. Smirke for the latter. The estimate for the Waterloo Monument is 200,000*l.* and for the Trafalgar 100,000*l.* The situation selected for the first is said to be the end of Portland place, next to the Regent's Park, and for the other Greenwich. It is intended that both should be immediately begun, with the view of employing a multitude of workmen in the metropolis, at present without the means of gaining their subsistence. The design for Trafalgar is a plain octangular structure, 45 feet in diameter at the base, raised upon a magnificent flight of steps, and surmounted with a naval coronet. The Waterloo is an ornamental tower of three orders of columns, around the base of which is a circular colonnade, which resembles one of the most admired remains of antiquity, the Temple of the Sybils in Tivoli.

Notwithstanding the numerous accidents arising from burning charcoal in close rooms, a Correspondent assures us, that he, as well as several of his friends, to whom he has recommended it, has experienced almost immediate relief from cough and catarrhal affections by sitting a few hours in his library with a chaffing-dish of burning charcoal near his feet. He has found this practice so effectual a check to the effects of cold during the winter season, that he can assuage even a violent catarrhal cough in the course of a single day. It has even relieved persons with weak lungs, and who are consequently subject to coughs during the continuance of cold weather or Easterly winds.—*Philosophical Magazine.*

TRIAL

TRIAL OF JAMES WATSON, THE ELDER, FOR HIGH TREASON.

*** In our last, p. 560, we slightly noticed the Trials for High Treason, and detailed the counts laid in the indictment. Our limits will not permit us to give at any length a Trial which occupied the attention of the Court for eight days. We shall therefore content ourselves with a slight sketch of the Attorney General's opening speech, and of Mr. Wetherell's excellent defence of Watson; referring to the numerous editions of the Trial for the very long details of the Examinations of the various witnesses, particularly that of the vile accomplice Castle, who turned King's evidence, and whose examination and cross-examination occupied the attention of the Court a considerable portion of two days.

June 9. The Attorney General, in a very long speech, set forth the charges against the prisoners. After stating to the Jury the nature of the offence charged against the prisoner, after dwelling upon the different overt-acts laid in the indictment, and explaining to the Jury the law of High Treason, he entered into a detailed history of all the circumstances connected with the conspiracy. The principal parties concerned in it were, Watson, Preston, Hooper, and Thistlewood. Watson had for some time lived in Hyde-street, Bloomsbury. On the 25th of November he took another lodging, at No. 1, Dean-street, Fetter-lane; and it was not certain whether the people belonging to the house in Hyde-street, where he lived, knew of his taking this lodging: from the latter place he went away on the 25th, and did not return to it again. Thistlewood lived in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and Preston lived in a house in Greystoke-place; the house, 9, in that place, was his residence; and that was the place to which all references respecting Hooper was to be made. It appeared then that up to the 25th of November Watson resided in Hyde-street, and that on the 2d of December his residence was in Dean-street, Fetter-lane. Preston still continued in Greystoke-place; and this would appear to have been a most important spot, so far as regarded the transactions which were to be detailed to the Jury. It would appear to have been their constant place of meeting; and that it was, in fact, the head-quarters of the conspiracy. In the month of October a person named Castle, whom he should call as a witness, got acquainted with Watson and Preston; he first met them at one of the meetings of a society which was called the 'Spenceans: the place of that meeting was the Cork, in Grafton-street, Soho. It was not his intention to enter into any comments respecting the nature or ten-

GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART. I.

dency of these Spencean societies. He should merely observe, that one of their leading principles was—that all exclusive possession in land was unjust and oppressive; and that all the land of the kingdom ought to be made the common property of the people. It was unnecessary for him to point out the folly or the wickedness of this plan; however, such must be obvious to every body; he would merely say, that, were it possible to carry so wild a scheme into effect, it would bring about the destruction of all property, and entail misery on the very parties intended to be benefited by it. Another principle maintained by the Spenceans was, that fundholders had no right to the annuities which they received; so that the whole of these doctrines led directly to one universal system of proscription, and spoliation of property. It was, as he had already observed, at one of the meetings of this society, that the witness Castle first became acquainted with Watson. On a subsequent evening they met at another of the societies, which was held at the Mulberry Tree in Moor-fields. It was there he first saw Thistlewood; and on that occasion a sort of intimacy commenced between Castle and Watson. They walked along together from the place; and, as they went away, Watson endeavoured to sound him as to his principles; and when he discovered that they were somewhat similar to his own, he began to talk to him about the subversion of the Government; and remarked how easy such a thing was effected, provided the business could be well managed. Castle then gave Watson his direction, which was somewhere in or near Gray's-inn-lane. Here Watson called upon him on the 26th of October, and explained to him the object of his visit, which was to collect together as many of the labouring poor who might be out of employment as they could; to take advantage of the distresses under which they suffered, and induce them to become instruments for carrying their plan into effect. This was nothing less than that revolution that was to bring about an equal division of the land of the country. At the same time Watson produced a machine by which the horses of the cavalry might be disabled and destroyed; and shewed him a plan of the Tower of London, which was to be one of the objects of their attack. Now, in corroboration of this statement, which should be made by the witness Castle, he should lay before the Jury a remarkable piece of evidence. After the affair of the 2d of December last, the lodging of Watson was searched, and in it were found two papers; one of them was a plan of the Tower, and the other was a

descrip-

description of the iron cat, by which it was intended to disable the cavalry from acting. At the interval to which he now alluded they talked about money and finances; on which occasion Watson said the parties engaged in the business had money enough. In the course of their conversation, the same day, Watson declared that nothing but a revolution would be beneficial to the lower classes of the people, or alleviate their sufferings. After this the parties had frequent meetings and conversations respecting their plan for effecting a revolution. In one of these conversations Watson said to Castle, that he (Watson) was to be one of the Generals of the Revolutionists; but that Thistlewood was to be at their head. One part of their plan was to prevent the King's soldiers from acting against them; and that was to be effected by destroying the barracks in which they were quartered, and in such a manner as to destroy the soldiers also. After having thus conferred upon the means of destroying the soldiers, Watson and Castle went together to visit the barracks and magazines in Hyde-park, in order to devise the best mode of ascertaining how they could be attacked. This was done previous to any conference being held with Thistlewood on the subject. The next day Castle was introduced to Thistlewood; and then a conference took place between them respecting pikes or pike heads, when it was proposed to Castle, whose trade was that of a blacksmith, that he should make a number of pike-heads. After this, Watson and Castle proceeded together to Paddington and streets adjacent, where there were several persons in great distress and out of employ, in order to work upon them, and make them instrumental to their designs; for which purpose they were told that they never could be relieved from their distresses unless something decisive was done. Among other places, Watson desired Castle to go and sound the Navigators at Paddington. These were the persons then employed in cutting the Regent's Canal near Paddington. After this, Castle went to the Cock public house, and there became a member of the Spencean Society. On this occasion Watson paid the money for his admission. On the 31st of October Castle went for the first time to Greystoke-place; and when he came there, he was told by Watson that he was made a member of their committee, which was to consist of eight persons. It appeared that a person of the name of Harrison had been materially connected with those parties; but, in consequence of a dispute which he had with young Watson, quitted the society before any of those objects had been accomplished. His place in the committee was

to be supplied by Castle, and the remaining members were the two Watsons, Preston, Hooper, and Thistlewood. In the conversations which they held respecting the means of carrying their plan into effect, it was stated, that they might rely on getting over a great part of the foot soldiers to join them; but that they could place no dependence on the cavalry. It was, therefore, a part of the plan, that the cavalry was to be attacked. They were to begin with the cavalry barracks in Portland place; and these barracks were to be burnt. Watson, being in consequence of his profession skilled in chemistry, and well acquainted with the qualities of combustible materials, was desired to make a calculation respecting the quantity of materials that might be necessary, and the expence of them; and it was then stated that these combustibles would not merely burn the barracks, but destroy the soldiers, by stifling them before they could leave their rooms. The only question of difficulty was, how the combustibles could be disposed of until the time came for using them. This difficulty was soon removed — it was agreed that a house should be taken contiguous to the spot, on pretence of converting it into an oil-shop, to which barrels of tar, pitch, and other combustibles, might be conveyed without any suspicion. They soon found out an empty house in Seymour-street. They repaired to the owner, a respectable gentleman of the name of Cosser, residing in Milbank-street, Westminster, who had no notion of the use to which the house was to be converted, and who was referred to Thistlewood, in Southampton-buildings, for the character of the person who was to take the house. Mr. Cosser went to make inquiry respecting this reference; and when he found that Thistlewood was only a lodger, he would not let the house to the parties; and for that reason only it was not taken, and the scheme was abandoned. The parties then, having given up the plan of the house, agreed to have a number of pike-heads made; and Castle was appointed to go and get them made by a man named Bently. Mr. Bently had no suspicion as to the object the parties had in view, and he gave a pattern of one of those instruments, which he supposed was intended to form part of a fence. An order was given for 230 pikes, to be made exactly resembling the pattern in question: they were made at Bently's workshop, and taken away by young Watson and Castle, and carried by them to Watson's lodgings in Hyde street. Castle did not afterwards know what became of those pikes; but a most extraordinary circumstance respecting them would be shewn in evidence, by which it would appear that, after Watson left

left his lodgings in Hyde-street, a privy belonging to the house was searched and emptied, and in it were found 199 pikes, exactly resembling those which Benly had been ordered to make. Something like an organization was after this agreed upon; and the prisoner, and others were each appointed to their respective offices. Thistlewood was to have the command; Watson, sen. was to be second, Hooper third; Castle fourth; Watson, jun. was to be fifth; and Preston, who was lame, had the last post assigned to him. It was first agreed upon, at a meeting held by these parties on the 10th of November, that an insurrection should take place on the first assembly in Spa-fields. This, however, was abandoned, and it was merely determined upon to congregate the people together, for the purpose of discussing the state of the times, and seeking a redress of grievances. About this time there were placards and advertisements issued, signifying that there had been adopted a "Committee of Public Safety." When the prisoner Watson was apprehended on the night of the 2d of December, a paper was found in his pocket, which purported to contain a list of this "Committee of Public Safety." It was signed, Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Cochrane, Mr. Arthur Thistlewood, Maj. Cartwright, Mr. H. Hunt, Mr. Gale Jones, Mr. Roger O'Connor, Mr. Samuel Brooks, Mr. James Watson, and others. The next feature of the conduct of the prisoner and his companions was the publication of an advertisement signed by one Dyall. It was addressed principally to distressed artisans, manufacturers, &c. and announced the intended meeting. The meeting alluded to was called; but it was found necessary to have a leader, and in consequence a Mr. Hunt, who lived in the country, was applied to. He did not believe, however, that the real purpose of the meeting was made known to that gentleman; but that it was represented to be the case of distressed artisans and manufacturers, &c. Nor did he think that the breaking out was intended to have been attempted at that time. Subsequent to the proceedings of that day, the whole party went to dine at Bouverie-street with Mr. Hunt: the prisoner Watson and the others were all acting there together. This was on the 15th of November; and another meeting was proposed to take place soon after the meeting of Parliament, which was to assemble in the month of February. This delay was objected to by young Watson, who proposed that no longer adjournment should occur than 17 days; and that there should be a meeting on the 2d of December. An advertisement, among other things, was agreed upon. Among other passages in it were

the following: "England expects every man to do his duty. The climax of misery is complete; it can go no further. Death would now be a relief to millions. Arrogance, folly, and crimes, have brought affairs to this dreadful crisis. Firmness and integrity only can save the country. The Nation's wrongs must be redressed. John Dyall, Chairman; Thomas Preston, Secretary." It would be impossible, he said, to read this advertisement without drawing the inference of its diabolical design; more particularly when the other strong facts, namely, the ordering the pike-heads, the firing the barracks, and other matters, were taken into consideration. The advertisement was placarded and circulated all over the town, in order to inflame the minds and passions of the people, and to stir up insurrection and rebellion. Previous to the meeting of the 2d December, young Watson, and others agreed to go and view various gunsmiths' shops, marine storehouses, &c. The former, in particular, to be visited on the day of the meeting; and the assembly were, of course, to supply themselves with arms. One plan beside was worthy of remark: in order not only to prevent the firing, but to win over the soldiers, a number of young women were to be procured—they were to be dressed out in the best manner, to be decorated with the tri-coloured cockade, and to be placed in front of the ranks of the divisions to be headed by the several parties. This was expected to have worked powerfully upon the humanity of the troops. Among the arms purchased previous to the 2d of December were pistols, traced to the previous possession of the parties, and afterwards actually found in the possession of Hooper, who was apprehended by the praiseworthy exertions of the Lord Mayor and Sir James Shaw. Castle was also commissioned to purchase pistols, sabres, &c. which he did; and previous to the great meeting, the prisoner and his companions assembled in Greystoke place, where, with the exception of Thistlewood, they all dined, and agreed to go together to Spa-fields on the following day. Castle had hired a waggon of a man named Windemude, who was asked to decorate his horse with ribbands—the tri-coloured cockade, &c.; but he refused. The parties, however, proceeded to the waggon, with their arms, ammunition, &c. to Spa-fields; and it was further agreed that, in the course of their career they should go to the "Old Lady" and the "Old Gentleman," meaning the Bank and the Tower. Castle left the party that went to Spa-fields, and directed his course towards the East end of the town. Here he was directed, if met with a sufficient assembled force, to proceed, and endeavour to take

the Tower himself. It happened, previous to the 2d of December, that, on Saturday the 30th of November, it was agreed that different persons were to go to different parts of the town; and a plan was arranged, by which particular divisions were marked out. Some were to be at London-bridge, some at one side of the Tower, and some at another. To shew that a plan of operations had been arranged when Mr. Watson, sen. was taken, in his pocket was found, besides the names of the Committee of Public Safety, a paper, which was manifestly a sort of plan of intended operations; and from which it was clear that the Tower and the Bank were the principal objects of attack. The paper pointed out the different parts of the Metropolis that were to be attacked and barricaded. Every division was settled and agreed upon, on the 1st of December, at Grey-stoke place. Mr. Hunt was expected to attend the meeting of the 2d of December, and did attend there. The conspirators, however, thought it more advantageous for their purpose that they should begin their proceedings before Mr. Hunt came. At this proceeding Thistlewood, Preston, Hooper, and the two Watsons, took an active part. The waggon, in which were the arms and ammunition, was placed in the field; and from thence the inflammatory language was addressed. The principal orators on that occasion were the prisoner Watson, and his son, James Watson, junior. The language and expressions used on that occasion were manifestly intended to excite a seditious disposition in the mob then assembled, for the purpose of more successfully carrying into effect the previous deliberate conspiracy, formed for a general insurrection and rebellion. — Here the Attorney General read a copy of what was stated to be the speech delivered by the elder Watson, containing a general declamation against the Government. The Attorney General next read the speech said to have been delivered by young Watson, which concluded with the following passage: "It seems the determined resolution of Ministers to carry things with, what they call, a high hand; or, as they say, our Sovereign Lord the King will carry every thing with firmness. In short, they will carry the business in defiance of the voice of the people. (Cheers.) If they will not give us what we want, then shall we not take it? (Yes, yes!) Are you willing to take it? (Yes, yes!) Will you go and take it? (Yes.) If I jump down among you, will you follow me? (Yes, yes! from a thousand voices.)" Upon which he jumped down; and the prisoner and his son heading the mob, proceeded towards the City, accompanied by

Thistlewood and others of the conspirators. In their progress they were assailed by some police officers, by whose exertions some of the banners and flags were taken from them. One of these banners was inscribed, "The Soldiers are our friends, treat them kindly." Can any man doubt that the object of this inscription was to seduce the soldiery, in case it should be found necessary to call them out, for the purpose of putting down and repressing the insurrection? Another remarkable circumstance was, that amongst the banners unfurled on that occasion was the tri-coloured flag! that memorable ensign in the bloody era of the French Revolution, a period at which the tri-coloured flag was the rallying point of every thing that was bloody and atrocious. For what purpose were all these insignia of war, but to put themselves in battle-array, and to furnish themselves with reinforcements, and with weapons of destruction? Why were the gunsmiths' shops attacked, and the pawnbrokers', except it was to furnish arms, which were to answer the purpose they had in view? They attacked and pillaged Mr. Beckwith's shop of all the arms they could find; and from the identical arms taken from it, which were traced to their hands in the instant they were employing them in purposes and overt-acts of treason and rebellion — the object was clear. That object was expressly declared by the address of young Watson, who, it would be proved, went to buy those very pistols which he took in his pocket, and with which he shot at that young gentleman, Mr. Platt, then in the act of expostulating with him. They had no sooner accomplished this bloody-minded purpose, of plundering Beckwith's shop, and of murdering such as opposed them, than they proceeded with those arms, which they judged favourable for their designs, towards the Royal Exchange. Being there met by the Lord Mayor and the worthy magistrate sitting under their Lordships (Sir J. Shaw), they no sooner saw them, than they resisted an attempt which was made to secure them. In the intermediate time they had collected an additional mob, armed like themselves, with guns, pistols, and every weapon they could possibly lay their hands upon; thus trampling upon the laws and constituted authorities, in a state of revolutionary riot and open rebellion. [Here the Learned Gentleman gave a detailed history of all the other proceedings of the rioters, from the attack on Mr. Beckwith's shop, until the mobs were completely dispersed; all which have already been before the publick.] It was Thistlewood, he said, who addressed the soldiers at the Tower. He represented to them that they were to receive one hundred

dred guineas apiece; and, with a sword in his hand, he invited them to come over to the mob. He solicited his Majesty's troops to join in those measures for which they had armed themselves. If this was not to excite a general insurrection, for what other object? Why were they armed at first? and why did they resort to plunder for arms? Why attempt to seduce the soldiery from their allegiance, but to obtain all the reinforcement that could be procured? Why the mounting up into a waggon, furnished with ammunition? Why those inflammatory speeches to excite the passions of the mob, except to bring over others to join them, for the purposes of open and avowed rebellion and treason? The question is, whether this was a conspiracy to overturn the legitimate Government of the Country, or with an intention to petition for redress of grievances, or Parliamentary Reform? He contended that their object was levying war against the Sovereignty of the State, and against the Constitution of the Country, as by Law established. What was done was nothing short of all this. After the mob was dispersed, the evidence traced Watson the elder, Thistlewood, and Hooper, back to the lodgings of the elder Watson in Dean-street. There it was found Thistlewood and Watson came and packed up some linen and apparel; and from there they were traced to another lodging in the house of a person named Williams, in Shoe-lane. [Here the Attorney General mentioned the circumstance of the two Watsons setting out from London, and being taken up at Highgate.] In going into evidence, he should begin with the transactions of the 15th of November, down to the 2d of December, and call a great many witnesses. A witness who was privy to the conspiracy must be considered to have been an accomplice. So he was, beyond all doubt; but the Law admitted his testimony; and, beyond all doubt, he was a competent witness, if confirmed by others. But, perhaps, if unconfirmed, it would be too much to say, a reliance should be put upon his testimony in capital cases like this, where the life of a fellow-subject was at stake. But he knew he should confirm this witness, in many circumstances, by persons who were not accomplices, and who were ignorant as to what those circumstances led. The Attorney General having concluded his speech, he proceeded to call the witnesses.

June 12. Mr. Wetherell addressed the Jury in behalf of Dr. Watson. He began his speech by observing, that they had now arrived at the middle of the fifth day in the trial of an individual for treason, of the most extraordinary description ever witnessed in this country, and which he

sincerely hoped would never again be witnessed—a trial, the record of which had no precedent in his Majesty's Crown-office, and which ought not to be put on the files of the Court. The unhappy man at the bar was charged with four treasons. The first was that of compassing and imagining the King's death; the second was a treason which might exist without any design on the King's life, *viz.* the compassing and imagining to depose the King; the third was for levying war against the King; and the fourth, conspiring to levy war against the King, for the purpose of compelling him to change his measures. These were the four charges against the prisoner. But, before he proceeded to any argument founded on the facts of the case, he begged leave to solicit their attention to a remark made by Justice Foster, in his Treatise on Crown Law; a Judge not more eminent for his talents and extensive learning, than for genuine piety. In the preface of that Work, this truly excellent character, speaking of the statute of treasons, and the importance of its being well understood by gentlemen of the profession, observed, "The learning touching these subjects is a matter of great and universal concernment. It merits, for reasons too obvious to be enlarged on, the attention of every man living; for no rank, no elevation in life, and, let me add, no conduct, how circumspect soever, ought to tempt a reasonable man to conclude, that these inquiries do not, nor possibly can, concern him. A moment's cool reflection on the utter instability of human affairs, and the numberless unforeseen events which a day may bring forth, will be sufficient to guard any man, conscious of his own infirmities, against a delusion of this kind. Those, therefore, whose birth or fortunes have happily placed them above the study of the Law as a profession, will not be offended, if I presume that discourses on these subjects, in preference to any other branch of the Law, demand their attention." Such was the opinion of that great man; and indeed its truth was obvious, when one for a moment considered that, notwithstanding all the vigilance which could possibly be exercised, and all the circumvallation which the most studious care could throw around an individual, he was still exposed to danger. Of its truth, the present case was a melancholy instance. The hardihood and villainy of Castle, and the manner in which he had acted from first to last, left, in his mind, no doubt whatever, but that this scheme had originally been formed by him, and that the four unfortunate prisoners had become his dupes. The same snare had been laid for Mr. Hunt, as he was prepared to shew; and it was only by accident

accident that he was not now placed at that bar; but, fortunately for himself, he had escaped it. On this, however, he should decline at present saying any more. The attention which the Jury had shewn, the patience with which they had heard the body of evidence, and the vigilance which they had exercised, had stamped, he was confident, every fact on their minds, in a much better manner than he could pretend to do by any representation of the case; for he was aware he should rather tend, by any such representation, to dislocate and disarrange the facts, than give them any assistance. He would now begin his observations to them by stating what, in his opinion, was the Law of England on the case. It was clear, that the intention to do bodily harm to the Sovereign was just the same as endeavouring to compass his death; and any attempt to impose restraints on him in the exercise of his Royal functions was also the same. This was a proposition which had never been doubted; for indeed it was so obvious as to admit of no doubt. As four charges were made against the prisoner at the bar, it was absolutely necessary to see how far these charges were made out; and for that purpose he should begin by considering the first treason, viz. that of compassing and imagining the King's death. Here he felt himself called upon to allude to the situation in which his present Majesty was placed; a situation which, he was persuaded, could not fail to be the source of the deepest regret to every one who knew the amiable virtues of that Monarch. After a long reign, in which his Majesty had uniformly shewn himself the father of his people, and the guardian of their best and dearest rights, it pleased that Almighty Being, whose works, while they are characterized by grandeur, majesty, wisdom, and power, are nevertheless to mortals inexplicable, though founded on the strictest justice, to afflict him with a most lamentable malady, and at an age too (80 years) venerable in point of length and every other thing. To a British heart, such a malady as the one he now alluded to was, he was aware, the cause of the most poignant sorrow; and was it possible to imagine that any human being could be found, who, in such an awful situation, could deliberately imagine the Monarch's death? Even Nature herself had planted an insurmountable barrier between the Monarch and the person (if such a person there could exist) who imagined this crime; and, he must again repeat, all the feelings of human nature were abhorrent at the very idea of doing any injury to the Monarch in such a situation. It therefore followed that the charge of the first treason was in every view untenable; and indeed he must say,

it was so puerile, that he was astonished that it could be gravely brought forward. If, indeed, such a person could possibly exist, might not one justly say to him: "You imagine the King's death, but how can you gain this, as the Sovereign is never seen, and the Prince has long held the power?" But, the more he contemplated the evidence which had been brought forward, the more he was astonished at the absurdity of making this charge; for, be it remembered, there was not, in the course of the four days' examination, a single proof to shew that one word of disrespect had been uttered respecting this venerable person, or his august family. Not the slightest evidence was brought forward to shew even one expression of dislike or indifference to the Constitution as established happily by Law, excepting that scandalous and wicked toast given by that perjured miscreant, Cottle, at the dinner in Bouverie-street. The whole then of this charge came to nothing; and the cause of its being put on the record was really as puerile as to scarcely deserve notice. He would now proceed to the second charge of treason, viz. the compassing and imagining to depose the King, which, in other words, meant to demolish the Constitution, and overthrow the Government. Here he was astonished to think what grounds had possibly induced this to be put on the record, especially when he remembered that the Attorney General had said (if he understood him rightly) that the fourth and second charges were the same. In this variety of treasons, unnecessarily, as he must say, introduced, it became the Jury to consider seriously that they were bound to see every charge was substantiated by evidence peculiarly belonging to itself; for he must own that, in his opinion, the Crown Officers had put on the record all these treasons, for the purpose of obtaining, by some means or other, a verdict which they could not otherwise obtain by fair and legal means. On this ground the Jury required certain satisfactory evidence, to shew that a plan did actually exist for the purpose of deposing the King. Perhaps the only part of the whole indictment which deserved notice was, the charge of levying war; for, in fact, on the first and second charges there was not one single proof to make even a colourable or questionable case; and it would be an insult to any man of common understanding to have such a case argued seriously before him, because there was not the slightest evidence of intending to make any new Government; excepting, indeed, that miserable paper called "a Sketch" might be brought forward. The trials which took place in 1794 had been alluded to; and he was therefore bound, in justice to his client,

client, to say something of them. At that time the persons tried stood in a very different situation from those on the present occasion. The object which the persons accused in 1794 meant to accomplish was, the establishment of a Government in this Country on the Republican system, similar to that in France; and for that purpose a Convention was formed here, in unison with one in France. At that time there were 44,000 Societies in France, and, he believed, there were above 300,000 persons in this country corresponding daily with each other, having private conferences; and, in truth, they had persons associated with them of considerable influence in society. But, would any man say this was the case with this unfortunate man at the bar, or his three associates? for how, in the name of common sense, were they likely to accomplish their object? Was it at all probable that the Constitution of the Country could be overturned by these men, and young Watson? What was their situation in life? Two of them were broken-down apothecaries, a third a broken-down gentleman, and the other two were cobblers. Yet, according to this charge, such were the men who were, in a state of profound peace, and while there was such a large standing army in the country, to overturn the Government of the country, and plunge it in all the miseries of anarchy and bloodshed. Such, he again repeated, were the characters and conditions of these truly formidable conspirators. In the course of his speech to the Jury, at the opening of the case, the Attorney General had made some allusions to the Spenceans; and this had furnished a favourable opportunity for his learned friend Mr. Gurney, whose dexterity was well known, to slip in a few questions, in his examinations, respecting the Spenceans. Now he begged leave here to say, that, if the Attorney General had the slightest intention to bring forward the charge of Watson being connected with the Spenceans, he ought to have proved it, and not make assertions without proof. In the immense list of witnesses (and this was also unprecedented) it was worthy of notice, that not one witness had, directly or indirectly, made the slightest allusion to any such connexion existing between Watson and the Spenceans. Such allusions ought therefore not to have been made, because they obviously tended to inflame the mind, and to raise a prejudice respecting the case. If the prisoner, or one of his associates, was connected with a single Society, why, in the name of God, not prove it? and why should assertions be made, for which not a shadow of proof existed? Let the prisoners have fair play, as that was all they wanted;

but let not oblique insinuations be thrown out, which had nothing to do with the case. Wicked, scandalous, and detestable as the evidence of Castle was, even he had not thrown out a single hint respecting the Spenceans, or any similar society. And when the character of that individual—that perjured, infamous individual, was considered, was there a person who could doubt that he would not, in his evidence, have brought forward every thing which the blackest malignity could invent; for the whole of his evidence obviously emanated from a mind corrupted with every species of malignity and wickedness? He had been asked, in his cross examination, if he could produce the name of a single person who was to go to Spa-fields? but that infamous perjured fellow found it impossible to bring one name. In directing their attention to the other charge—that of levying war, he begged again to allude to the Societies in 1794. So formidable had these Societies become then, that Government and the Legislature found it necessary to pass an Act, prohibiting them from meeting on any account whatever, and rendering it penal for them to meet. This, without doubt, was proper, considering the famous decree of the Convention of the 20th of November 1791, by which it was well known that aid was offered to all other countries, for the purpose of procuring what was called Liberty. Anxious then to save the unfortunate men at the bar should be tried on precedents, he asked what measures had they taken for overthrowing the country, and what act of the Legislature had they by force demanded to be repealed? What have they done? what have they attempted to do? Even Castle himself, that indescribable villain, whose sole object in appearing was the procuring of blood-money, did not, for in truth he could not, describe one specific thing they meant to accomplish. The Attorney General had, however, taken a different view of it, and had worked himself up so far as to describe it as “a flagrant civil war,” for the purpose of overthrowing the Constitution. Now here he could not help saying, that, if this was “a flagrant civil war,” Government had not been very kind to Alderman Sir J. Shaw, as he had neither been honoured with a Peerage, nor a pension, nor a ribbon, for his eminent services in defeating the civil enemies of his country. The evidence of Sir James Shaw had been delivered in a manly, independent, honest manner; and it appeared he had, unarmed, taken the standard from this Rebel General, Hooper. Had any of the Cabinet Ministers, had the Lord Mayor, had even the meanest constable in the City, been attacked? No. And, while he put this question, he requested

quested to know why the Lord Mayor had not been brought forward as a witness? This "flagrant civil war" took place in the City, and consequently under the jurisdiction of his Lordship. Why was he not called as a witness? Was the Attorney General afraid to call him? ["No, no," from the Attorney General.] Then he ought to have been a witness, considering the very active hand he had in the suppression of this war. All the Rebel army in the City had been quelled, and this individual was its last remnant; yet this was seriously described as a "flagrant civil war." It was impossible, morally impossible, to hear such a description of this miserable proceeding, and be grave. If war existed, where was it levied? Was it in Spa-fields? If the Jury credited the account of Mr. Dowling, the short-hand writer, there was a war of words, but nothing else. But it was rather unfortunate for Mr. Dowling that he had not been confirmed by a single witness; and he (Mr. Wetherell) denied utterly that such things had been said as were alleged. He would venture to assert, and stake his legal reputation upon the assertion, that mere force as force, mere tumult as tumult, unless specifically applied, did not amount to an offence which came within the Statute of Treasons. The Attorney General, because he could not prove the weaker case, was determined to prove the stronger. He had no evidence to shew that the arms demanded by the rioters were to be directed against the Crown, in order to do some particular thing: he could not prove that any particular Magistrate or Privy Counsellor, or measure, was to be attacked; and not being able to do so, he was resolved to prove every thing. To argue in such a manner, however, was totally to forget the definition of levying war. There was no difficulty in saying to what class of offences the crime of the prisoners belonged; nor was it difficult to point out how it might be punished. A riot might have some undefined objects in view; but treason must have specific objects. He could adduce a number of authorities in support of that argument. "In the reign of Edward VI. (Statute 3 and 4) it was made high treason for any twelve or more persons to meet for the purpose of obtaining any alteration of the laws, &c. by force, if they did not disperse within an hour after proclamation was made. (That Statute was the precise origin of the Riot Act passed in the reign of George I. by which the same description of offence was made liable to the same degree of punishment. Upon the death of Edward, that Statute was repealed by the 1st of Mary, ch. 1. among the other Treasons that had been created since the 25th Edward III.;

but the prohibition was in substance re-enacted (1st Mary, 2. c. 12), though with an inferior degree of punishment, making the offence only single felony. Upon the death of Mary it fell to the ground, but was revived by Elizabeth; and the preamble set forth, "That an Act passed in the last reign, for the preventing and punishing unlawful and rebellious assemblies, should be revived," &c. The use of the word "rebellious," pretty strongly indicated that there might be a degree of popular violence and tumult, of such a description as to deserve even the name of rebellion, without, however, constituting the crime of high treason. That Statute, also, upon the death of Elizabeth, fell to the ground; and, from that time till the reign of George I. there was no Law of this country applicable to such offences. In that reign the Riot Act was introduced; and he begged to call the attention of the Jury to the preamble of that Act. He would stake his credit as a Lawyer, that his view of the proceedings of the 2d December was the same as the Law had always taken of similar proceedings; namely, that, being merely an undefined tumult, they came within the meaning of the Riot Act, and not the Statute of Treasons. He maintained, therefore, without fear of contradiction, that vague tumults, like those now charged against the prisoner, never were, by any Attorney General in this country, raised up to the magnitude of Treason. He asserted that; and he defied the Attorney General or the Solicitor General to disprove him by any precedents in the history of our Laws. If, therefore, the Jury valued consistency—if they would save their country from the reproach of punishing one class of men as rioters, and another class of the same description as traitors—if they would not batter down and annihilate the forces that had been reared by the wisdom of their ancestors—their verdict must be an acquittal of the prisoner. If once they gave to any government, however wise, and temperate, and virtuous, it might be (all which qualities he sincerely believed the present one to possess), such a power; what would become of their liberties, when it was abused by a Government of a different description? He should now advert to another feature in the present case. The Jury probably were not aware that the transactions of the 2d of December were once characterised by the Attorney General himself as a misdeemeanour merely. They did not know, perhaps, that the name of the prisoner then under trial was actually to be found in an indictment as a conspirator for producing a riot. And he would ask, therefore, how it was that that which was considered only a misdeemeanour at Hicks's Hall, should be transformed

formed into treason in the King's Bench? Where were they, if such shiftings and changings were to be tolerated? He certainly could not give a date for every portion of information which the Government received; but within a fortnight of the transaction all the particulars concerning it were communicated to the Treasury. But, Gentlemen of the Jury, will you suffer an Attorney General of England to found a prosecution for Treason? Will you suffer the honour, the liberty, and the life, of a British subject, to depend upon the evidence of that indescribable villain, Mr. Castle? Will you add to the blood-money he has already earned? Will you increase the trade and merchandize of a wretch who lives only on blood? Will you, the guardians of the lives and liberties of your fellow-subjects, betray them, because that creature has been sworn before you? Will you suffer him to immolate fresh victims? Let me add, if you do, will the British public endure it?—Mr. W. contended, then, that every thing except what Castle knew or invented was known to Government before. He should like to know, therefore, how a case, which was considered as a Misdemeanour only before Castle was brought to light, became a Treason when he was brought to light? Every thing must stand or fall upon the testimony of Castle: and he should not consider whether that testimony was supported in this or that particular, but look at his broad and wholesale credibility. He should be told, no doubt, that Castle was to be believed in those things which were confirmed by other witnesses, but not in such as were unconfirmed. He would apply that doctrine, therefore, of confirmation and non confirmation, to the testimony of that man. Might he not, too, for his own sinister purposes, have prevailed upon young Watson, who was only 20 years of age, while the bawdy-house bully was 40, to engage in schemes that were intended only as the instruments of his destruction? But the man was so utterly infamous, that he deserved not the slightest credit. He regularly lied all over the town; wherever he went, lies travelled with him as his inseparable companions. He was a convicted liar in that very Court. In his evidence he said there were thirty men who were addressed by Thistlewood on the Tower walls. The men themselves the very men who were harangued, said there were but two: that was one sample of a lie. Again, he said there were two persons who addressed the soldiers; it was proved there was only one. He contended, indeed, that the evidence of Castle remained unconfirmed in every point of importance. The more closely he canvassed all that had been

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* LXXXVII. PART I.

given in evidence, the more strictly he compared the various points of testimony, he, as he advanced, felt increase his inability to understand any thing assuming the character and complexion of a settled plan of insurrection. He could, indeed, see turbulent assemblages of the people, in the hour of great distress, discussing the nature of their grievances—he could distinguish mischievous mobs, in the delirium of their phrenzy, plundering the shops of their fellow-citizens; but he could not find that which was essentially necessary to support the indictment against the prisoners, and without which there could exist no Treason; namely, a deliberate plan to overturn the State. If there did exist such a settled plan and system, in what part of the proceedings can you trace its development? Was it in Spafford? Was it in Skinner-street? Was it in the Minories? In all these places nothing like plan was intelligible; and if not clearly and unequivocally intelligible, then the transaction reduces itself into that undigested state of things, known under the designation of a Riot. In almost every character of the alphabet you can trace to him a double alliteration of crime. He stands before you the confessed bully of a bawdy-house, and acknowledged by himself to be guilty of bigamy. Will you, Gentlemen, believe him? Can you credit this forger and felon, who, at the moment that he stood before you, had confessed himself to have worked out his own safety—to have owed his very existence to the sacrifice he made of a confederate in a capital crime? In your presence he was forced, by examination, to confess himself guilty of larceny, even on one of the unhappy prisoners at the bar. Therefore, following him from his early life, where he lived in one of those haunts of moral depravity, in a capacity at which even the very dissolute, with one spark of manly feeling left, would revolt—tracing him from the bawdy-house, in which he was the abandoned bully, through the ascending progress of his turpitude—after having sacrificed to the earnings of his blood-money one miserable man, and committed every description of guilt, he now presents himself in a cause of High Treason as the witness of the Crown; pardon me, not the witness of the Crown in its ordinary acceptation, but the fed, clothed witness of the Crown; wearing on his body the apparel which Mr. Stafford, of Bow-street, had provided for him. Yes, Gentlemen, the very clothes on his back are the incipient wages of that blood-money—of that remuneration which, as a price, he has set on the lives of the unfortunate prisoners at the bar, and which he did not deny that on their sacrifice he

did

did expect to receive. Let him be wrong in the legal view; still the fact was, that up to a given time, Misdemeanour, not Treason, was the character given to the offence. He had stated the opinions of almost every Writer—of every Judge upon the subject of Treason, and he called upon the Solicitor General to add to the catalogue, or to disprove the conclusion, that an undefined Riot, though accompanied with outrage, was not Treason. He would not take the Law from the Attorney General; neither would he allow the inference, that, if the prisoners at the bar could not explain the whole of these proceedings, Treason was to be presumed. If that were the principle, all those restrictions which the wisdom of the Law had placed upon prosecutions for High Treason were of no avail. The learned gentleman having adverted to the evidence of Castle, as to meeting Mr. Hunt in Cheapside, said, he would call that Gentleman, who was subpoenaed by the Crown, and who ought to have been examined, to confirm, not indeed the veracity, but the falsehood, of that miscreant. Whatever might be the warmth and indiscretion of Mr. Hunt's politics, no man had attempted to cast an imputation on his moral character, or his claims to veracity; and from his lips the Jury should hear, that though Castle said (feeling fully the tendency of the question) that he only told Mr. Hunt the

Meeting in Spa-fields was over, yet that Gentleman would tell them that Castle told him the Tower was in their possession an hour before. Had not Providence, or Mr. Hunt's own circumspection, protected him from such an attempt—had he but turned his curricule—could this detested reptile have mixed him unconsciously for a single moment in the mob—instead of being here attending as a witness, he would most certainly have stood at the bar, to multiply the victims of that indescribable villain. Then would this C. P. S. become a confirmatory evidence against him, or against any of those persons whose names were inserted in that paper. Can any man have a doubt but that paper was drawn out for that villainous and diabolical purpose? and what a warning does it hold out to gentlemen of high honour and distinguished integrity, whom the warmth of their politics might lead to associate themselves at public meetings with miscreants of that description! Had Sir Francis Burdett (he mentioned the name with respect), for instance, not prudently abstained from accepting the invitation of attending the Spa-fields Meeting, was it not possible that he might be mixed in this conspiracy by the oath of such a criminal, to be confirmed by this paper of C. P. S.?

The Verdict of the Jury—Not Guilty—has been already noticed, p. 560.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUITS	HOME.	NORFOLK.	NORTHERN.	WESTERN.	MIDLAND.	OXFORD.
1817.	LoEllenbro J. Dallas	L. C. Justice J. Abbott	L. C. Baron B. Wood	B. Graham J. Burroughs	J. Bayley J. Holroyd	J. Park B. Garrow
Mond. Ju. 14						Abingdon
Tuesday 15				Winchester	Northampt.	
Wednesday 16						Oxford
Friday 18					Oakham	
Saturday 19			York & City	N. Sarum	Linc. & City	Wor. & City
Monday 21		Buckingham				
Wednesday 23				Dorchester		
Thursday 24	Hertford	Bedford			Nott. & town	Stafford
Saturday 26		Huntingdon		Exeter and	Derby	
Monday 28	Chelmsford	Cambridge		---[City		
Wednesday 30					Leic. & Bor.	Shrewsbury
Thursday 31		Bury St. Ed.				
Satur. Aug. 2					Coventry &	
Monday 4	Maidstone		Durham	Bodmin	---[Warwick	
Tuesday 5		Norw. & city				Hereford
Saturday 9	Lewes		Newcastle	Bridgwater		
Tuesday 12						Monmouth
Wednesday 13	Croydon					
Saturday 16			Carlisle	Bristol		Glou. & City
Saturday 23			Appleby			
Wednesday 27			Lancaster			

GAZETTE PROMOTION.

June 28. George Manners, esq. Consul in the State of Massachusetts.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Hawes, Master of the young Gentlemen at his Majesty's Chapel Royal, vice Smith, resigned.

Patrick Copland, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College, Aberdeen.—Dr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Mathematics, vice Copland.—Mr. John Cruickshank, assistant and successor to Dr. Hamilton.—Rev. Daniel Dewar, LL.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University and King's College of Aberdeen.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. S. Goddard, Archdeacon of Lincoln.
Rev. William Kendall, Framborough Perpetual Curacy, co. York, vice Heblethwayte, deceased.

Rev. Charles Nourse Wodehouse, M.A. a Prebendal Stall in Norwich Cathedral, vice Dr. Pretymann, deceased.

Rev. W. F. Protheroe, Stoke Talmage R. co. Oxford.

Rev. Henry Small, Rector of the Abbey Church, St. Alban's.

Rev. Richard Pretymann, Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral

Rev. J. Aspland, M. A. Earl's Stonham R. Suffolk.

Rev. S. Forster, D.D. Shotley R. Suffolk.
Rev. Thomas Hart, M. A. Kingwood V. co. Southampton.

Rev. John Henry Renouard, M. A. Orwell R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. G. A. Browne, M. A. Chesterton V. co. Cambridge

Rev. John Cook, B.D. Ockley R. Surrey.
Rev. Charles James Blomfield, M. A. Great and Little Chesterford united Rectory, Essex.

Rev. W. S. Bradley, Barton St. David's V. with Chard V. Somerset.

Rev. W. B. Williams, M. A. Boyle's Lecturer.

BIRTHS.

June 1. At Park House, Scotland, the wife of Lieut.-col. Gordon, a son.—6. At the Chateau of Bethusy, Switzerland, the wife of George Lowther, esq. a dau.—13. In Piccadilly, the wife of Capt. Paxton, 3d guards, a son.—At Deal, the wife of Capt. Smith, H. M. S. Alert, a son.—14. At Chichester, the wife of Capt. Schomberg, R. N. a son.—16. In South Andley-street, the wife of Dr. Badham, a son.—20. At Paris, the wife of Lieut.-col. Wyly, A. A. G. a son.—21. At Naish house, the wife of Philip John Miles, esq. a son.—23. In Highbury Place, the wife of Joseph Huddart, esq. a dau.—24. At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Hancock, C. B. R. N. a son.—25. At Rotterdam, the

wife of Cornelius Stolker, esq. a dau.—30. In Upper Seymour-street, the wife of Major Fane, M. P. a son.

Lately. At Southampton, the lady of Sir William Walter Yeo, bart. a son.

MARRIAGES.

March ... At the Cape of Good Hope, Joseph Lusson, esq. Agent to the East India Company, to Catherine Maria, dau. of Peter Laurence Cloete, esq. of Cape Town.

May 1. At Gibraltar, Robert Henry Birch, esq. Major in the Royal Artillery, to Georgiana, second dau. of George Skyring, esq. Major in the same corps.

3. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, C. Martyr, esq. Agent for the Royal Naval Hospital there, to Miss M'Lean, daughter of the late Major M'Lean.

29. Capt. J. B. Gardiner, 50th regt. to Anna Maria, only dau. of the late Rev. Isaac Gosset, D. D. of Newman-street.

June 3. Capt. Wilson, R. N. son of the late Judge Wilson, of How, near Kendal, to Dorothy, dau. of Charles Gibson, esq. of Quermore Park, co. Lancaster.

5. Lieut. Thiballier, 25th regt. son of the late Col. Thiballier, to the only daughter of ——— Denis, esq. of Waterford, and niece of Sir Philip Musgrave, bart.

John Beverley Robinson, esq. Solicitor-general of Upper Canada, to Emma, only dau. of Charles Walker, esq. and niece to the Deputy-Secretary at War.

W. Mills, esq. eldest son of T. Mills, esq. of Great Saxham Hall, Suffolk, to Clara Jane, second dau. of Rev. Richard Huntley, Rector of that parish.

James Crichton, esq. Commander of the *Lord Lyndoch*, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late A. Small, D.D. Minister of Kilconquhar, co. Fife.

6. Henry Powys, esq. eldest son of ——— Powys, esq. of Hardwicke, co. Oxford, to Julia, third dau. of Fitzwilliam Barrington, esq. of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, and niece of Sir John Barrington, bart.

7. William Sanders Paterson, esq. of Durnsford Lodge, Surrey, to Louisa, dau. of the late John Bridge, esq. of Winford Eagle, co. Dorset.

Capt. William Henderson, R. N. to Margaretta, second daughter of John Henderson, esq.

9. Brigade-major Rice Jones, Royal Engineers, to Jane, dau. of Richard Jones, esq. of Aldgate.

11. Thomas Fairfax Best, esq. eldest son of George Best, esq. of Chilton Park, to Margaret Anna, third dau. of George Bret, esq. of Grove house, Old Brompton.

14. The Earl of Kinross, to Juliet, third dau. of the late Robert Renny, esq. of Borrowfield.

Capt. Beverley Robinson, Royal Artillery, to Charlotte Aubrey, eldest dau. of John Pryto Shrubbs, esq. of Guildford.

O B I T U A R Y.

ELLIS BENT, Esq. M. A.

Died, lately, at his house at Sydney, Ellis Bent, esq. M. A. Judge-Advocate of the colony of New South Wales. The character of this justly-lamented magistrate, who was removed from life at the early age of 32, by a disorder occasioned, probably, by the intenseness of his application to the arduous duties of his profession, was one of no common interest; which appears to have been formed by a combination of circumstances peculiar to himself. Distinguished, during the course of the preparatory studies for his profession, by unremitting application, and the consequent attainment of literary eminence, and, at the same time, by a temper rather pensive and abstracted, he had not been called to the bar four years when he was appointed to a situation which, to such a mind as his, must have been, perhaps, the most interesting in which he could have been placed. The great principle which seems to have occupied his mind, and animated his exertions, was the contemplation of an intellectual and moral process, in which he himself was actively concerned, and in the completion of which all the best interests of the human race were involved. Mr. Judge-Advocate Bent has left behind him a widow and five young children (one of which was born since his death), his father (Robert Bent, esq.), his mother, three sisters, and his brother (Jeffery Bent, esq. who, being Judge of the Court of Equity, attended his funeral as chief mourner),—to lament his loss. As in domestic and social life he discharged every relative duty with a glow of affection which necessarily kindled a return of affection, so in public life he discharged the duties of his elevated and important situation with that uprightness of principle, and with that justice, tempered with mercy, which rendered him the object of universal respect.—The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the state of the Colony of New South Wales, their approbation of the arrangements suggested by him in the legal department, and the appointment of his brother to the office of Judge of the newly-instituted Court of Equity—are standing testimonials of the opinion which was entertained of his ability and integrity; and the grief which was occasioned by his death appears by the account which is given in the Sydney Gazette of his funeral, which was attended by the Governor, the Officers, civil and military, and by the general population of the place.

JOHN CORBET, Esq. (See p. 570.)

At Muddiford, Hants. at an advanced age, John Corbet, esq. of Sundorne, Salop: a man almost universally known, and as

generally respected for his integrity and benevolence—a man, by whose death society in general has lost a link of a most valuable chain—a man, who must not pass away from life without such a tribute to his benevolent character as our Obituary can supply. To scatter a flower on the grave of departed worth, and with a tear to sprinkle it, is a sad, but not unpleasant task. To the strictest moral and religious principles, Mr. Corbet joined the best affections of the heart: warm, sincere, and steady in his friendships; the most affectionate of husbands, the kindest of fathers; an indulgent master; a generous landlord; to the needy a most liberal and constant benefactor. His manners were the most gentlemanly and unassuming; his disposition the most amiable and cheerful: affection for his family, the welfare and amusement of his friends, and benevolence to all mankind, constituted the happiness of his life. For many years previous to his death he had led a retired life; but his hospitable table was ever open to a few select friends, who esteemed him when living, and will feel his loss with peculiar regret. The poor, who frequently partook of his unostentatious bounty, will shed a tear of sympathy on his bier. The sudden rupture of a blood vessel on the brain was the fatal cause of Mr. Corbet's death; a calamity which assailed him on the preceding day, whilst in his usual health, and surrounded by his family. The most skilful medical assistance was instantly obtained; but human aid was fruitless, and at the end of a few short hours, society was deprived of one of its brightest ornaments.—Peace to his shade! and may "Goodness and he fill up one monument!"

To the preceding character a Correspondent enables us to add the following particulars:—The remains of the late John Corbet, esq. of Sundorne Castle, were on Monday the 26th of May removed from Muddiford, Hants, to be interred in the family vault at Battfield, Salop. Mr. Corbet was a gentleman well known beyond the precincts of his own county, particularly in Warwickshire, where, at his sole expense, he kept a pack of fox-hounds for nearly 50 years and where, by his liberal and gentlemanly conduct, he conciliated the respect and esteem of all ranks. In his own county Mr. Corbet will not only be lamented by a numerous tenantry, to whom he was the best of landlords, but also by a large circle of friends and acquaintance, to whom his hospitable doors were ever open. To the poor he was a liberal and unceasing benefactor; and, in every sense of the word, he may truly be said to have kept up the character of the independent country gentleman,

tleman, firmly attached to our glorious Constitution in Church and State, and always anxiously wishing his powerful interest in the Borough of Shrewsbury should tend to its support.

RICHARD LOVELL EDGEWORTH, Esq.

June 13. At Edgeworth's Town, aged 74, Richard-Lovell Edgeworth, esq. author of many interesting works, well known in every part of the civilized world as a philanthropist and practical philosopher; and father of Miss Edgeworth, whose genius has augmented the literary reputation of the age. His gentleness, affection, and fear of giving trouble, continued till the last moment of his existence; and he was perfectly master of his mind till it quitted his body for ever. He died as easily and as happily as possible, his undersanding being clear and bright, and his affections strong to the last. The day before he died, he said, "I leave this world with the soft sentiment of gratitude to my friends, and of submission to the God who made me." He was formerly a Member of the Irish Parliament, and distinguished himself by his warm attachment to the interests of Ireland, and by his opposition to what he looked upon as abuses of the administration. His labours in perfecting several mechanical inventions, in reducing to a science the construction of roads and wheel-carriages, and in spreading improvements, agricultural and social, through his neighbourhood, were incessant, and crowned with success. He was also the author of many valuable papers in the transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, and other Dublin societies; and of many interesting papers spread through the series of the Monthly Magazine; and he published at different times the following works:—*Rational Primer*; *Harry and Lucy*, part I.; *Explanations of Poetry*; *Readings on Poetry*; *Essay on Practical Education* (by Mr. and Miss Edgeworth), 2 vols.; *Professional Education*; *Essay on Bulls* (by Mr. and Miss Edgeworth); *Letter to Lord Charlemont on the Telegraph*; *Speeches in Parliament*; and an *Essay on the Construction of Roads and Carriages*. He was four times married: once to Miss Ellis, the mother of Miss Edgeworth; secondly, to Honoria Sneyd; thirdly, to her sister, Elizabeth Sneyd; and fourthly, to Miss Beaufort, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Beaufort, who survives him. He has left children by each of these ladies; and, as no man could be more devoted to his family, or more beloved by them, so the state of affliction in which his death has left them, can only be conceived by those who were intimately acquainted with the domestic happiness which resulted from his amiable character.

REV. JOHN LAND, M. A.

April 17. In his 74th year, the Rev. John Land, rector of Hemyock, within the archdeaconry of Exeter. — As long as classic taste, varied erudition, and sound Divinity are held in estimation, the memory of Mr. Land will be beloved and venerated.

Mr. Land was the son of a very worthy clergyman, the Rev. Tristram Land, vicar of Brent and Furneaux Pelham. After having passed through Merchant Taylors' School with much credit, he succeeded to a fellowship in St. John's college in Oxford. During his residence in the University he was carressed by men of distinction, especially those who, like himself, successfully cultivated the *Fine Arts*. A more active pursuit however, soon called Mr. Land from the University, for he undertook the arduous duties of lecturer and co-adjutor of St. Magnus the Martyr, which he discharged for some years, much beloved and esteemed by his parishioners. He left London, on obtaining the rectory of Hemyock, in 1775.

The duties of the pastoral life now demanded his constant care: whatsoever he undertook he entered upon with zeal, and performed with effect. The refined pursuits of the University, and the full tide of existence, as it flowed around him in the metropolis, were now exchanged for the improvement of moral and religious sentiments, in a populous, and not then very enlightened parish. Men of acquirements like Mr. Land's were but sparingly scattered over the neighbourhood of his new residence; yet his search was not altogether unsuccessful, for he knew well how to select and to preserve those whose sentiments harmonized with his own. He also preserved a very considerable intercourse with the Literary World, by obtaining from the London and Bath Libraries the valuable productions of the day.

The object of the writer of this sketch is to give to men of the rising generation, and especially to such as are intended for the Church, a model for the due distribution of time.

Instead of reading through a great portion of the night and thereby sacrificing to sleep a considerable part of the day, Mr. Land rose at a very early hour, "to indulge (to use his own term) with his Greek and Roman friends." He read part of the best Classics every morning; but his greatest delight was in the devotional study of the Greek Testament. High in spirits, and full of information, he met his family at the breakfast table, from which time he dedicated the day to the active duties of his people, or in acts of friendly intercourse. Thus did he combine, as it were, two valuable lives in one; and was able to afford the most de-

licate and assiduous attentions to the invalid and literary object of his affections.

When the moderation of his rents was pointed out to him, he used to reply, that, had he been blessed with children he must have acted differently, but now his people were his family. He was, indeed, both their spiritual and temporal benefactor; the comfort of the sick, and the consolation of the wounded spirit. He was a most able defender of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; evincing, at the same time, the most delicate sentiments as to religious liberty. He always argued with the greatest candour, and was never heard to *aux* acrimony with disputation: he was playful in his language, but serious in his positions. An extraordinary portion of valuable anecdote and classic illustration enriched his familiar and instructing conversation. It was most interesting to witness the manner in which he passed the last three weeks of his life. There was to him no sting in death, he welcomed it with a visible joy; and this not to escape from a world which offered him no happiness; for he said to the last, "his cup had been always full of blessings." The true reason, however, was, the fear of losing his faculties, and becoming a burthen to himself and others, of which, from the nature of his complaint, he was in constant apprehension. But in this, as in every event of his long life, he was particularly and highly favoured, as the last stroke restored what the former had in a small measure impaired—a very singular termination of paralytic affection.

"*Mutis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*" *

In the year 1770 he married Anne the daughter of James-Stuart Tulk, esq. by whom he had one son, who died in his infancy.

DEATHS.

1816. **I**N the East Indies, * of a fever, Nov. 18. — aged 22, Lieut. Lewis Crowther, of the Madras Establishment, son of the late W. P. Crowther, esq. Comptroller of the City of London.

1817, Jan. ... On his way from Hyderabad to Bombay, where he was going for the recovery of his health, aged 24, Lieut. Henry Peach Keighley, of the Madras Establishment, only nephew of Samuel Peach, esq. of Portland Place. He was a young man of the most brilliant talents and distinguished abilities, combined with the most polished mind and amiable disposition.

Feb. 6. * At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, Lieut.-col. John Edwards, 80th regt.

April 5. At Paris, Alexis-Marie Rochon, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. He was born at Brest, in

1741, nominated correspondent to the Academy in 1765; and afterwards astronomer to the Navy. He discovered the property of double refraction possessed by crystal; and hence originated the ingenious micrometer of his invention.

April 22. At his seat, a league from Riesenbourg, in his 90th year, the Prussian Field Marshal Von Bruenneck.

April 25. On board the *Europe* East Indiaman on his passage from Bengal, Brevet-Maj. William Hederick, 24½ foot; sincerely lamented by his friends, and particularly by his brother officers and the whole corps of his regiment, to whom he was endeared by the mildness and urbanity of his manners, and the strict honour and integrity of his conduct, and admired by them for the coolness and bravery he evinced in the field whilst serving with them in the Peninsula under the Duke of Wellington, who was himself an eye-witness to his intrepid behaviour when commanding the 2d battalion of the regiment selected for storming a part of the outworks of the Castle of Burgos, in Spain, in which being completely successful, he obtained promotion by the special recommendation of his Grace.

April 29. At Gibraltar, D. A. Commissary-general Walter Porteous.

May 6. At Trinidad, Thomas Bell, esq. of the Commissariat Department, son of the late T. Bell, esq. of Savage Gardens.

May 10. At Kirkwall, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, the wife of Captain William Richan, of Rappress.

May 11. In his 19th year, on his voyage to India, Mr. John Barlow, fourth son of Mr. Samuel Barlow, of Jermyn-street, fourth officer of the East India Company's ship *Union*.

May 19. In Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, the wife of Major Charles Irvine, 6th dragoon guards.

May 23. At Rochester, John Simmons, esq. an alderman of that city, and one of the coroners of the county of Kent.

May 24. Aged 66, Sarah, relict of Capt. Duncan Campbell, R.N. and only daughter of the late J. Hall, esq. of Whitely, Northumberland.

May 28. James Peat, solicitor in the Supreme Courts of Scotland.

May 29. At Edinburgh, Laurence Craigie, esq.

June 1. Aged 51, Henry Perkins, esq. of Birmingham.

At Sidmouth, Harriet, relict of the late Duncan Campbell, esq. of Bedford-square.

At Paris, aged 93, after a few days indisposition, which was not considered at all dangerous, the Marquis of Ximenes, Chevalier of the order of St. Louis, Senior of the Knights of Malta, and of the Colonels and literary men of France. A very short time since, he celebrated, in very animated

animated verses, the battle of Fontenoy, at which he was present as an officer of ordnance, under the command of Marshal Saxe. He wrote several fugitive pieces of poetry, and two tragedies, entitled "Amalazonte," and "Epicharis." Voltaire praised many of the verses in this latter work. The venerable Marquis was not a Member of the Academy.

At Nice, in Piedmont, Rachel, daughter of Joseph Gurney, esq. of Lakenham Grove, Norfolk.

June 2. In his 84th year, William Rothwell, esq. of Halifax.

Aged 64, Rev. A. Headley, minister, during the last 32 years of his life, to the dissenting congregation at Framlington, Northumberland.

June 3. At the Rectory, Middleton, near Rochdale, aged 29, the Rev. Evan Jenkins.

At Chantilly, aged 24, Lieut. Charles Dawson, 32d regt. sixth son of the late Pudsey Dawson, esq. of Liverpool.

June 5. At Spring Grove, near Leeds, Mrs. Wilson, mother of John Wilson, esq. of Seacroft Hall.

June 6. In Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Edward Grubb, esq. a younger branch of the ancient family of that name long seated at Horsendon, in the county of Buckingham; in the chancel of which church there is a monument for Bathwell Grubb, wife of John Grubb, who died June 29, 1666, aged 141 years.

At Blickheath, in his 48th year, B. Williams, esq.

At Warter-house, near Pocklington, aged 69, Mrs. Margaret Pennington, second daughter of the late Sir Joseph Pennington, bart. and sister to the Lord Muncaster.

June 7. At Clifton, Rev. William Faraday, of Birmingham.

At Hull, aged 36, Mr. W. H. Ward, surgeon, late of Epworth, Lincolnshire, and formerly of Hull.

At Arbroath, Mr. David Braick, student of Divinity. Besides several legacies to his friends and acquaintances, he has bequeathed 100*l.* to the poor of the parish of Arbroath; 50*l.* to the Indigent Sick Society; and 50*l.* to a fund for an assistant Minister. He has likewise left to the Subscription Library a collection of valuable books, with this restriction, that all students in divinity in the town and neighbourhood, shall have the use of the said books gratis.

June 8. In his 69th year, Rev. Alexander Macadam, minister of Nigg, Ross-shire.

June 9. At Brechin, in his 80th year, J. Lowe, M.D.

June 11. At Oakly, co. Down, Hon. and Very Rev. William Annesley, Dean of Down, fourth son of William, first Viscount Glerawly.

June 12. Eliza Ellen, only daughter of James Weekes, esq. of Bristol, solicitor.

June 13. At Londesbro', aged 65, Mrs. Ewbank, wife of Rev. Andrew Ewbank, rector of that place.

June 14. John Wiusland, esq. of Plymouth Dock.

At Hackney, co. York, aged 15, Laura, youngest daughter of the late Sir R. B. Johnstone, bart.

At Doonas House, near Limerick, Rev. Charles Massy, rector of that parish, and only brother of Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, bart.

June 15. At Smedmore House, Dorset, suddenly, aged 62, William Clavell, esq. whose house was the abode of hospitality, and whose charities to the poor were unbounded. This gentleman was the eldest son of William Richards, esq. by Margaret, daughter of Edward Clavell, of Smedmore, esq. whose family have been seated there since the reign of Edward the Fourth. The late Mr. Clavell took the name and arms of Clavell by his Majesty's royal license and authority; and served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Dorset in 1797. Mr. Clavell married in the same year Sophia, daughter of Col. Bingham, of the Dorsetshire Militia, but we believe has left no issue. A good view of Mr. Clavell's elegant seat at Smedmore, delightfully situated on the shores of the Isle of Purbeck, was contributed by its worthy owner, to the new edition of Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire."

At Clifton, Alexander Longlands, esq.

June 16. At Knowsley, Right Hon. Lady Stanley.

June 17. Of an atrophy, which for many years gradually assailed the digestive system, died, in the hope of a blessed eternity, Fanny, the beloved wife of James Ross, of Saint Martin's, Worcester; who for prudence, temperance, patience, fortitude, uncommon sensibility, and every Christian virtue, has, perhaps, left few superiors. A rare example! Constant in her attention to the exercise of her religious duties, in her own parish Church, for more than 42 years, the term of her matrimonial union, she paid her devotions to her God, and professed her faith in Christ; the best title to the sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life. Blessed with an only child, born alive (for she had others still born), and that a son who died in his infancy, maternal sorrow for some years emaciated her delicate frame; but at length gave way to the pious resignation of the Christian: while her domestic concerns were managed with exemplary frugality and moderation. Can her sincere attachment ever be forgotten by him who, in her last intervals of reason, received the assurance that the sting of death to her was the parting from him; for concerning

cerning her hope of eternal life she was not afraid to die? She did not trust her salvation to the procrasted and perilous issue of a death-bed repentance, for her life was a continued series of moral and religious practices, never censorious on the frailties of others, but ever rejoicing at the recovery of a lost sheep, and affable in her deportment to all. Confined to her bed about a month, though no hope could be entertained of her recovery, her dissolution was unexpectedly sudden; but her lamp was trimmed, and she expired without a groan. "Pardon!" was the last word she ever spoke in this world, which she pronounced with joined hands, such pious solemnity, and such a petitioning eye to Heaven, as the eyes of the beholders never before beheld, and which could not, would not, be rejected! Her inconsolable survivor, who kissed the last breath from her lips that gave up her soul to God, unwilling that so much virtue should pass in silence to the grave, after having religiously discharged every mournful duty, pays this eulogy as the last tribute of affection to the memory of a faithful wife and most endearing companion; conscious that all his earthly comforts are lost in her and utterly extinguished.

At Portsmouth, Jn. Godwin, esq. banker.

At the Lodge, Malton, Yorkshire, aged 46, S. H. Copperthwaite, esq. agent to Earl Fitzwilliam. He served the office of Sheriff of the City of York in the year '815.

At the Chateau de la Chaliere, near Lausanne, Mrs. Stratford Canning, wife of his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons.

June 18. In his 33d year, Lieut.-col. Flaker, son-in-law of the late Gen. Lloyd.

At Dumfries, Eleanor, wife of Rev. J. Kirkpatrick.

June 19. In his 82d year, Charles, Digby, esq. of London Fields, Hackney.

At Hampton, in his 75th year, T. Chadwick, esq.

At Cheltenham, in his 65th year, William Walter Viney, esq. of Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

At Abingdon, aged 49, Mr. John Miller, solicitor. The esteem in which he was justly held was most fully shewn by the attendance of a very numerous circle of friends at his funeral. At the time of his death he was Lieutenant of the Abingdon troop of cavalry, who, as a testimony of their respect and esteem, also attended his remains to the grave.

Caroline Reinhardina, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. Evans, rector of Llanvigan, Breconshire. This melancholy event occurred in passing a ford, in consequence of the horse on which she rode in company with her father, getting its feet entangled in the concealed root of a tree, by which the

animal was thrown down, and both were precipitated into the water. Mr. Evans was providentially saved, but his daughter unhappily perished.

June 20. At Bath, in her 79th year, Mrs. Susan Franklyn.

At Leamington, aged 70, Mrs. Darvall, relict of Roger Darvall, esq. formerly of the East India Company's civil service.

At Plymouth, in the prime of life, Capt. Nahaniel Cooper, late of Bristol.

At Pices, in Shropshire, aged 75, T. Hill, esq. third son of the late Sir Rowland Hill, bart. of Hawkstone Park, and uncle of the present Lord Hill.

Suddenly, at the Leeds Theatre, while performing the character of *Dumont*, in *Jane Shore*, Mr. Cummins, who had held an elevated rank in the York Company for nearly half a century. He had for some time laboured under ossification of the heart; and to this circumstance, added to the strength of his feelings in the mimic scene, his death is to be attributed. The shock inflicted upon the feelings of the audience soon spread throughout the town; and so general a tribute to departed worth has seldom been witnessed.

In Dublin, in his 44th year, William P. Lefanu, esq. M. R. I. A.

June 21. In Brunswick-square, John Jones, esq.

In Burwick Place, Grange Road, Bermondsey, aged 65, James Moore, esq.

At Brighton, George Leith, esq. of Overhall, Aberdeenshire, and of Bladud's-buildings, Bath. Paying a morning visit at the house of R. Aberdeen, esq. of East-street, he fell from his chair, and expired.

Aged 50, J. T. Brown, esq. of Bath.

Of hydrophobia, Mr. William Clarke, cattle-doctor, of Wyberton, near Boston. Ten weeks ago he was severely bitten just about the heel, by a strange dog on the public road, near his place of residence. Suspicion being entertained that the animal was mad, medical advice was resorted to: the wound healed, and Mr. Clarke remained in apparent good health till Thursday the 19th, when he complained of a pain in his leg; and on the next day strongly manifested the characteristic and dreadful symptoms of hydrophobia, which increased in violence till the following Saturday night, when he expired.

June 22. At the Vicarage, Greatham, near Hartlepool, deeply regretted, aged 57, Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Richard Brewster, M. A. formerly Vicar of Houghington, in the county of Durham, and lecturer of St. Thomas's and of St. Anne's Chapels, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Though the language of panegyric should rarely be trusted on the first impression of sorrow, a character of active piety, disinterested benevolence, and pure religion, such as is justly attributable to the excellent female

female here deplored, should not pass away in mournful silence. In a feeble frame, she possessed a cultivated mind, a strong understanding, and a warm heart; her judgment was sound, and her deportment always cheerful. The last quality indeed was only the expression of that uniform principle of Christian faith, which was so deeply rooted in her breast as to influence and illumine every period and every action of her life. It will readily be believed that a character thus formed on "the doctrine of God our Saviour," afforded abundant materials of happiness to herself, and the amiable diffusion of that happiness to all around her. Those who knew her best have most reason to deplore her loss: but those who knew her best have, at the same time, most reason for consolation, in the assurance, that those who *sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.*

On board H. M. S. Florida, on the Yarmouth station, after an illness of two days, occasioned by bathing after severe exercise ashore, the preceding Thursday, in his 22d year, Mr. Charles Philpot, eldest son of the Rev. C. Philpot, rector of Ripple, near Deal. He was an Admiralty Midshipman, had served eight years, five of them on foreign stations, and has left behind him a most exemplary character. Devotedly attached to his profession, he was diligent and active in the discharge of its duties and discipline, and exhibited in his whole conduct those traits and rudiments, which develop themselves in the great and good officer. He was, besides, of a most conciliating temper, and cheerful disposition, with the utmost kindness and affability of manners, and was universally beloved by his comrades and companions. For attention and humanity to the seamen he was particularly distinguished; and in the winter of 1815, when off Gibraltar, leaped from the deck of the *Calypso* to the rescue of an unfortunate marine, who had fallen overboard. The loss of this amiable youth was deeply felt, and when he was lowered down into the boat, which received his remains, not a dry eye was seen in the ship.

In Chesterfield-street, May Fair, William Cecil Chambers, esq.

At Edmonton, Mrs. Hammond, widow of the late Mr. Thos. Hammond, surgeon.

At Goosey, near Wantage, aged 61, Laurence Spicer, esq.

June 23. At the house of her daughter, Mrs. Collins, Montague-square, in her 75th year, Mrs. Wrangham, widow of the late William Wrangham, esq.

At her son's, the Rev. Henry Good, Stockton Rectory, Wilts, aged 90, Anne Good, relict of the Rev. Dr. Good, of Wimborne Minster, Dorset, who died in June 1800.

GENT. MAG. *Suppl.* LXXXVII. PART I.

June 24. Mrs. Macqueen, late of St. James's Palace.

In Saville-row, in his 80th year, J. H. Cazenove, esq.

June 25. In Bishopsgate-street, aged 67, Mrs. Greenaway, wife of Mr. Deputy Greenaway.

At St. Albans, John Boys, esq. attorney-at-law and banker.

Rev. John Bradshaw, clerk, prebendary of Tipperkovin in the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin; rector of Moira, in the Diocese of Down, and curate of St. Nicholas Within.

June 26. At Shugbrough, Staffordshire, in his 9th year, Hon. Edward Harcourt Anson, youngest son of Viscount Anson.

June 27. In Hertford-street, May Fair, Lady Suttie, wife of Sir James Suttie, bart. of Balgunc, Haddington-shire.

In her 65th year, Anne, wife of William Dalby, esq. of Finchley.

June 28. In Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, in his 31st year, G. John Singer, esq. author of "Elements of Electro-Chemistry;" and lecturer in that Science. At Nuncey, Somersetshire, in his 43th year, Rev. Francis Minshall, rector of that parish.

Louisa, eldest daughter of — Jones, esq. surgeon, of Pembroke.

June 29. At Sevenoaks, Mr. Harry Foche Spencer.

Suddenly, Isaac Warner, of Great Eastcheap, son of Isaac Warner, esq. of the Paragon, Blackheath.

June 30. At Dover, the Rev. John Lyon, B. A. F. S. A.; who had been 45 years Minister of St. Mary the Virgin, at Dover. He was a writer of some notoriety on the subject of Electricity; and a strenuous advocate in favour of the *permeability* of glass to electricity, and *against* the direction of the electric fluid to negatively electrified bodies. His publications were, "Experiments and Observations in Electricity," 1780, 4to. — "Farther proofs that glass is permeable by the Electric Effluvia," 1781, 4to. — "Remarks on the leading proofs offered in favour of the Franklinian System of Electricity," 1791, 8vo. — "An Account of several new and interesting Phenomena discovered in examining the bodies of a man and four horses killed by lightning near Dover," 1796, 8vo. — "History of Dover, with a short account of the Cinque Ports," 2 vols. 1813, 4to. (reviewed in our vol. LXXXIV. Part i. pp. 575, 665; Part ii. p. 621.) Mr. Lyon communicated in a letter to Mr. Nichols, in 1785, the History and Antiquities of St. Radigund's, or Bradsole Abbey, near Dover;" printed in No. XLIV. of the "*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*;" and in a letter to Dr. Ducan-

rel,

rel, some Memoirs of Mr. Tothall, printed in the "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth," vol. I. p. 522.

At Baustead, Surrey, in his 41st year, R. Parry, esq.

Lately.—In Hanover-square, Rt. Hon. Mary-Anna Dowager Viscountess Hereford. She was the only daughter of George Devereux, esq. of Tregoyd, in Brecknockshire.

At Kensington, Sophia Forbes, daughter of the late Arthur Forbes, esq. of Newstone, co. Meath.

In Pall Mall, by shooting himself with a pistol in a hackney coach, at the gate of Carlton House, Charles Ewald Baron Aacken. He was descended from one of the first families in Prussia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, father of our amiable Princess Charlotte's husband, was his godfather. — His brother-in-law, Baron Leopold de Mülher, is a resident at Weillie, in Prussia. He had been upwards of 20 years in the army, ten of which he had been in the Prussian service, and the remainder in the Hanoverian. Notwithstanding he had distinguished himself in every way possible in the army, yet his services remained unnoticed by his own Government or any of the Allies, either as to honours, promotion, or emolument; and in consequence he became a desperate man. When he arrived in England, about three months since, he was possessed of about 200 Louis d'Ors, when he met with a friend whom he consulted on the best way of sending 100 of them abroad to his mother. His friend endeavoured to persuade him from such an undertaking, telling him his mother was not in need of them; to which the Baron replied, his mother could give them away among the poor, and after he had spent all his money in this country he would shoot himself; which he verified, as he paid his last note to the hackney-coachman; and, it appearing before the Jury that he died without having any effects except his clothes, swords, and pistols, (one of the swords had a pistol attached to it, which he had taken from the Aid de-camp of Marshal Ney), the Chevalier Rüspin, the foreman of the Jury summoned to inquire into the cause of his death, and which returned a verdict of *Insanity*, very humanely undertook to respect the remains of an unfortunate foreigner, and has paid the expences of his funeral. It appears from his papers that he was the original instrument, previous to the arrival of the Duke of Wellington in the field from Brussels, in gaining the victory in the memorable battle of Waterloo, by regaining the position of the Allied Army, which they had lost by the French having succeeded in attacking and breaking a square. A certificate to that effect has been found since his untimely end,

from Major-general Von Bothemer, who took the command of the battalion of Bremen and Verdun, after Lieut.-col. Von Schkopp was wounded in the memorable battle of the 18th of June, 1815, testifying that after the battalion of Verdun, which was formed in squares, had been compelled to retire to Waterloo by the fire of the enemy, Baron Von Aacken highly distinguished himself, and having assembled a small body of men, succeeded in regaining the position which the square originally possessed, and that in consequence the remainder of the brigade which had already retreated as far as Waterloo, returned at nine o'clock in the evening, and joined Baron Von Aacken's party for the night, in their original position; dated Orchies, 14th April, 1817. All the exertions of the other Officers to restore order had been in vain. There is a certificate to the same effect by General Sir Colin Halkett, endorsed as unsolicited by Baron Von Aacken. There are five certificates speaking of him in the highest terms of praise as an officer and a gentleman, and countersigned by command of his Excellency General Count Alten, commanding his Hanoverian Majesty's troops in France, &c. the 13th of April, 1817.

At Newington, Surrey, Mrs. Fowler, widow of J. Fowler, esq. of Duke Place, and mother of Dr. Fowler, of Salisbury.

Berkshire.—At Windsor, aged 77, Lieut.-col. Samuel Moore, late of the 56th regt.

At Speenhamland, aged 43, John Calley, esq.

Cambridgeshire.—At Cambridge, Mr. James Tolworthy, deputy sub-librarian to the University.

Aged 85, Philip Moore, upwards of 50 years clerk of St. Michael's parish, Cambridge; he had also been bell-ringer to the University 30 years.

Cheshire.—James Brown, esq. of Neston.

At Lowfield, Neston, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. R. Carter.

Aged 25, Rev. John Baldwin, of Timperley.

Cornwall.—At Camborne, the wife of Rev. Mr. Allen.

At Lestwithel, aged 80, the relict of the late Neville Norway, esq.

At Redruth, Mr. S. V. Pryce, surgeon.

Rev. William Gregor, rector of Creed.

Cumberland.—In his 80th year, Rev. T. Johnson, minister of the Catholic Chapel at Kendal.

At Maryport, aged 46, Capt. Josiah Thornburn, of the Fisher.

At Longtown, suddenly, Miss Jane Lambert, sister of the late Rev. Josias Lambert, of Camp-hall, Yorkshire.

Derbyshire.—At the Grove, Ashborne, aged 54, Wm. Molneux Marston, esq.

William Rawlins, esq. of Bridgrose.

Devon.—At Exeter, Joseph Dann, esq.

At Otterton, aged 82, Rev. Mr. Leatt.

At Budleigh - Salterton, Anna Maria, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Miller, vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick.

At Yeomaddon, aged 55, William Car-lyle, esq.

At Exeter, aged 90, Mrs. Cumming, mother of the late Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon, bart.

At Yealhampton, Rev. Mr. Luscombe, many years curate of that parish.

At Hartley House, the wife of John Tingcombe, esq. banker.

At Newton Abbot, Anne, relict of the late Rev. Richard Lewis, of Honiton.

At Ilfracombe, Lieut.-col. Thomas Purefoy, of Ballysherna, co. Tipperary. He never recovered the effects of the wounds received from the persons who robbed him at Clifton, in December 1814.

At Tapley, much respected and lamented, John Cleveland, esq. He represented the borough of Barnstaple upwards of thirty years.

At Combrawleigh, Rev. Herman Diewe, many years rector of that parish.

Devonshire.—At the Convent of La Trappe, Winnborne, aged 25, Theresa, third daughter of John Carr, esq. of Bellevue House, near Sheffield.

Essex.—At Colchester, Jemima, relict of the late Rev. Charles Ray, rector of Denham, vicar of Hoxne, Suffolk, and rector of Wissenet, Norfolk.

In his 89th year, Joseph Pattisson, esq. of Maldon.

Gloucestershire.—At Cheltenham, Mary, wife of Sir William Elford, bart. of Bickham, Devon. She was daughter of the Rev. John Davies, of Plympton, co. Devon.

At Beachly, Samuel Jenkins, esq.

At Gloucester, in his 80th year, Roynon Jones, esq. many years Receiver-general for that county, and one of the verderers of his Majesty's Forest of Dean.

At Gloucester, Miss Gwillim, daughter of John Gwillim, esq. senior alderman of the Corporation of Hereford.

At Coln Rogers, Eliza, wife of John Milington, esq.

James Fuller, esq. of Field Lodge.

At Barnwood, the wife of Edward Youde, esq.

At Bristol, Capt. Munro Wright.

Hants.—At Farley, J. P. Reeve, esq.

At Greatbridge, near Romsey, Mrs. Fifield, daughter of the late John Fifield, esq. of Stanbridge.

At Winchester, William Harris, esq.

At Lee, John Brice, esq.

At Lainston House, Mrs. Powlett Powlett.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Samuel Grant, R.N. youngest son of Dr. Grant, of Jamaica.

At St. Cross, Henry Fry, esq. a most respectable member of the society of Friends,

and brother to Dr. Fry, letter-founder, Type-street, London.

Herefordshire.—Aged 34, Mr. Richard Stone, schoolmaster, of Hereford, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Stone, formerly custos of that Cathedral.

Sarah, wife of Rev. J. C. Clarke, rector of Colwall, and register of Hereford Cathedral.

The wife of T. Dolman, esq. of Eaton Bishop.

At Leominster, J. B. Toldervy, esq.

Herts.—At Walkerne, Rev. Benjamin Heath, D.D. rector of that parish, fellow of Eton College, and formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge. The library of this distinguished collector was sold by auction, by Mr. Jeffery of Pall Mall, in 1810.

At Two Waters, aged 77, Joseph Walker, esq.

Huntingdonshire.—At Brampton, Thos. Jay, esq. one of the Conservators of the Bedford Level Association.

Kent.—At Littlebourne, aged 24, David youngest son of the late Rev. John Jones, vicar of Abthorpe.

At Sandwich, aged 76, John Matson, esq. *Lancashire.*—T. Freckleton, esq. an eminent solicitor, of Liverpool.

At Sled Hall, Rochdale, aged 78, James Holland, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the County.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Captain G. Fraser, 54th regiment.

Lincolnshire.—At Lincoln, Rev. Dr. Pretyma, brother to the present Bishop of Lincoln. The Doctor was Precentor and Archdeacon of Lincoln, Prebendary of Norwich and Biggleswade, and Rector of Shotley, in Suffolk.

At West Ashby, in his 81st year, Rev. W. Wills, M.A. chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon, and rector of South Somercotes, Edlington, and Stewton.

At Billingbro', aged 84, the widow of Rev. John Smith.

At Lincoln, aged 80, the relict of Rev. A. Reynolds, prebendary of that Cathedral.

Middlesex.—In his 79th year, W. Wood, esq. of Hanger Hill.

At Gumley house, Isleworth, Mr. Benjamin Angell, a man whose great benevolence, joined to a most intelligent mind, and the most pleasing frankness of manners, endeared him to every one who had an opportunity of knowing his worth. He was of the Society of Friends—a large assemblage of whom, with a numerous course of other persons, attended him to his grave, to pay the last tribute of respect to a man so justly beloved.

Norfolk.—At Congham, Mrs. Nelson, relict of the late Rev. Edmund Nelson.

In his 84th year, J. Dixon, esq. of Norwich.

At Norwich, aged 30, the wife of Rev. John Bicknell.

Aged 77, Mrs. Phæbe Crew, of Norwich, who in forty years practice as a midwife, brought into the world 9750 children.

At Lynn, Cecelia, third daughter of Rev. Dr. David Lloyd.

At Warham, the eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Langton.

Northamptonshire.—At Tiffield, the wife of Rev. John Thomas Fleisher.

Aged 77, the Rev. John Bishop, rector of Cold Higham, Northamptonshire, and vicar of Foston, Leicestershire, 1767.

Northumberland.—At Hexham, aged 73, Mr. Robert Bell, chief serjeant of the regality of Hexham.

At the Parsonage House, Eastington, in his 77th year, Rev. William Davies, who for upwards of 50 years resided in that parish, 41 of which he was rector.

Notts.—At Lound, near Retford, Esther, wife of John Walker, esq.: this lady fell a victim to a second attack of the small pox, after an interval of seventeen years: she took the infection from a person affected with the disease, and exposed publicly on the high road.

At Screveton Hall, Adm. Evelyn Sutton.

Oxon.—At Oxford, Thomas Mayo, esq.

Salop.—At Bridgnorth, the wife of Rev. Mr. Pain.

At All-Stretton, the daughter of Rev. Richard Wilding.

At Whitechurch, the widow of Rev. W. Lewis.

Somerset.—At Bath, aged 59, Sir John St. Leger Gillman, son-in-law of the late Sir Thomas Miller, of Froyle, Hants.

At Bath, Mr. Jeremiah James, formerly a stationer of London. Among other charitable bequests, Mr. James has left 50% to the fund for the relief of poor clergymen and their widows, &c. in Essex; and a like sum to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of schoolmasters in that county.

At Bath, in her 107th year, Mrs. Ramsden, late of Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts.

At Bath, aged 91, Richard Hope, esq.

At Bath, of a decline, Anne, second daughter of Thomas Baron, esq. of Knuzden, Lancashire.

At Bath, Captain Remington, of the East India Company's service.

At Yatton, James Day, esq.

Mr. R. W. Russ, attorney, of Castle Cary, who for many years commanded the Castle Cary troop of yeomanry cavalry. His horse fell with him, and killed him on the spot.

At Spaxton, suddenly, of apoplexy, Rev. William Yark, rector of that parish.

At Chew Magna, aged 83, James Harford, esq. merchant, of Bristol.

In his 63d year, J. Dalton, esq. of Latford House, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county.

At Timberscombe, in his 70th year, Mr. Wood, an able mathematician and instructor of youth.

Staffordshire.—Sarah, wife of R. C. Hill, esq. of Stallington Hall.

At Coal Pool, near Walsall, aged 86, Robert Hildick, esq.

At Westwood, aged 56, Mary, wife of Rev. Edward Powys.

Suffolk.—At Hoxne, Dr. William Berthon Scott.

At Bramford, aged 47, Anne, wife of Rev. George Naylor, vicar of that place.

Sussex.—At Chichester, Mr. Hackman, schoolmaster.

At Chichester, the wife of Col. Brereton.

Warwickshire.—In his 80th year, Robt. Vaughton, esq. of Ashfurlong house.

In her 82d year, Mrs. E. Holbeche, of Birmingham, relict of Amilian Holbeche, esq. of Stowley Hill.

In his 89th year, William Chapman, esq. of Atherstone.

At Stoneleigh, Elizabeth, only daughter of Rev. Thomas Kaye.

Westmoreland.—At Killington, Rev. Joseph Goodyer, vicar of that place.

At Ravenstonedale, aged 55, Anne, widow of Rev. Henry Hunter.

At Melksham, aged 85, Mr. Croom, a respectable schoolmaster, and old inhabitant of that town.

At Natland, aged 73, Rev. J. Langhorne.

Wiltshire.—At Trowbridge, William Cockell, esq.

The wife of Rev. Mr. Denny, dissenting minister of Mrev.

At Devizes, aged 75, Robt. Waylen, esq.

Mrs. White, relict of Benjamin White, esq. of Ashfield.

At Westbury, in her 21st year, Eliza, eldest daughter of John Crosby, esq.

Worcestershire.—Rev. Mr. Powell, of Bourn Heath, near Bromsgrove.

Mrs. Gyles, relict of the late Rev. James Gyles, rector of Maddersfield.

At Barlourne, near Worcester, H. Philpott, esq.

At Moneyhall Hall, William Hicks, esq. many years a magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Worcester.

At Old Swinford, at an advanced age, Rev. Benjamin Carpenter, a man of exemplary piety and virtue. In early life he was sent to the *Continental* academy of Daventry, where he studied under Dr. Ashworth, and was educated in the principles of Protestant non-conformity; here he remained some years, and during the latter part of the time assisted in the tuition of the younger students. Being invited by a dissenting congregation of Bloxham, in Oxfordshire, to undertake the office of pastor to that society, he accepted the situation, and, leaving Daventry, now first entered upon the discharge of the duties of his avocation. He afterwards officiated

ciated in the same capacity, successively, at West Bromwich, Stourbridge, and Clapham; and, in 1807, again became one of the pastors of the Stourbridge Unitarian Chapel. Whilst in this latter situation, he engaged with his co-adjutor, the Rev. James Scott, to preach on alternate Sundays at Cradeley, conformably to the wishes of the religious society assembling in that place. In the assiduous prosecution of the labours of his office, Mr. Carpenter continued till the hand of death removed him from this changeful scene. Mr. Carpenter was possessed of considerable literary attainments; and his various compositions exhibit much originality of thought and expression, which add greatly to the interest of the perusal; whilst they are, at the same time, characterized by a simplicity of style not less pleasing, and which renders them intelligible even to those of very inferior capacities. His uniform and well-directed benevolence, and his anxious solicitude for the best interests of those around him, will cause his memory to be revered by all with whom he was more immediately connected, and especially by the large and respectable congregations, who, by his death, are deprived of an able instructor, a prudent counsellor, and a sincere friend; whilst those whom the vicissitudes of fortune have placed in adverse circumstances, will mourn the loss of one, who was ever ready to alleviate their distresses, and to afford whatever consolation in his power, their several necessities might seem to require.

Yorkshire.—At Selby, aged 88, Mr. John Sanderson, (late of York) father of Mr. John Sanderson, of Old Broad-street, and uncle to the late Sir James Sanderson, bart.

At South Cave, Rev. D. Garner, vicar of that parish.

At Thornton Rust, near Askrggs, aged 105, Mrs. Jane Robinson.

At Sarsden, G. Bulley, esq.

WALES.—The wife of Rev. J. Mason, rector of Bodlary, co. Denbigh.

At Cardiff, John Wood, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor, and an active magistrate for Glamorganshire. He also filled for many years the important offices of treasurer and clerk of the peace for the county with the highest credit.

Aged 72, William M. Clary, esq. of Manerapon, Carmarthenshire, and late a lieutenant-colonel in the East India Company's service.

At Monmouth, respected and esteemed as a magistrate, a friend, and a father, James Yarworth, esq.

At Brecon, the wife of Thomas Meredith, esq.

At Croftinion, near Swansea, aged 104, William Hugh.

At Lampeter, Cardiganshire, aged 70, St. George Armstrong, esq.

Thomas Lewis, esq. of Mount Hazel, Carnarvon.

SCOTLAND.—At Aberdeen, aged 56, Mrs. Hay, widow of Rev. Hugh Hay, one of the ministers of that city.

At Lawers, in Breadalbane, Hugh Cameron, commonly called *Eobhan na Pille*, (the retaining Hugh) mill-wright and miller there, at the extraordinary age of 112 years. This singular character was bred a mill-wright. After acquiring a knowledge of his business he settled at Shian of Lawers, where he built the first lint-mill that ever was erected in the Highlands of Scotland. Before his time only the distaff and spindle were used for spinning lint and wool in that part of the country, and he was not only the first who constructed spinning-wheels and jack-reels in Breadalbane, but likewise the first who taught the people there how to use them. The number of lint-mills afterwards erected by him throughout the Highlands cannot be reckoned at less than a hundred: in short, almost all the lint-mills in the Highlands of Perthshire, and many in the counties of Inverness, Caithness, and Sutherland, were of his erecting; he also constructed the first barley-mill that was built upon the North side of the Forth, for which he was highly complimented by *Mara Ghlasarich*, (Campbell, the bard) in a very popular song, called "*Moladh di Eobhan Camashran Muller In*," (a song in praise of Hugh Cameron, the lint-miller.) Though he could only be called a country wright, he was a man of uncommon genius, particularly in every sort of machinery and engineering; and as a proof of this, there is to be seen of his construction at Shian of Lawers, one water-wheel driving a lint-mill, a meal-mill, a barley-mill, and a spinning and carding-mill, at one and the same time, and the whole of that machinery under one roof. He was a man of great integrity, and of a very shrewd and independent mind, yet always cheerful and remarkably witty; and to the last his house was the resort of all the young people in the place, whom he used to amuse with his witty repartees and funny stories. He was also celebrated for reciting Ossian's Poems, of which he had a great store, which he said he had learned before he was a dozen years of age. He was rather singular in his dress, which he would change for no man. He never had a glove on his hand, nor a hat on his head, but always wore a large round bonnet made of grey mixed wool, just as it came off the sheep, with an uncommonly large wig of his own making, of black horse-hair. It is rather to be regretted, that notwithstanding his wonderful merit, and the great advantages which

the Highlands of Perthshire, and Breadalbane in particular, derived from the fruits of his extraordinary genius, and though he had no family, he died in great poverty and indigence.

IRELAND.—At Shannon View, near Limerick, Edmond Henry William Cecil Rice, son of Thomas Rice, esq. of Mount Trenchard, and grandson of the Earl of Limerick.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Noble, of Enniskillen, relict of the late Rev. M. Noble, formerly master of Portora School.

In Dublin, Frances, wife of Captain Merce, of the horse artillery, and eldest daughter of Rev. Richard Rice, rector of Eaton Hastings, Berks.

In Dublin, Signor Urbani, well known in the musical world.

At Bulagurteen (Kilkenny) aged 106, James Carroll. A few years ago an elder brother of his died aged 117, who was attended to the grave by 80 children and grand-children, the least of whose ages was above 50 years, and a son of his now alive who is near 100 years old, and enjoys good health and the perfect possession of his faculties.

ABROAD.—At Paris, William Mills, esq. a gentleman well known to the public by his political writings.

At Toulouse, in France, of a consumption, the wife of Rev. R. P. Cairington, of Bridford, Devon.

The wife of Col. Macdonald, commandant at Ostend, and eldest daughter of Mr. Lewer, of Wickham Lodge.

At Cassel, on the same day, three old men, who for a number of years had passed their evenings together in playing cards: aged 86, General de Gohr; aged 89, the Counsellor of Legation, d'Engelbrouner; and aged 83, the Court Gardener, Schwaikschopt. A fourth friend, M. Voelkel, died within a year; and a fifth, the Privy Counsellor Schmirke, aged 86, had preceded them some months.

At Aix la-Chapelle, suddenly, of apoplexy, the Count de Choiseul-Gouffier, Peer of France, Member of the French Academy, &c. Literature and science have sustained a great loss in his death.

On his passage to England, J. H. Burt, esq. of Colton, co. Stafford, and one of the county magistrates.

At St. Petersburg, Joseph Statter, esq. At Evora, in Portugal, Joanna, wife of Col. White, of the 10th Portuguese cavalry, and commander of the depot at that place.

At Demerara, Capt. Charles Dutchman, of the Cognac Packet, of the port of Hull, who, with his brother Henry and the rest of the boat's crew, had been to the assistance of a vessel: on their return the boat was upset by a squall, and the whole were drowned. These leave six sons that Mr. Dutchman senior has lost at sea: three

were killed by privateers, and one by an accident at a ship-launch in America.

At Nevis, Mrs. Parris, wife of R. N. Parris, esq. of that island, and late of Roath Villa, Cardiff.

Capt. Charles W. Burton, 8th native infantry, Bengal, son of Rev. Dr. Burton, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Capt. Darke, 4th Madras light cavalry. He was the only officer killed in the late action with the Pindarries.

At Madras, Rev. F. White, M.A. chaplain on the Establishment.

On his passage to Calcutta, aged 20, Thos. son of Rev. T. Cooper, of Liverpool.

ADDITIONS.

VOL. LXXXVI. PART II.

P. 371. b: The Will of the late Rev. Dr. *W. Bell*, prebendary of Westminster, and treasurer of St. Paul's, was proved in January last; by which it appears, that the expectations of those who considered that his large fortune would be disposed of in public charities have not been realized, as he has left his property, with the exception of some charitable donations, amongst his nearest relatives. But, having made this proper and natural disposal of his property at his decease, he gave the freest range to his charities out of it during his life. It is not, perhaps, generally known to what extent his private as well as public charities amounted; but it is not too much to say, that he annually dispensed thousands in "succouring the indigent, promoting industry, and contributing to the good of every useful institution." His general acts of beneficence, which were great beyond example, were also without ostentation or vanity: but to enumerate all the various instances of his diffusive benevolence would fill, not a page, but a volume. He was always looking out for objects of distress. Nor were his piety and desire to promote religious truths, passions less intense with him than his charity, as his publications on several subjects of Divinity evidently prove. This excellent man was descended from a line of ancestors who signalized themselves in their Country's cause, as is recorded in the page of History. He was particularly honoured with the personal regard of his present Majesty, as well as other members of the Royal Family. His mortal part remains with us, but his immortal spirit is gone where he will reap the just reward of his eminent virtues. Memory will long bewail his loss, and the recollection of his inestimable worth will ever remain with his survivors, whilst charity and goodness preserve their ascendancy over the minds and morals of a generous, enlightened, and grateful people.

P. 628. a. The late *Richard Kingdon*, esq. after having received a classical and liberal

liberal education, engaged in active and extensive mercantile concerns, from which he realized a handsome independence, and retired from business about twenty-five years since. He was scrupulously just in all his dealings, and distinguished for the conspicuous probity of his morals. In the latter part of his life he acted in the commission of the peace in an independent and honourable manner. In him the poor have lost a warm and charitable friend, and the publick have to lament the deprivation of a most conscientious and upright magistrate.

P. 628, b. The Rev. J. F. Fearon, M.A. F.S.A. vicar of Cuckfield, rector of Selsea, and prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, died at Cuckfield, (aged 54,) where for thirty years he was resident, and where his generous and benevolent nature rendered him the admiration of his numerous friends, and the comfort of his family, who are left to deplore their irreparable loss.

VOL. LXXXVII. PART I.

P. 90, a. Rev. Dr. *Hunt*, late Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford.

P. 188, b. Dr. *Walker*, of Leeds, was born of highly respectable parents at Bradford, co. York, and received the first rudiments of his education at the free Grammar School there. He was afterwards placed under the care of David Hall of Skipton, (a Quaker of considerable learning and talents,) previously to commencing his professional studies at Edinburgh. Here his unceasing application and industry, in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the theoretical learning of his profession, were not less remarkable, than his anxiety and solicitude, when in extensive practice, to render his studies of use to posterity; having with great labour and assiduity compiled many manuscript volumes of notes and observations upon the numerous and difficult cases in which he was consulted. In his practice (which was founded chiefly upon the principles of Cullen, Gregory, and Black) he displayed a praiseworthy independence of the inferior branches of the profession; and his brother physicians, who were in the habit of attending patients along with him, bear ample testimony to his liberality, and freedom from mercenary influence. He originally commenced his professional career at Hull, where his success was so great as to afford the means of supporting a respectable establishment in the short space of one year. His removal to Leeds (owing to family circumstances), though at first calculated to retard his progress, may be considered to have been eventually a fortunate circumstance, by its having opened a wider field for the exertion of his talents. He was quickly elected a physician of the General Infirmary

there, to the duties of which situation he paid unwearied attention during a space of 25 years, though the greater part of the time engaged with an extensive practice; and in a pecuniary point of view he was a truly liberal benefactor to that institution. In early life he pursued his natural talent for Poetry as a favourite recreation—some beautiful specimens of which have been occasionally presented to his friends; and his love of classical and polite literature were eminently conspicuous during his whole life. In his political sentiments he was unquestionably loyal; although ever averse from controversy on this subject, especially in publick, yet to his intimate friends he was known to possess a sincere attachment to the constitution and liberties of his country, unbiassed by prejudice or party. The publick at large will sincerely regret the loss of his professional talents; while his relations and friends will long lament his social and endearing virtues, and with a melancholy pleasure recal to mind the instructive lessons of justice and morality which his enlightened conversation was accustomed to instill.

P. 279, b. *William Thomson*, LL.D. was born in 1746, at Burnside, in Perthshire, where his father was a carpenter in low circumstances. As the boy displayed superior parts, he was first sent to a grammar school, and afterwards to the University of St. Andrew's, where his proficiency recommended him to the patronage of the Earl of Kinnoul, who appointed him his Librarian, and intended to have given him a living. He was accordingly ordained as assistant to the minister of Monivard; but the gaiety of his disposition soon put an end to his ecclesiastical prospects, and he repaired to London, after obtaining from his noble patron a pension of 50*l.* a year. Soon after his arrival he was engaged to revise and complete Dr. Watson's History of Philip the Third; and he performed his part so well, as to gain great credit, the friendship of many men of literary eminence, and a degree from the University of Glasgow. He now became an Author by profession; and one of his first employments was to complete a Commentary on the Bible, which was published under the name of Harrison. He edited a new translation of Josephus, and translated Cunningham's History of Great Britain. Among other periodical publications in which he was engaged, were the English Review, the European Magazine, the Political Herald, and the Whitehall Evening Post. For ten years he compiled the historical part of Dodsley's Annual Register, and was editor of many books which have passed under different names; and among the rest, of Stedman's History of the American War. He

He was a man of extensive learning, and possessed of a strong and vigorous intellect. He was contemporary of the late Gilbert Stuart, whose life he wrote, and was intimately connected with the literature and eminent literati of the age. His other publications, as far as they can be ascertained, were, "Man in the Moon, 1782," 2 vols. 12mo; "Travels in Kuroppe, A-ia, and Africa," 1782, 8vo; "Memoirs of the War in Asia, from 1780 to 1784," 1788, two volumes 8vo; "Mammuth, or Human Nature displayed, in a Tour with the Tinkers into the central parts of Africa, 1789," 2 vols. 12mo; "Appeal to the people of England in behalf of Mr. Hastings, 1788," 8vo; "Letters from Scandinavia," 8vo; "Buchanan's Travels in the Hebrides, 1793," 8vo; "Introduction to the History of the Trial of Mr. Hastings, 1796," 8vo; "Military Memoirs," 8vo; "Acerbi's Travels to the North Cape, translated from the Italian, 1802," 4to.—Dr. Thomson married a lady who has displayed her literary talents in several Novels.

P. 280, a. *H. E. Holder*, M. D. resided several years in the Island of Barbadoes, where he possessed, and successfully cultivated, an estate of considerable value. To the occupations which this pursuit afforded to his active and intelligent mind, he added the severer labours arising from the practice of medicine and surgery, in which he equally and greatly excelled. Dr. Holder graduated at Edinburgh in the summer of 1816, and displayed in his Thesis upon that occasion talents for exact and practical observation of a very superior kind.

P. 285, b. *Mrs. Hutton* was the second wife of her excellent husband; and no woman ever filled more amiably the duties of wife and step-mother. Grief for an only daughter, whom she lost about 20 years since, undermined her constitution, and produced an excess of nervous irritability, which led to her death. She had walked out in the morning of the day on which she died; and, meeting some unfortunate men, whom the unfeeling myrmidons of the law were marching in irons through the public streets, the shock on her spirits produced a fit, from which she could not be recovered. She partook, in the lighter walks of literature, in that taste for books which has conferred so much solid fame on her husband; and she was, on most subjects of conversation, as intelligent and agreeable, as in performing the duties of social life she was good, charitable, and exemplary.

P. 378, b. The late *Rev. Henry Ryder Knapp* was a man of retired character, but an elegant scholar, and of very superior wit and genius. He was elected from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, 1773;

B.A. 1778; M.A. 1781; in which year he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Hartopp, esq. of Little Dalby, in Leicestershire; and in 1783 was presented by his brother-in-law, Edward Hartopp, esq. to that Vicarage, which he resigned in 1788. He was also rector of Stoke Albany in Northamptonshire; and was for some years tutor to the present Duke of Portland. He was the author of several fugitive poems and essays; and, particularly, of a short series, under the title of "Peeping Tom," which appeared about 25 years since in the *Leicester Herald*.

P. 382, a. *William Price*, esq. (who was in his 62d year) was a Colonel in the army, brother of Uvedale Price, esq. of Foxley, co. Hereford, and nephew of the Bishop of Durham.

P. 474, b. *Mr. John Goss* was a native of Salisbury, and formerly a chorister boy of that Cathedral. His superior abilities had procured him the situation of a gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and Vicar Choral of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.

P. 478, b. *Mrs. Heywood* proved herself an actress of considerable talents in characters of a lively and elegant cast, during the short time that her health allowed her to appear on the Bath Theatre. Her maiden name was Dely, and at a very early age she was introduced to the public by Mr. Elliston at the Surrey Theatre. A broken heart hurried her to the grave in her 28th year.

P. 569, a. In the early part of the French Revolution, Cardinal *Mury* was a Member of the National Assembly, and distinguished himself by his fervid eloquence in opposition to the claims of liberty, and in support of the ancient regime in Church and State. He was, however, successfully opposed by Mirabeau, Rabaut St. Etienne, Bailly, Talleyrand Perigord, Condorcet, Fayette, and others; but he was so unpopular that the mob would on one occasion have hanged him on a lamp-post, if he had not converted their tragedy into a farce, by asking them, "Whether, after they had hung him there, they thought they should see any better?"

P. 572, b. *Mrs. Nevinson* was a most accomplished and interesting woman. She has left two children by Dr. Nevinson, and was mother to Lieut. Moody, of the 36th regt. in Portsmouth garrison; who being under orders to embark for the Mediterranean, had set off the same morning to take leave of her, and arrived at her house soon after she had been brought in a corpse.

P. 574, a. *Mrs. Broadhead* was mother of Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. M.P. for Wareham, Colonel Broadhead, and Lady Dashwood King. Her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Hendon.

INDEX

TO ESSAYS, DISSERTATIONS, and HISTORICAL PASSAGES.

- Abbot*, Rt. Hon. *Charles*, Speaker of the House of Commons, illness of, 451, 452. created Lord Colchester, 561. See *Colchester*.
- Accidents* — drowned in a coracle, 77. vessel sunk near the Nore, 270. fire-damp, 367. steam-packet, *ib.* spring-gun, 463. boat upsetting at Bath, 559. boats upsetting at Millbank, and London bridge, 623. a steam-boat bursting, 624.
- Adam's* Narrative concerning *Timbuctoo*, 221.
- Africa*, intelligence from, 71, 171, 267, 361, 461, 617.
- Agriculture*, *French*, remarks on, 299. — *Netherlands*, perfection of, 294.
- Akenside*, anecdotes of, 140.
- Albemarle*, Earl of, letter to, on Thanksgiving for the Regent's safety, 416.
- Algiers*, intelligence from, 71, 171, 461. description of, in 1740, 600.
- Alnwick*, account of, 577.
- America*, intelligence from, 72, 172, 267, 364, 461, 617.
- on the Revolution in, Yellow Fever, &c. 595.
- Annunciation*, Essay on the, 330.
- Antiquities*, *Latent*, 14, 114.
- Arbutnot's* family and letters? 403.
- Architectural Innovation*, 7, 223.
- Architecture*, Progress temp. Geo. I. 223.
- Aristophanes*, valuable edition of, 206.
- Army Estimates*, debates, 258—261, 548.
- Articles A and AN*, rules for use of, 304.
- Arundel*, antiquities found near, 464.
- Asia*, intelligence from, 71, 171, 266, 364, 460, 617.
- Atherton-house*, Yorkshire, 225.
- Aurora Borealis*, 220.
- Austria*, Emp. of, letter to Mad. Ney, 363.
- Awlcombe*, Devon, epitaphs at, 492.
- Badus*, *Jodocus*, Navis *Stultiferae* Collectanea, 23.
- Baker*, Mr. his "Northamptonshire," 500.
- Ball's hill*, co. Hertford, lowered, 464.
- Bangor Cathedral School*, 226.
- Bankrupts' affairs*, defects in administration, 130. A remedy in the Act, 592.
- Bankrupts*, humorous essay on, 387.
- Barberry tree*, ii. 220, 517.
- Barclay's* "Ship of Fools," 207.
- Bayton Segrave*, account of, 201.
- Basire*, James, account of, 246.
- Beaudesert*, hill at? 348.
- Beauties of England and Wales?* 295.
- Beck*, *Anthony de*, Bp. of Norwich, 47.
- Bees*, advantages of keeping, 129. on the management of, 584.
- Bell*, Rev. Dr. *W.* benevolence of, 646.
- GLNT. MAC. *Suppl.* LXXXVII. PART I.
- Beloe*, Rev. *W.* memoir of, 371.
- Belsham*, Mr. reply to Lord Thurlow, 10. remarks on, 132.
- Belvoir Castle*, re-erection of, 464.
- Benefices*, small, plan for improving, 135.
- Bent*, *Ellis*, Esq. character of, 636.
- Bible*, improved versions expedient, 136.
- Bible Societies*, on the poor subscribing to, 133.—Pope's Bull against, 365; authenticity of Bulls against denied, 594.
- Bibbomana*, 22, 205.
- Biography*, observations on, 291, 292.
- Birch*, *Eleazar*, escape in 1745, 404.
- Board of Agriculture*, on report of, 132.
- Booker*, Mrs. and Rev. *M.* memoir of, 566.
- Border Antiquities of England?* 482.
- Boutlen*, *Annu*, arms of, 520.
- Bound*, Dr. *N.* life and doctrines of, 503, 597.
- Boxing-match*, 173. encouragement of Boxing reprobated, ii. 228, 496.
- Bradshaw*, President, his family, 123.
- Brant's Stultifera Navis*, 22, 23, 207.
- Brazils*, insurrection in, 618. facts respecting the Provinces, 619.
- Bread*, recipe for, 149.
- Bridges*, *John*, historian, epitaph, 201, 202.
- Briefs*, statement respecting, 495.
- Bristol Cathedral School*, 327.
- British Museum*, Athenian marbles, 80.
- Browne*, *Hawkins*, character of, 56.
- Bruand*, M. Description of a Mosaic, 17.
- Bryant*, Mr. anecdote of, 180.
- Buchan*, Earl, epitaph on, 433.
- Bull*. See *Bible Society*.
- Buonaparte*, complaints of, 267. motion respecting, 360.
- Burgess*. See *St. David's*.
- Burial Service*, omissions in, improper, 402.
- Burn*, Dr. *J.* epitaph on, 435.
- Burnet*, Bp. his character and monument, 113. his house at Clerkenwell, 497.
- Dr. *T.* De statu mortuorum, 57.
- Burslem*, national school established at, 559.
- Calculus Complaints*, recipe for, 182.
- Calendar* of the years of our Lord God, &c. 1685, author of? 208.
- Cambridge*, proposed improvements, 319. society of Collegians at, prohibited, 462.
- *Public Library*, catalogue wanted, 230.
- *University*, Prizes, 60, 155, 251, 442. academical honours, 442. Fitzwilliam collection, 539. bequest to, *ibid.*
- Canada*, district without Clergy, 203. subscription for Churches recommended, 417.

Canal

- Canal Shares*, price of, 96, 192, 228, 384, 480, 576.
- Cancellieri*, on the word *Dominus*, 114.
- Canning*, Right hon. G. his Embassy to Lisbon, 455.
- Canterbury Cathedral School*, 418
- Capital Punishments*, hint respecting, 607.
- Carlos*, Don, marriage of, 362.
- Carter*, Mrs. E. eulogy on her letters, 403.
- Cushman* the rioter, execution of, 270.
- Cathedral Schools*, 11. St. Asaph, 225. Bangor, 226. Bristol, 327. Canterbury, 418.
- Catholics in Ireland*, proceedings, 268.
- Catholic Emancipation*, impolicy of, 399. debates on, 545, 550.
- Catholic*. See *Roman Catholic*.
- Celtic Funerals*, &c. 16.
- Chalmers, Alexander*, his Biographical Dictionary, 291.
- Chalmers, Dr. Thomas*, his preaching commended, 431.
- Chancery Proceedings*, delay attending, 599.
- Charles I.* medalion of, 209.
- Cheshire*, Compendium of its History, 123.
- Chimney-sweeping*, miseries of, 131. meeting respecting, 173.
- China*, failure of the Embassy to, 266, 364, 461.
- Chinese Dictionaries*, 61.
- Christenings*, private, censured, 203.
- Christian Religion*, Sum of? 318.
- Church Antiquities* illustrated, 14.
- Church*, of St. Ebbe, co. Oxford, opened, 173. New Churches, at Weymouth, 462. at Frome, and at Guernsey, 463, 622 at Glasgow, 621. a Church in Lincoln's Inn Fields projected, 500.
- Churchmen* frequenting Chapels of Dissenters, impropriety of, 400.
- Circuits of the Judges*, 176, 634.
- Clark*, Mr. Chamberlain, speech of, 174.
- Claverton* estate, 173.
- Clergy*, unjust character of, 592.
- Bill respecting, 417, 454, 550.
- Clerical Institution* at St. Bees, 336.
- Clock* on a new principle, 72.
- Coals*, policy of taking off the duty, 21.
- Coffee-Summerer*, described, 603.
- Coinage*, Silver, issue of, 175. proclamation respecting new Coinage, 270.
- of Henry VI. 326.
- of Scotland, particulars, 602.
- Coins*, Buildings upon, 16.
- Saxon, discovered, 620.
- Colchester*, Lord, particulars respecting, 483.
- Collingwood*, Lord, monument to, 464.
- Column* for National Victories, 607.
- Combe*, Dr. C. memoir of, 467.
- Committees of Secrecy*, Reports of, 165, 256, 554.
- Compass*, on the variations of, 421.
- Congo Expedition*, 71, 72.
- Consolidated Fund*, War Taxes, &c. 81.
- Consular Annals*, Fragment of, 347.
- Copyright Act*, hardship of, and petition against, 490.
- Corbet*, J. of Sundorne, character of, 570, 636.
- Corpulence*, proper mode of subduing, 333, 334.
- Corrent-Garden Market*, picture of, 112.
- Cough and Catarrhal affections*, relief for, 624.
- County History*, Compendium of, 25, 30, 123, 210, 299, 409, 505, 517, 604, 605. commended, 122, 604.
- Co., W.* his services in exploring the Blue Mountains, 118, 119, 122.
- Craniology* satirized, 334.
- Crawford*, Dr. Adam, epitaph on, 149.
- Creation*, Scriptural account perverted, 107.
- Criminals* repentance of, 607.
- Crucifixion*, darkness at, 136, 322, 444.
- Cumberland*, Duchess of, still-born child of, 174.
- Dagobert*, Monument of in St. Denis, 423, 518.
- Dallaway*, Mr. "English Architecture," 392, 482.
- Deaf and Dumb*, successfully treated, 368.
- Dean Forest*, new Church in, 402.
- Dell, William*, inquiry respecting, 482.
- Denmark*, intelligence from, 171, 266, 364.
- Devonshire*, compendium of its history, 25.
- Digestive Organs*, on the action of, 321.
- Disney*, Dr. account of, 189. his principles censured, 212. query relative to, 593.
- Dissenters*, some causes of their increase, 134.
- Distresses of the Country*, observations on, 105, 106. speech on, 213.
- Dollars*, Bank, notice respecting, 78.
- Dominus*, &c. M. Cancellieri on, 114.
- Dorsetshire*, compendium of its history, 30.
- Drapers' Company*, benevolent conduct of, 520.
- Druvy Lane Theatre*, meeting of proprietors, 272.
- Dry-Rot*, Essay on, 414.
- Dublin Charitable Association*, 139.
- Dudley*, Rev. Sir H. B. vase presented to, 272.
- Dugdale*, work erroneously attributed to, 208.
- Durham*, compendium of its history, 210.
- Bishops of, origin of rights, 211.
- Ear*, Dispensary for diseases of, 424.
- Early Rising*, advantages of, 272.
- Earthquake*, shock of at Mansfield, 268.
- Echo*, curious fact relating to, 77.
- Ecclesiastical History*, remarks on, 323, 397, 586; hint respecting; ii.
- Edgeworth, R. L.* memoir of, 637.
- Edinburgh College*, proceedings, 173.
- Education*,

- Education, National*, extension of, 559.
meeting of the National Society, 624.
Engraving, modes of, 244.
Erskine, Lord, brief account of, 433.
—— Lady, monument of, 433.
Escape from the Rebels in 1745, 404.
Essex, compendium of history, 299, 517.
Eton Montem, account of, 559.
Ermouth, Lord, presented with the
Freedom of London and a sword, 173.
Finance Committee, Report, 272, 450, 455.
Fires — in Bishopsgate-street, Dyer's-
buildings, Asbridge, near Barnet, 80.
near Edmonton, 173. at Darlington,
268. near Penzance, 269. at Weston,
367. Great Wigborough, 368. Knott
Mill, Manchester, 462. Thame, 463.
Aldbourn, *ibid.* Birmingham, 464.
Exeter, 620. by lightning at Southamp-
ton, *ibid.* at Bermondsey, 624.
Fisher, Mr. his very curius Work on
"Stratford," 322, 429.
Fishery at Hartlepool, 484.
Fleming, Lieut. murder and suicide by,
373.
Flowers, Exotic, first importation of, 426.
Founerau, Rev. W. account of, 276.
Font at Litchet Maltravers Church, 209.
Food, at a cheap rate, 102, 230, 346.
quantity, &c. necessary for health, 419.
France, intelligence from, 67, 169, 264,
361, 457, 557.
Fishier, Martin, deed respecting his
expedition for the North-west passage,
385.
Fruits, Exotic, first importation of, 426.
Garrow, Sir W. invested as a Judge, 464.
Gem found near Rumsey, 209.
Geneva Catechism, observations on, 136,
520.
Genus, extraordinary instances, 78, 604.
George III. anecdotes of, 334, 387.
state of his health, 78, 173, 270, 368,
464, 559.
Germanicus, French Tragedy of, 361.
Germany, intelligence from, 70, 171,
266, 363, 459, 558.
Gibbon's Decline, &c. Bp. Newton on, 57.
Girtin, Thomas, account of, 247.
Glastonbury, Abbot's Inn at, 8, 225.
Glazier's horse, insecurity of, &c. 348.
Gleam, inquiry respecting, 111.
Gloucester, Duke of, brother of Henry V.
197.
Gloucestershire, compendium of its his-
tory, 409.
Gort, Viscount, account of, 563.
Graduates, lists of, wanted, 482.
Granger's Biography, new edition de-
sirable, 200, 482.
Greatness of Mind, essay on, 512.
Greatrakes, William, letter of, 499.
Gresley family, particulars respecting,
607.
Griston, Topographical account of, 315,
393.
Guernsey, Church for English at, 622.
Guldford, Earl, memoir of, 181.
Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, debates
on, 353, 354, 356, 357. Royal assent,
358. continuation of, 549.
Hainault, House of, history, 103.
—— *Jacoba*, Countess, memoir, 196.
—— Province of, 293.
Hair, anecdotes concerning, 343.
Halle, visit to, 4.
Hampden Clubs, 167.
Hampshire, compendium of history, 505.
Hanbury, Rev. W. and his father, 408.
Hargrave, William, account of, 275.
Hawcot, on the cultivation of, 228.
Hartlepool, fishery at, 484.
Harrey, Sir D. and Lady, portraits, 24.
Health, observations on, 321. old pre-
cepts to preserve, 580.
Heerne, Thomas, artist, memoir, 372.
Heat, extraordinary, 620, 624.
Hebrew Language, observations on, 538.
Henley, custom at, 157.
Henry III. Staff-head, inquiry, 422.
Henry V. critique on a passage in, 497.
High Treason, trials for, 560, 625.
Hill, Rev. R. Chapel assessed to Poor's
Rate, 60.
Hindoo apologue, 522.
Hunksy, North, account of Church, 393.
Haffer, subscription for monument, 558.
Hogarth, paintings by, 111, 112.
Hole, Archdeacon, brief notice of, 228.
Holland family, pedigree of, &c. 124.
Holland, John, memoir of, 183.
Honer, Francis, memoir of, 275.
Horseleech, a prognosticator of weather,
77.
Horsley, Controversy with Priestley, 10.
Hospitals, Endowed, survey proposed, 322.
Hossac, Dr. C. anecdote of, 518.
Howden Church, ruinous state of, 605.
Hughes, Dr. D. account of, 276.
Hutton, Mifs, anecdotes of her father, 248.
Jackson on Timbuctoo, confirmed, 221.
Jamaica, proceedings in, 74.
Jesting, Fuller on, 436.
Jesuits, College of, at Stonyhurst, 173.
Index Indicatorius, ii. 61, 157, 253, 348,
444, 482.
Insane, inquiry as to treatment of, 24.
Insanity, remedy for, 348.
Insolvent Debtors, separation requisite,
348.
Inundations at Chirk Collieries, and in
the Isle of Ely, 76.
Johnson, Dr. Hints for his Life of Pope,
427. Strictures on his Lives, 58, 291.
Johnson, John Mordaunt, memoir, &c.
of, 443, 521. Cramér's epitaph on, 525.
Johnsonians, sect of, 157.
Ireland, proceedings of Catholics, 262.
neglected state of poor, 520. disturb-
ances in, 619.
Italy, intelligence from, 70, 170, 266, 362,
459, 558.

- Italian Proverb*, 195.
Junius's Letters, anecdote relating to, 296. conjecture concerning, 499.
Killegrew family, particulars of, 484.
King. See *George III.*
Knox, J. his birth-place, 297.
Labouring classes, parliamentary grant for relief of, 452.
Land, Rev. John, memoir of, 637.
Laurence family, brief notices of, 318, 518.
Lawrie, Lieut. death of, 278.
Lee, Dame, epitaph on, 504.
Le Marchant, Major-gen. monument to, 464.
Leonine verses from Salisbury Massal, 580.
Le Piper, Francis, account of, 245.
Lettsom, Dr. extracts from Memoirs of, 141.
Lewis, H. P. lamentable case of, 204.
Lincoln's Inn Fields, project for church in, 560.
Lincoln's Inn, the pillar in removed, 499, 518.
Lindsay and Milton, passages in, 606.
Lisbon, conspiracy at, 557.
Litchet Madhuvers Church, Font at, 209.
Lockhart Memoirs, Clerk's manuscript notes upon, 195.
London, City of, sword and freedom presented to Lord Exmouth and Sir D. Milne, 173. addresses to the Prince Regent, 173, 174.
London Streets, origin of their names, 457.
London Wall, fragments of, 196, 401.
Lotteries, debates on, 449, 551.
Luddites, trials of, 464. verdict for damages committed by, *ibid.*
Mad Dog, remedy for the bite of, 558.
Madeley, Roman Coins discovered at, 464.
Madison, Mr. message to Congress, 72.
Magdalen College, Oxford, tower of, 10.
Magnetic needle, rubbed with onion juice, 76. variation of, 272, 424.
Mahometan Empire, state of, 6.
Manchester, disturbances at, 269, 270.
Mant, Dr. R. particulars respecting, 286.
Manufactures, motion respecting, 360.
Markets, Prices, 95, 191, 287, 323, 479, 575.
Marlborough, first Duke of, inquiry relating to, 296.
 ——— late Duke, memoir of, 179.
Marlborough-house, near St. James's, 175.
Marsh, Dr. H. Bp. of Landaff, character of, 3. his "Lectures on Prophecy," *ibid.*
Marville, M. effects of musick on animals, 205.
Mason's Manuscripts, information respecting, 295.
Massena, M. memoir of, 380.
Matthew's (St.) Gospel, questions, 593.
Mayor of Garrutt, picture of election, 111.
Mele, Philip and Thomas, tombs, 605.
Meen, Rev. H. memoir of, 86.
Meetings, seditious, in various parts, 555, 556.
Merchant of Venice, critique on a passage in, 498.
Meteorological Diaries, 294, 98, 190, 194, 286, 290, 382, 386, 478, 574. Extraordinary heat, 620, 624.
Midshipman, young, advice to, 599.
Millbank Penitentiary, Regulations, 514.
Miller, Captain, murder of, 373.
Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary, new edition wanted, 482.
Milne, Christian, an uncultivated poet-ess, 429.
Milner's Church History, strictures, 591.
 ——— Mrs. H. and family, account of, 276.
Milton and Lindsay, passages in, 606.
Miracles of Romish Church, 325, 397, 586.
Missionaries in the Society Islands, 75.
Monkey, instincts of, 519.
Monte Video, Portuguese invasion, 74, 75.
Morris dancers in London, 518.
Mortality, Bills of, 95, 191, 287, 383, 479, 575.
Mosaic at Estavaye described, 17.
Murphy, Arthur Charles, memoir of, 470.
Musick, power of, 204.
National Monuments, sites suggested for, 577, 607. Monument proposed to commemorate Waterloo described, 501. designs for Monuments approved, &c. 624.
National Society for educating Poor, 623.
Nature, Phenomena of, instructive tendency, 104.
Naval Brevel, arrangement for, 319.
Nield, James, memoir of by himself, 305.
Netherlands, intelligence from, 70, 170, 265, 362, 458, 557. tour through various parts of, 3, 103, 196, 292, 485.
Newby House, Yorkshire, 224.
Newcomen, Viscountess, death of, 563.
New South Wales explored, 117. advices from, 75, 462.
Newton, Rp. extracts from his "Life," 56.
Night Thoughts, query respecting, 342, 484.
Northamptonshire, proposals for History of, 500.
Offices, proposed abolition of, 272, 450, 455.
Oldborough, a Roman station? 8.
Orange, young Prince of, Sponsors, 270.
"Ornaments of Churches considered," author of, 229.
Oxford University Prizes, 60.
Paine, Thomas, anecdote of, 595, 596.
Panselene, or Mock-Moon, observed, 272.
Paradise Lost, translated by an Icelandic Clergyman, 61.
Parish Registers, right of search, 130, 317.
Parish Stocks, punishment of, 253, 488.
Park, Mrs. S. memoir of, 47.
Parker, Mrs. Beatriz, memoir of, 563.
Parliament, Constitution of, 303, 394. proceedings, 162, 257, 353, 449, 545.
Parliamentary Reform, considerations, on, 218. debate on, 551—554.
Parliaments,

- Parliaments*, on duration of, 125, 218.
Peckatt, Miss, defence of her father, 392.
 that defence carried too far, 482.
Penitentiary. *Millbank*, regulations, 514.
Pestonjee Bomanjee, death of, 86.
Petzeliens, sect of, 459.
Philosophical Society, anniversary of, 560.
Philosophic Contemplation, Pleasures, 582.
Piccadilly, a part of dress, 427.
Pickering, Major J. character of, 141.
Pindar, valuable edition of, 206.
Putt Club anniversary, Birmingham, 621.
Poisoning, trial for, 464.
Police, report on, 454.
Poligny, its etymology, 19.
Pompeii, discoveries at, 363.
Poor, proceedings, &c. for relief of, 101, 173, 231, 269, 270, 346, 368, 621—On the Poor subscribing to Bible Societies, &c. 133. Libraries proposed for, 328.
Poor Employment Bill, discussion of, 452, 542.
Poor Laws, remarks on, 237. committee on, 263, 264. hint respecting, 346. importance of, 494.
Poor in Ireland, neglected state of, 520.
Poore, Edward, monument to, 620.
Pope's Bull. See *Bible Society*.
Pope, A. Johnson's hints for his Life, 427.
Poppy, on the cultivation of, 297.
Poor's Trustees, benefaction of, 442.
Portugal, intelligence from, 458, 557. marriage of the King, 558.
Potash taken internally, antidote to, 484.
Prayers from Geneva Catechism, 611.
Prevost, Sir G. defence and character of, 83; observations on, 229.
Priestley. See *Horsley*.
Prince Regent, donation, 78. speech to Parliament, *ibid.* outrage on, 79. addresses thereupon, 79, 174, 175, 270. thanksgiving for his safety, 175. debate on his speech, 162, 163, 164. message to Parliament on dangerous practices, 257.
Prisons, Mr. Neild's visits to, 306—309.
Prize-fighters, question, 328. See *Boxing*.
Prophecy, Bishop Marsh on, 3.
Public Institutions, duty of assisting, 138.
Public Worship, action for not attending, 368.
Puritans, 1639, characterized, 100.
Quakers, harangues at Bath, 269.
Quarrendon Chapel, ruinous state, 504.
Queen, illness of, 368. report concerning Queen's drawing-room, 464. instance of her patronage, 470. entertainment of Eton scholars, 559.
Radstock, Lord, method of relieving the Poor, 230. letter to Lord Mayor, *ibid.*
Rebels in 1745, remarkable escape from, 404.
Reform, advice on the subject of, 138.
Reformists, intemperate, censured, 13. arts of exposed, 214.
Religion, South on the pleasures of, 437.
Religious Houses, dependent on Norman Convents, 444.
Republican Mania, observations on, 595.
Retrospect of the Year 1816, 66.
Revenue, deficiency of, 80.
Revolutionary Conspiracy, progress of, 166, 555.
Rhodes, Mrs. H. account of, 374.
Roman Catholic Chapel at Glasgow, 77. at Cobridge, 609.
Roman Catholics abroad, report on, 80.
Roman Catholic. See *Catholic*.
Roman Coins discovered at Madeley, 464.
Roman Military at Leicester, 203.
Rookby House, Yorkshire, 225.
Roths, Earl of, account of, 188.
Royal Arms, supporters of, 520.
Rudge, Samuel, memoir of, 121.
Rugby School, Prizes, 442. ii.
Rundall, Miss, her "Symbolical Illustrations," 34.
Russell, William, account of, 533.
Russia, intelligence from, 266, 364, 460, 617. rescript of Emperor in favour of Dissenters, 266.
Sacred Exercises, by Mr. Wilcox, 611.
Safety Lamps, by Davy, &c. 251.
St Asaph Cathedral School, 225.
St. David's, Bp. of, letter relative to Wreckers, 203.
St. Denis, painting of its interior, 423, 518.
St. Helena, intelligence from, 171, 267.
St. John's, Westminster, architecture, 7.
St. Michel, order instituted, 68.
St. Patrick's Day, celebration of, 271.
St. Paul's School, orations, 368.
Salisbury, etymon of, 579.
Salisbury Missal, leonine verses, 580.
Sarcophagus discovered near Arundel, 464.
Saunders, Dr. W. account of, 571.
Schools, Endowed, inquiries respecting, 12.
Scriptures, Holy, analysis of, 51. eulogium of, 609.
Scudamore, John, first Viscount, memoir of. 99. family of, *ibid.*
Sea-bathing Infirmary, 143.
Seals discovered at Evesham, 209.
Seamen and Soldiers, charity for, 129.
Seditious Assembly Bill, 354, 357, 449, 450.
Scdley, Sir C. speech of, &c. 432.
Sewell, Dr. G. memoir of, 434.
Shaftesbury Abbey, antiquities at, 209.
Shakers, society of, in America, 617.
Shakespearean Pedigree, and *Shakespeare* the right spelling, 34. remarks on passages in, 497. proper mode of spelling, 498.
Shenstone, epitaph by, 297.
Sheridan, R. B. asserted plagiarism of explained, 606.
Sheriffs for 1817, 176.
Shapwick, rescue from, 458.
Shopkeeping Nation, 105.
Shrewsbury, theatrical performance, 269.
Shrewsbury

- Shrewsbury Abbey*, Infirmary of, 105.
Sicily, new constitution of, 70.
Sidmouth, Lord, debates on his instructions to Magistrates, 546.
Skelton, Rev. *Philp*, anecdote of, 58.
Skinner, Bp. Statue to his memory, 404.
Small Debts, Society for, 307.
Smith, Rev. *W.* of Nevis, inquiry, 33.
Snelling's Silver Coinage, inquiry, 253, 266.
Society, Academical, licensing, 442, 454.
Society of Arts, &c. anniversary, 559.
Society for Christian Knowledge, 560.
Somerville, Captain, account of, 280.
Songs, inquiry respecting, answered, 444.
Southey's Wat Tyler, trial respecting, 271. his apology, 389.
Spain, intelligence, 170, 265, 362, 458, 557.
Spanish America, intelligence from, 74, 172, 267, 365, 462, 619.
Spencean Clubs, 165, 167.
Spring Guis, illegality of, 420.
Stafford, Marquis of, his liberality, 620.
Stage-coach, damages for overturning, 620.
Stained Glass for Arundel Castle, 272. progress of Stained Glass in England, 310—315. Mr. Peckitt's proficiency, 392, 482.
State of the Country, cursory view, 390.
Steam-boat, bursting, 367, 624.
Stevens, G. notices of, 435.
Stocks, price of, 26, 192, 224, 384, 480, 576.
Storms at Plymouth, &c. 76, 77. in various parts, 268. at Oxford, 463. in various parts, 620.
Strong, J. an extraordinary genius, 604.
Stuart Correspondence, at Rome, 170.
Stultifera Navis, editions of, 22, 207.
Suffrage, *Universal*, 124, 218, 304.
Sun, observations on its spots, 109, 110. supposed Temple to at Estavaye, 19, 20, 21.
Supporters in Heraldry, 348.
Swallows, &c. uncommon appearance of, 221.
Sweden, intelligence, 171, 266, 363, 460, 558, 617. conspiracy against Crown Prince, 364.
Swithin, St. proverb concerning, 512.
Switzerland, intelligence from, 362, 459.
Symbolical Illustrations, 34.
Tawstock house, Devon, described, 489.
Terra Incognita of Lincolnshire, 101.
Thanksgiving for the Regent's safety, remarks on objections to, 416.
Theatres, profits of, decreased, 270.
Theatrical Register, 177, 273, 369, 465, 561.
Theocritus, first translation from, 157.
Theological Queries, 593.
Thirlwall, Rev. *Thomas*, complaint against in House of Commons by Police Committee, 454. his apology, 545.
Thomson, Dr. *W.* memoir of, 279, 647.
Thumbs, crossing of, origin of, 444.
Timbuctoo, observations respecting, 221.
Tithes in Dorset and Berks, 132. observations on the subject, 151—154, 250.
Tobacco, on the cultivation of, 298.
Topography, remarks on, 4.
Towers, on their origin and use, 9.
Travers, *Benjamin*, character of, 469.
Trees, organization of, 414.
Turkey, intelligence, 566, 364, 460, 617.
Tyrwhitt, Rev. *R.* account of, 285. request to Cambridge University, 539.
Ud, taking of described, 493.
Vincent, Dr. inscription defective, 322.
Unitarians, plan of coalition with? 444.
Voltaire, insinuations of? 444.
Wallace, Sir *W.* colossal statue of, 621.
Warburton, Bp. Lecture founded by, 241.
Ward, Rev. *W.* epitaph, 33, 488.
Warton, T. poetry of overlooked, 483.
Wat Tyler, injunction refused, 272.
Waterloo, Visit to, 295, 485. thoughts on the field of, 486. See *National Monuments*.
Waterloo Bridge, architect of, 482. Surrey side a fit site for National Monuments, 578. the Bridge opened, 624.
Waterloo Subscription Fund, 175. liberal donation to, 272.
Watson, *James*, trial of, 560, 625.
Wegg, G. S. particulars of, 190.
Wellington, Duke, monuments in honour of, 268, 620. his unrivalled self-possession, 486.
Wesleyan Chapel at Bagshot, 269.
West Indies, intelligence, 364, 617.
Westminster Abbey, feelings excited by, 332.
Westminster School, plays at disapproved, 514.
Whitaker, Rev. Dr. Speech on the State of the Country, 213.
Wight, *Isle of*, compendium of its history, 505.
Wilcox, Mr. author of *Sacred Exercises*, 611.
Wilson, *Benjamin*, account of, 245.
Wulter, *George*, character of, 42, 43.
Wood, M. Lord Mayor, elected M. P., 560.
Wooler, J. trial for libel, 623.
Woolston, Rev. *W.* account of, 276.
Woollett, *W.* account of, 245.
Worldge, T. account of, 246.

INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

- Address of a Minister to a Parishioner*, 614.
Ainger, Rev. *W.* Sermon by, 358.
Allwood, Rev. *P.* Warburton Lectures, 239.
Anacreon, &c. Translations of, 44.
Apuleius Redivivus, 441.
Armata, a Fragment, 236.
Barksdale, Clement, Nymphalibethus, 44.
Bees, Treatise on, 341.
Belt, R. Supplement to Vesey, 526.
Bible Class Book, 609.
Borromeo, Count, Library of, 59.
Bowles, J. on Savings Banks, 437.
Bownde, N. Treatise of Consolation, 429.
Brazil, History of, Part II. 528.
Bruton, J. Norwich Cathedral, 44.
Broome, A. Selections from Fuller and South, 436.
Byron, M. Painters and Engravers, 243.
Burdy, Mr. Life of Rev. P. Skelton, 56.
Byron, Lord, Prisoner of Chillon, 41.
Cary, Rev. H. P. Translation of Dante, 233.
Character of Passing Events, 137.
Church, Essay on its Revenues, 150.
Clergy, Laws relating to, 238.
Consolation, Treatise full of, 429.
Corpuence, Cursory Remarks on, 332.
Cree, Dr. on Revenues of the Church, 150.
Cox, Rev. R. Lives of the Fathers, 534.
Cranborn Chase, History of, 54.
Cranbological Physiognomy, Lectures on, 334.
Crisis, 449.
Cromwell, T. School-boy, 54.
Crosstone, Address to Parishioners of, 330.
Crowland Abbey, History of, 50.
Curiosities of Literature, 425.
Dance of La Batteuse, 345.
Dante's Vision, Translation of, 233.
Dash, a Tale, 533.
D'Israeli, I. Curiosities of Literature, 425.
Dubois, M. Description of India, 527.
Education, Public, Three Tracts on, 611.
Egypt, &c. Narrative of a Journey, 234.
Epistles and Gospels, Sermons on, 51.
Ewing, T. System of Geography, 440.
Ezekiel's Prophecy concerning Gog, 139.
Fathers, Lives of, 534.
Fidelia, a Love Epistle, 43.
Fosbrooke, Rev. T. D. Sermon by, 53.
Free Masonry illustrated, 53.
Fuller and South, Selections from, 436.
Geography, System of, 440.
Geneva Catechism, 611.
Genius, Influence of, a Poem, 140.
Genius's Battuecas translated, 533.
Germany of Madame de Stael, Critical Analysis of, 243.
Hall, Human, Essay on, 342.
Hall, John, of Durham, Poems by, 44.
Hampstead, Topography of, 431.
Hardenbrass and Haverhill, a Novel, 529.
Harvest, Remedy for the late bad one, 346.
Heraldry, Catalogue of Books on, 612.
Highlands, North, letters from, 429.
Horne, M. Word for my Country, 330.
House of Mourning, a Poem, 339.
Huish, R. Treatise on Bees, 341.
Hutton, William, Life of, 247.
Hymns and Songs of the Church, 44.
India, Description of the People of, 527.
Johnson, J. M. Select Library of, 521.
Johnson's Dictionary by Todd, 59.
Ireland, Statistical Account of, 147.
Irish Free Schools, Report of, 441.
Lalla Rookh, 535.
Le Breton, P. Sacred Poems, 437.
Lee, H. Dash, a Tale, 533.
Legh, T. Journey in Egypt, &c. 234.
Lettsom, Dr. Memoirs of, 140.
Lexicon, Hebrew, Greek, and Chaldaic, 537.
Literary Bazaar, 344.
Lives of Dr. Pocock, Bp. Pearce, Bp. Newton, and Rev. P. Skelton, 56.
Lord's Supper, Sermon on, 54.
Lyon, S. Theological Lexicon, 537.
Magistrates, Vindication of, 337.
Mant, A. C. Narrative by, 612.
Maps, Example-Book on the Use of, 440.
Mason, W. S. "Ireland," vol. II. 147.
Modern Manners, 531.
Montague Newburgh, a Tale, 612.
Montgomery, J. Thoughts on Wheels, 438.
Monthly Gazette of Health, 149.
Moore, T. Lalla Rookh, 535.
Moule, T. Catalogue of Heraldry, 612.
Neale, J. P. Westminster Abbey, 331.
Newton, Bp. Life of, 56.
Norwich Cathedral, &c. History of, 44.
Nymphalibethus, or Cotswold Muse, 44.
Painters & Engravers, Dictionary, 243.
Park, J. J. Topography of Hampstead, 431.
Pastor's Fireside, 145.
Pearce, Bp. Life of, 56.
Penn, G. on Prophecy of Ezekiel, 139.
Pettigrew, T. J. Memoirs of Lettsom, 140.
Placide, a Spanish Tale, 533.
Pocock, Dr. Edward, Life of, 55.

656 INDEX to Books Reviewed in Vol. LXXXVII. Part I.

- Poems*, by J. Hall, 44. by Thomas Stanley, 44.
Poor, Village Counsel to, 336, 614.
Poor Laws England's Ruin, 345.
Porter, Miss J. Pastor's Fireside, 145.
Prisoner of Chillon, 41.
Prophecies, Lectures on, 239. Prophecy concerning Gogue, 139.
Rachel, a Tale, 533.
Roece, Dr. Gazette of Health, 149.
Reformers, Hints to, 137.
Retirement, Duty and Benefit of, 610.
Richmond, Rev. R. Sermon by, 609.
Ring, John, Translation of Virgil, 612.
Roberts, S. State Lottery, 438.
Robertson, J. Example Book of Maps, 440.
Rowland, A. Essay on Hair, 342.
Rudge, Rev J. Sermon by, 54. Address to a Parishioner, 614.
Sacred Poems, 437.
Savings' Banks, Reasons for, 437.
School-boy, with other Poems, 54.
Schools, Public, Defence of, 611.
Scott, J. House of Mourning, 339.
Scriptural Essays, 329.
Sermons: by Warner, 51. Fosbrooke, 53. Rudge, 54. Ainger, 338. Richmond, 609. Worthington, 610.
Shepherd's Hunting, 41.
Short-Hand, Art of, 538.
Signals, Acadian Code of, 439.
Shelton, Rev. Philip, Life of, 56.
South and Fuller, Selections from, 436.
Southey, R. "Brazil," Part II. 528.
Spence's Letters from Highlands, 429.
Stael, Madame de, "Germany, criticised," 243.
Stanley, T. Translations by, 44.
State Lottery, a Dream, 438.
Stenography, 538.
Stephenson's Safety Lamp, Description of, 250.
Stories for Children, 55.
Symmons, Dr. Charles, Translation of Virgil's *Æneis*, 612.
Tegg's Book of Knowledge, 346.
Thirlwall, Rev. T. Vindication of Magistrates, 337.
Todd, Rev. H. J. edition of Johnson's Dictionary, 59.
Transmigration, a Poem. 340.
Twells, Dr. Life of Dr. Pocock, 56.
Valpy's Edition of Virgil, 344.
Vesey's Reports, Supplement to, 526.
Village Counsel to the Poor, 336, 614.
Vincent, Dr. Defence of Public Schools, 611.
Virgil by Valpy, 344. Prospectus of a Translation, 612.
Wadd, W. Remarks on Corpulence, 332.
Waltzing, Description of, 345.
Warburton Lectures, 239.
Warner, Rev. R. Sermons by, 51.
Waterloo, Shades of, 154.
Westminster Abbey, History of, 331.
Westney's Instructions concerning Wines, &c. 441.
West, Mrs. Scriptural Essays, 329.
Wheels, Thoughts on, a Poem, 438.
Williams, D. Laws relating to the Clergy, 238.
Willyams, J. B. Influence of Genius, 140.
Wilson on Waltzing, &c. 345.
Wines, &c. Instructions concerning, 441.
Wither, George, Shepherd's Hunting, 41. Fideha, 43. Hymns and Songs, 44.
Worthington, Rev. H. Sermon by, 610.
Young, H. Shades of Waterloo, 154.
Young Man's Book of Knowledge, 346.

INDEX TO BOOKS ANNOUNCED.

- Allen*, Mr. Translation on Sacrifices, 156.
Apicius Redivivus, 61, 156.
Armiger, Mr. on Physiology, 540.
Bayley, Mr. History of the Tower, 60.
 ——— Mr. Poems, 156.
Beaufort, Capt. Antiquities in Asia Minor, 61, 155.
Bell, Dr. W. Sermons, 60.
Belt, R. Supplement to Vesey, 156.
Bible Class-Book, 252.
Bible Society, Reply to a Letter on, 156.
Bicheno, Mr. on the Prophecies, 156.
Bigland, J. on the Character, &c. of Nations, 443.
Blackburn, I. on Ship-building, 252.
Bliss, Mr. Wood's Ath. Oxonienses, 539.
Blomfield, E. V. Greek Grammar, 155.
Bowdler, J. Select Pieces, 443.
Bower, A. History of Edinburgh University, 252.
Bownde, N. Treatise full of Consolation, 252.
Brande, Mr. Outlines of Geology, 156.
Bright, Mr. Travels from Vienna, 155.
Britton, J. Winchester Cathedral, 442.
Broom, Mr. Selections from Fuller, &c. 251.
Buck, Rev. C. Memoirs of, &c. 443.
Byron, Lord, Manfred, 539.
Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, 155.
Carey, Dr. Appendix to Latin Prosody, 252. English Composition, &c. 540.
Carter, Mrs. E. Letters of, 60.
Chalmers, Dr. Remarks on his Discourses, 540.
Chappell, E. Voyage to Hudson's Bay, 347.
Clarke, C. on the State of Spain, 540.
Clerical Guide, 540.
Cobbin, Rev. J. Philanthropy, 540.
Collyer, Dr. Treatise of Luther's, 347.
Cooper, Rev. E. on Divine Truth, 443.
Coote, Dr. History of Europe, 443.
Creighton, N. Ruins of Gour, 540.

Dance

INDEX to Books announced in Vol. LXXXVII. Part I. 657

- Dance of Life*, 252.
Dangeau, Marquis, Memoirs of, 443.
Debrett's Peerage corrected, 61.
De Sacy's edition of Pilpay's Fables, 539.
Dillwyn, L. W. Catalogue of Shells, 347.
Drake, Dr. Shakespeare and his Times, 347.
Drummond, Sir *W.* Odin, a Poem, 347.
Dyer, C. G. "Whole-length Portraits," 252.
 — *G.* on the English Constitution, 347.
Dymock, J. Ovid's Metamorphoses, 347.
Edgeworth, Mr. on Roads and Carriages, 61.
 — Miss, Comic Dramas, 252.
Education, Public, Tracts respecting, 347.
Elegant Girl, 60.
Elgin Marbles, 442.
Evans, Rev. *J.* Excursion to Windsor, &c. 443.
Evelyn, Sir *John*, Diary, &c. 443.
Evening Hours, 443.
Farey, Mr. Report to Board of Agriculture, 155.
Fine Arts, Annals of, 540.
Forster, E. Catalogue of British Birds, 347.
 — *T.* on the genus *Hirundo*, 540.
France, &c. Picturesque Tour, 539.
Gentils, Madame, Les Battuecas, 60.
Gordon, Sir *A.* on the Church Catechism, 156.
Greaves, Miss, Amatory Poems, 61.
Guildhall, Description of, 442.
Halfpenny, Mr. Plates by, 155.
Haslewood, W. on Office of Receiver, 156.
Havell's Views of Seats, 442.
Hays, M. Family Annals, 60.
Heber, R. Defence of Bampton Lectures, 347.
Herbert, Hon. *W.* Musæ Etonenses, 443.
Hero, or Adventures of a Night, 443.
Horn, A. on the Mosaic Cosmogony, 156.
Hunter, J. History of Sheffield, 253.
Hyett, Mr. Northamptonshire Monuments, 155.
Jorgensen, J. Travels through France, &c. 442.
Kenneir, J. M. Journey through Asia Minor, 155.
Kerby, W. on Entomology, 347.
Kirkton, J. History of Church of Scotland, 252.
Layman, Capt. Maritime History, 252.
Lewis, J. H. on Short-hand, 156.
Leyden, Dr. Travels in Africa, 156.
Literary Gazette, 156.
Lithographic Art, Specimens of, 252.
Luckcock, Mr. Philosophical Essays, 251.
Luther on Libertie of a Christian man, &c. 347.
Mackenzie, W. Swiss Patriots, 540.
Mackintosh, Sir J. History of Great Britain, 156.
Marmyun Family, &c. History of, 539.
Marriage, a Didactic Poem, 60.
Mills, C. Hist. of Muhammedanism, 60.
Milne, W. Translations from the Chinese, 540.
Monk Wearmouth, &c. Hist. View of, 60.
Montucci's Account of Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, and of his own, 540.
Moore, T. Lalla Rookh, 347.
Morell, Rev. *T.* studies on History, 539.
Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, 61.
Neale, J. P. Westminster Abbey, 155, 251, 347.
Netherlands, Costume of, 155.
Newman, W. Tribute of Sympathy, 443.
Nichols, Mr. Voyage to New Zealand, 443.
Nichols, John, Illustrations of Literary History 60. Works of Hogarth, 442.
Nightingale, Rev. *J.* History of St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, 442.
Ogg, G. Lectures on Dry Rot, 443.
Overton, Mr. Genealogy of Christ, 443.
Owen, Dr. Selections from his Works, 347.
Park, J. J. on the Law of Dower, 156.
Patriot's Portfolio, 443.
Paxton's Illustrations of Scripture, 540.
Pearson, H. Memoirs of Buchanan, 155.
Peck, Mr. Isle of Axholme, 251.
Phillips, Charles, Speeches, 252.
 — *W.* Lectures on Astronomy, 347.
Physicians, College of, Account of, 539.
Plurality of Worlds, 540.
Poetical Register, vol. IX. 443.
Polyglott Bible, Part I. 347.
Pompeiana, Part I. 155.
Pope's Homer, Notes from Wakefield, 61.
Preston, R. Treatise of Estates, &c. 156.
Price, G. on the Law of Extents, 156.
Pronunciation, Errors in, 540.
Purton, T. Midland Flora, 251.
Radamanthus, Hystorie of, 252.
Raffles, T. S. Account of Java, 252.
Rammohun Roy's Translation of Brahminical Works, 540.
Ray's Proverbs, 443.
Rennell, Major, Illustrations of the History of the younger Cyrus, 252.
Renou's Village Conversations, 60.
Revolution in France, Memoirs, 540.
Revolutionary War, Letters on, 347.
Riley, J. Shipwreck and Sufferings, 443.
Ring, J. Translation of Virgil, 443.
Rolls, Mrs. Home of Love, 60.
Ruding, Rev. *R.* Annals of Coinage, 60, 539.
Rutter, Rev. *H.* Key to Old Test. 347.
Savvatt, J. H. Works on Chess, 60.
Scott, J. House of Mourning, 156.
Sebastiani, Latin Translation of Testament, 347.
Shakespeare's Hindoostanee Dictionary, 251.
Sharpe, C. K. edition of Kirkton's History of the Church of Scotland, 252.
Sinclair,

- Sinclair*, Sir J. Code of Agriculture, 540.
Smith, Rev. W. Course of Prayers, 347.
Southey, Mr. his edition of *Morte d'Arthur*, 61.
Sowerby, J. Midland Flora, 251.
Spence, W. on Entomology, 347.
Spirituous Liquors, Effects of, 60.
Spurrell, S. Vice Triumphant, 156.
Spurzheim, Dr. Reply to his Opponents, 156. On Insanity, 539.
Stephens's Greek Thesaurus, 155. ★
Stevenson, Rev. R. Scripture Portraits, 443.
Styles, Dr. Memoirs of Rev. C. Buck, 443.
Surrey, History of, 443.
Symmons, Dr. Translation of *Æneis*, 60.
Talbourd, T. N. Laws of Toleration, &c. 540.
Taylor's Boarding-school Correspondence, 156.
Thenard on Chemical Analysis, 156.
Tomlins, H. N. Practice of Quarter Sessions, 156.
Vedant, &c. Translation of, 540.
Vincent, Dr. on Public Education, 347.
Williams, J. A. Memoirs of Mr. J. P. Kemble, 539.
 ——— *T. W.* Abstract of Public Acts, 540.
Wilson's Manual of Divinity, 539.
Worthington, Rev. H. Advantages of Solitude, 443.
Yates, Rev. R. Basis of National Welfare, 156.
Young, J. Oweniana, 347.
 ——— Rev. G. History of Whitby, 442.

INDEX TO POETRY.

- Abstinence*, Lines on, 352.
Anacreon, Ode IX. translated, 64.
Asteria rocking the Cradle, 63.
Avon River, Song to, 158.
Bath, Lines on leaving, 161.
Bees, Lines on, 342.
Bignicourt, epigram from, 445.
Birmingham, Ladies, Stanzas relating to, 254.
Blue-eyed Lassie, 541.
Booker, Mrs. tributary lines to, 543.
Bradford, Sir H. lines on, 161.
Brebeuf, epigram from, 445.
Britain, Address to, 439.
Brooke, Arthur, fragment by, 446.
Burns's Blue-eyed Lassie, 541.
Byron, Lord, Sonnets by, 41.
Campbell, Miss, Poems by, 254.
Cave, *Isabella*, epitaph on, 448.
Childe Harold, Lines on the third Canto, 63.
Cobovrg, Prince, Ode on his marriage, 158.
Country Surgeon, Lines on, 159.
Crook-Barrow Hill, Lines on, 65.
Days of my Youth, 541.
Delamere Family, epitaphs on, 435.
Dyer, G. Ode by, 63.
Drunken Barnaby's Excursion, 615.
England, a Poem, 351.
Epigram, original, 445. Epigrams from the French, *ib.* Latin Epigrams, with translations, 542.
Epitaphs, 254, 435, 448.
Fables, 64, 352, 544.
Fire, Stanzas on, 254.
Fitz-Gerald, W. T. Lines for Literary Fund, 445.
Greece, Stanzas on, 140.
Harington, Dr. epitaph on, 254.
Hayley, Lines by, 541. ●
Hope, Address to, ii.
Horton, J. epitaph on, 254.
Judgement, Great Day of, 352.
Juvenile Talent, Stanzas in honour of, 448.
Kemble, Mr. Farewell Address, 349.
Lady's Bulet, lines to, 161.
La Motte, Fable by, paraphrased, 254.
Lemierre, epigram from, 445.
Lines, on the Writer's entering his 73d year, 254; Lines addressed to that Writer, 445. Lines to a departed Daughter, 349.—Lines to a Lady, 255.
Literary Fund, Address for, 445.
Manesty, Rev. J. epitaph on, 254.
Marriage of Night and Day, 350.
Memory, Ode to, 160.
Meyle, Mr. translation of Epigram on Sleep, 445.
Montgomery, J. Address to Britain, 439.
Months, Description of, 341.
Moore, T. Lalla Rookh, extracts, 535.
Moore, Sir John,—The Battle, The Burial, 616.
Mulso, Rev. J. epitaph on, 254.
Nicholas, Grand Duke, address to, 542.
Oxford, Farewell to, 447.
Pernan, Translation from, 62.
Pindar, Praise of, &c. 62.
Porter, Miss, Lines on Mr. Neild, 308.
Prologue spoken at Shrewsbury Theatre, 255.
Pythagoras, character of, 340.
St. Augustine's, Canterbury, Lines, 341.
Scott, Paul, Lines to his memory, 340.
Scott, Walter, Lines by, 349. ●
Sewell, Dr. G. Poems by, 434.
Sleep, Ode to, 256. Epigram on, 256, 445.
Solid Wisdom and Trifling Wit, 65.
Song in imitation of Lovelace, 161.
Sonnet, to Mrs. P. 64. prefixed to Beauties of Massinger, 541. Sonnets by Lord Byron, 41.
Sovereigns of England in three lines, 65.
 Spring,

INDEX to Poetry and Names in Vol. LXXXVII. Part I. 659

Spring, Address to, 256. Lines on, 350.
Stage Coach Travelling, pleasures of, 448, 542.
Stained Glass, Lines on, 310, 311, 314, 315.
Thurlow, Lord, Paraphrase of Horace, 62. Song to the River Avon, 158.

Warton, T. Epigram on Sleep, with Translations, 256, 445.
Webbe, Samuel, Monody to, 349.
Willis, Browne, satirical Verses, ii. 446.
Wolcot, Dr. Translation of Warton's Epigram on Sleep, 445.
Yew Tree at St. Oswald's Well, 256.

INDEX TO THE NAMES.

* * * *The Names of Persons noticed under the Head Biography in the "Compendium of County History," (pp. 27, 32, 212, 301, 412, 510.) are not included in this Index.*

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Aacken, Bar. 642 | Allsten 280 | Ashfield 485 | Ball 29 |
| Abauzit 136, 370 | Almon 282 | Ashhurst 273 | Balteel 82 |
| Abbot, S. 396 | Alten, Count, 642 | Ashley, Sir A. 426. | Bancroft 620 |
| —— Abp. 313 | Althorpe, Ld. 356 <i>bis</i> | h., C. 121 | Bankes iii. 164, 235, |
| —— r. h. C. 165, | Ameer Khan 364, 460 | Asperne 348 | 356 <i>bas</i> . H. 31 |
| 455, 545, 551, 561 | Amherst 466 | Aspland 635 | Banks 442 |
| Abbott, Just. 176, | —— L. 266, 267, 481 | Astley 369. Sir J. | —— Lady 32 |
| 634 | Anderson 279, 281, | H. 475 | Bannerman 111 |
| Abdy 300 | 423, 424. A. 466. | Aston 284 | Barber 143 |
| Abel 574 | G. 92 | Athawes 376 | Barbey 573 |
| Abercrombie, 274. | Andrade, Chev. 284 | Atherton, Sir R. 225 | Barbor 376 |
| Sir J. 279 R. 574. | Andrewes 89 | Atkins 454, 455. F. | Barclay, 186, 207, |
| Sir R. 502 | Andrews 88. A. 274. | 188. Sir R. 414. | 208, 230. M.B. 375 |
| Aberdeen, E. 262. | S. ab. W. E. 595 | T. 377 | Bardgett 177 |
| Countess, 283 | Angell 643 | Audley, L. Chanc. 303 | Barford 476 |
| Abingdon, E. 128, | Angelo 91 | Aufriere 196 | Baring 68, 170, 257. |
| 393 | Angerstein 549 | Augusta, Prs. 559 | C. 549. Sir T. |
| Abrahams 273 | Anglesea, M. 31, 284, | Aulton 282 | 264, 506 |
| Ackermann 155, 252, | 487, 502 | Austen 251 | Barker, E. 484. J. |
| 319 | Angouleime, Duch. | Austin 562 | 316. J. R. 410. |
| Ackland, Sir T. D. | 170, 279, 540 | Austria, Emp. 558 | M. 475 |
| 26, 549 | Anne, Queen, 175 | Austwick 573 | Barlace 207, 559 |
| Acland, Rev. T. G. 177 | Annesley, h. W. 639 | Auther 376 | Barlow 274, 370, 638 |
| Adam 275, 474 | Anson, Lady, 82 | Aylesford, E. 377 | Barnard 33, 368 |
| Adams 82, 173. J. | —— hon. E. H. 641 | Aynsworth 476 | Barneby 188, 281 |
| 572 | —— Visc. 463 | Ayton 474. | Barnes 397 |
| Addington 473, 548 | Anstruther, Sir J. | Back 185 | Barnett 283 |
| Addison 57, 435 | 178, 342 | Backler 272, 305, 368 | Barney 316 |
| Adolphus 369 | Antill 118 | Bacon 30, 283, 433 | Barns 157 |
| Affleck 561 | Antonio, Don, 474 | Baddily 570 | Baro 504 |
| Aikin 559 | Antrim, C'tess, 562 | Baden, Pr. 478 | Baron 644 |
| Ainslie 374, 466. Sir | Antt 284 | Badham 635 | Barre 499 |
| P. 621 | Aplin 473 | Bagshaw 466 | Barrett 603 |
| Aishforde 493 | Apodaca 75 | Bagshawe 562 | Barrington 635. Sir |
| Aitken 511 | Apréece 274 | Bagshot 410 | J. 506 |
| Alcock 370, 473 | Applewhaite 285 | Bagster 347 | —— Bp. 211, |
| Alder 569 | Appleyard 187 | Baguenault 170, 186 | 270, 410, 648 |
| Alderson 295, 296, | Arbuthnot 177 | Baillie 467, 561 | Barrow 281, 348. J. |
| 376, 476 | Archer 224, 377 | Bainbridge 187 | 177 |
| Alegrete, Marq. 75 | —— Lady, 112 | Baines 176 | —— Bp. 226 |
| Alen 622 | Arden 573 | Baker 142, 269. * Sir | Barruel-Bauvert, |
| Alexander, Emp. | Armroid 370 | F. T. 26. P. W. | Count, 279 |
| 364, 509, 545, 617 | Armstrong 470, 571, | 31. R. H. 465 | Barry 282 |
| —— 432. Sir | 645 | —— Lady 465 | Bagtlett 273, 381 |
| A. 449 | Arnault 361 | Bakewell 427 | Barlozzzi 377 |
| Allan 211, 569 | Arnold 177, 624 | Baldwin 58, 189. J. | Barton 466 |
| Allanson 183 | Arrall 274 | 642 | Basden 466 |
| Allecock 573 | Arratt 476 | Baldwyn 279 | Baseley 369 |
| Allen 123, 282, 642. | Artigas 172 | Balfour, Lady 178 | Baskerville 477 |
| T. L. 90 | | | Bastard 26 |

- Bass 118
 Basset 178, 572
 Batchelor 316
 Bateman, Bp 48, 393
 Bates 374
 Bath, M. 463
 — E. 553
 Bathurst 465. r. h.
 C. B. 163, 164,
 258, 262, 264, 360,
 410, 451 *his*, 452,
 545, 546, 548 *his*
 — Bp 49, 550
 — Earl, 267,
 361, 410, 449, 450,
 457
 — Allen, 1st
 E. 414
 — Ld. Chan.
 414
 Batten 465
 Battersby 177
 Bavaria, K. 70
 Baudin 68
 Baugh 378
 Bayer 157, 569
 Bayley 375,
 — Justice, 176,
 634
 Beach 410
 Beatson 561
 Beauchamp 177
 — E. 157
 Beaufort 82, 637
 — Card. 505
 — D. 410, 474
 Beaufoy 178, 466
 Beauharnois 558
 Beaumont 187
 Beauvilliers 186
 Becher 282, 465
 Becket 245 J. 178,
 561. Thomas à,
 604
 Beckford 215
 Beckwith 270, 368,
 622. E. J. 81. J.
 M. M. 466. Sir
 T. S. 370
 Bede 210
 Bedford 369, 413
 — D. 112, 281,
 493
 Bedloe 414
 Becroft 568
 Beeke 152
 Beever 562
 Beharrel 473
 Beilby 90
 Bell, A. 272. D. 466.
 J. 347. R. 644.
 T. 285, 638
 Bellairs 82
 Bellringer 475
 Belt 178
 Bence 571
 Benkensén 470
 Bennet, Hon. Mr.
 356, 357, 359, 360,
 451, 452, 454, 545,
 548 J. 178
 Bennett 620. R. H.
 A. 506
 Bent, J. 636. M.
 184. R. 636
 Bentham 554
 Bentley 189, 354,
 355. P. 186
 Bently 626
 Berdmore 245
 Berdt, D. de, 377
 Beresford 178, 613.
 B. 81. Sir J. 453.
 Marshal 557
 — Lord, 170
 Berkeley, E. 410
 Berkin 402
 Bernadotte 266
 Bernard 374. Sir R.
 423
 Berri, D. 557. Du-
 chess 265, 557
 Berry, J. 473. R. 570
 Berthon 274
 Bertie 274
 Bertrand 172, 458
 Best 635
 Betton 174
 Betts 623
 Bewick 90
 Bewicke 475
 Bickersteth 7
 Bicknell 643
 Bigge 370, 466
 Bigland 414
 Bill 90
 Binge 503
 Bingham 639
 Binning, Lord, 261,
 451
 Birch 474, 635. C.
 567. J. 375
 Bird 78, 442
 Birckett 284
 Birley 374
 Birmingham 608
 Bishop 90. E. 91.
 J. 644. Sir W. 92
 Bishopp 273. E. 466.
 C. 177
 Bisset 506
 Blacas 266
 Blachford 94
 Black 624
 Blackburne 189,
 369, 561
 Blackett, Sir W. 94
 Blackleach 414
 Blackmoor 473
 Blackner 186
 Blackstone 552
 Blagrove 178
 Blaine 476
 Blair 279, 471 *his*
 — Lady H. 369
 Blake 112, 604, 608
 Bland 474. hon.
 Mrs 273
 Blandford, M. 179,
 180
 Blandy 305
 Blathwayt 561
 Blaxland 118, 120
 Blayfawate 410
 Bleuler 572
 Blewett 26
 Bligh 506
 Blizzard 565
 Blois 82, 378
 Blomefield 46, 316,
 317, 394, 395, 396.
 F. 378
 Blomer 186
 Blomfield 635
 Blore 50, 501
 Blount 93, 562
 Blucher 363, 509, 616
 Boddam 369
 Boden 464
 Bodley, Sir T. 99
 Boerhaave 434
 Boevey, Sir T. C.
 410
 Bogle 82
 Boileau 368
 Bolland 369, 376
 Bolton 568
 — Lord 506
 Bonaker 561
 Bond 31, 378
 Bonhark 209
 Bonner, Bp. 303
 Booker 204, 566
 Boringdon, E. 26,
 348
 Borret 395, 396
 Borrie 220
 Borrowes, Lady 444
 Bosanquet 184, 300,
 549
 Boscawen 471
 Boswell 178, 261, 285
 Boughey, Lady, 274
 Boughton 569
 Boulton 274
 Bound 157
 Bourbon, D. 170
 Bourdillon 281
 Bourgoing 533
 Bourne 264. S. 451.
 V. 542
 Boutflower 60
 Bower 31
 Bowles 182, 509, 511.
 C. 209. G. 475
 Bowman 281, 571
 Bownass 182
 Bowyer 99, 303
 Boyce 181, 375
 Boycott 181
 Boyd 185, 186
 Boydell 376
 Boys 574, 641
 Bradley 376, 414,
 635. J. 177
 Bradshaw 274, 641
 Brady 188, 476
 Braick 639
 Brake, Lady, 465
 Bram, King, 364
 Brand 164, 260, 264,
 553
 Brant 207
 Brassie 475
 Bray 189, 312
 Braybrooke, L. 300
 Brayley 155, 331
 Breadalbane, E. 170
 Brennan 187
 Breton 644
 Brett 411, 635
 Brettel 187
 Brewer 270, 295, 368
 Brewster 640
 Brice 478, 643
 Brickenden 284
 Bridge 472, 635
 Bridges 201, 202,
 393, 500
 Bridgman 368
 Bridgwater, E. 80
 Bridport, Lady, 82
 Brietzche 475
 Bright 414
 Brighty 252
 Brisbane 230, 475
 Britton 442
 Broadhead 574, 643
 Broadley 561
 Broadly 561
 Brock 628 *his*
 Bronckowski 279
 Brooke 376. A. 64.
 Sir R. 176. T. L.
 562. Ly. 279, 472
 Brookes 476, 520
 Brookland 475
 Brooks 380, 627. J.
 343
 Brotherton 177
 Brougham 124, 164
his, 260, 261, 262,
 263, 275, 303, 354,
 356 *his*, 358, 359,
 360 *ter*, 450, 451,
 452, 455, 457, 460,
 548, 549 *ter*. G.
 280
 Brown, J. 397, 642.
 J. T. 640. L. 571.
 S. 574
 Browne, E. T. 381.
 G. 274. G. A. 635.
 J. H. 81. T. H. 57.
 W.

- W. 42. Ly. F. 569
 Bruce 235
 Brudenell 202
 Brignatelli 558
 Brune 31
 Brunswick, D. 60,
 521
 Brunton 187
 Brydges, Sir E. 43,
 433, 495. Sir G.
 99. J. 178
 Bubb 92
 Buccleugh, Duchess,
 155, 202
 Buchan, Earl, 621
 Buchanan 155, 468,
 618
 Buck 105, 570
 Buckingham, D. 160,
 431, 509, 511
 ——— M. 258, 300,
 361, 506
 ——— Lord, 482
 Buckinghamshire,
 E. 602 C'tess, 183
 Buckle 568
 Buckler 442
 Buckworth 370
 Bulkeley, V. 123, 482
 Bull 82, 463
 Bullen 82, 381
 Buller 474. Sir F. 26
 Bulley, G. 645
 Bullock 574
 Bulow 363
 Bunbury, Sir C. 268
 Bundock 93
 Bunyan 123
 Buonaparte 157, 172,
 509. Jun. 459, 558.
 Jer. 558. Jos. 618
 Burdett, Sir F. 165 *bis*,
 354, 356, 357, 359,
 455, 549, 627, 634.
 Lady, 379.
 Burford 475
 Burges 492
 Burgess, Bp. 614
 Burgh 295, 296
 Burghersh, L. 524
 Burgoyne 178, 605
 ——— Sir M. 368
 Burke 552, 553
 Burkitt 303
 Burn 173, 435
 Burnaby 307, 570
 Burnell 185
 Burnet 497
 Burnett 442. M. 497
 Burney 82. Dr. C.
 442, 561
 Burns 90
 Burrell 358
 Burrough, Just. 176,
 634
 Burroughes 176
 Burrow 442
 Burt, J. H. 646
 Burton 283, 476. C.
 W. 646
 Bury, Bp. 212
 ——— J. 182
 Busfield 376
 Bushe 370
 Buston 377
 Bute, Marq. 112
 ——— L. 471. Ly. C.
 471, 472
 Butler 90, 255. hon.
 J. 608. J. 91, 477.
 Sir R. 182. W. 184,
 274. hon. Mrs. 369
 ——— Bp. 431
 Butterworth 455
 Button 157
 Byam 374
 Bynnewan 347
 Byng 471
 Byrne 332 *bis*, 372
 Byron 562
 Cabanel 161 *bis*, 254
 Cabot 411
 Caddell 477
 Cadwell 189
 Calcraft 358, 451
 Caldwell 177, 618
 Caley 118, 119
 Call, Lady L. 369
 Calley 642
 Callow 332
 Calthorpe 47
 Calvert 258, 357
 Cambridge, E. 509
 Camden 99, 307
 ——— Marq. 261
 Cameron 283. A. 88.
 H. 645
 Campbell 188, 273,
 370, 506, 617, 643.
 Sir A. 81, 177 A.
 D. 274. C. 224 *ter*,
 225. ir G. 178 G.
 186. H. 638. J. T.
 118, 122. J. 183,
 281, 370. S. 638
 Canh 411
 Canning, r. h. G. 164
ter, 258 *bis*, 275,
 351, 356, 450, 455,
 546, 552, 623, 640
 Canton 422, 423
 Canynges 409
 Capel 571
 Capell 157
 Carberry 94
 Cardale 569
 Cardaval, B. 557
 Carew 426. F. 641.
 Sir H. 26. Ly. 187
 Carignan, Pr. 363
 Carleton 187
 Carline 620
 Carlisle 12, 228, 229,
 577
 ——— Earl, 392
 Carlyle 643
 Carnarvon, E. 170,
 506
 Carpenter 614. B.
 644. G. 112
 Carr 370, 466, 643.
 C. 274. J. 81, 182.
 R. L. 89
 Carrick 573
 Carrington 176, 646
 Carrol, Sir W. P. 177,
 370
 Carroll, J. 646
 Carter 642. J. 156,
 424, 518
 Carteret 512
 ——— Lady, 375
 Cartwright 627
 Carwardine 378
 Carwithen 561
 Cary 94, 190, 224, 286,
 382, 478, 574
 Casamajor 433
 Casberd 549
 Cassaigne 557
 Cassan 608
 Casson 93
 Castanos 557
 Castle 625, 626, 627,
 629, 630, 631, 633,
 634
 Castlehaven, L. 545
 Castlehill, L. 92
 Castleman 569
 Castlereagh, V. 257,
 258 *ter*, 261 *bis*,
 262, 263, 264, 271,
 354, 356 *ter*, 358,
 360, 449, 455, 545
bis, 546, 549, 551,
 552, 623. V'tess 183
 Caswall 274
 Catlow 188
 Caton 466
 Catramatto 617
 Cattley 472
 Cavan, E. 506
 Cave 94. Rev. Sir
 C. 94. Sir T. *ibid*.
 201
 Cavendish, Lord G.
 356. Lady C. 273
 Caverswall 610
 Cavill 282
 Cautley 397
 Cawood 207
 Cawthorne 857
 Caylus, Ct. 17, 20
 Cazenove 641
 Cazes, M. de, 69
 Ceeley 32
 Ccely 604
 Chad 81
 Chadwick 640
 Chafin 31
 Chalmers, A. 113,
 228, 229, 435, 483.
 G 606
 Chalon 570
 Chamberlain 82, 187
 Chamberlin, iq. 65,
 444
 Chambers 82, 273,
 474. W. C. 641
 Chambers 379
 Champagne 444
 Champenowne 25
 Champagne 284
 Champion 473, 573
 Chandler 473
 Chandos, D. 99
 Chapman 89, 92, 617.
 W. 644
 Charde 493
 Charles I. 343
 Charles IV. 170
 Charles V. 509
 Charlotte, Princess
 175, 279
 Chatham, L. 552, 553
 Chatterton 58, 499
 Chavasse 379
 Chauvel 465
 Cheeke 492
 Cheetham 595
 Cheffins 574
 Cherry 370
 Chester 90. R. 142.
 W. 177
 ——— Dean, 177
 Chetwynd 495
 Chevalier 176, 19, 21
 Chevalier 251
 Chichester 26
 Chinnery 186
 Chippindale 474
 Chisholm 376
 Choiseul-Gouffier,
 Count, 646
 Cholmeley 177, 579
 Cholmondely 571
 Christoph 375
 Christie 423
 Christophe 74, 358
 Church 473
 Churchill, L. 179,
 180. Lord H. 181.
 Lady A. 180. Lady
 A. S. 181. Lady
 C. 180, 181. Lady
 E. 181
 Churton ii *bis*, 442
 Chute 506
 Cipriani 313
 Clanny 251
 Clanwilliam, C'tess,
 283
 Clare 465
 Clarendon,

662 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXVII. PART I.

- Clarendon, E. 100, 283, 551
 Claris 256
 Clark, J. 285. M. 89, 185. T. 91, 603. W. 151, 153. W. H. 273
 Clarke 89, 282. Capt. 184, 282. E. D. 177, 343. J. 178. J. C. 643. S. 427. Dr. S. 399. T. 178. W. 640
 — Lady 348
 Clary 645
 Clavell 31, 282, 378, 639
 Clavering 176, 211
 Clausel 617
 Claxton 476
 Clayton 562
 Cleary 262, 353
 Clerk, Sir G. 195. J. O. R. 149. T. 92
 Clerly 540
 Cleveland 643
 — Duchess 343
 Clifford, hon. C. 178. hon. R. 280. hon. T. 472. hon. Mrs. 369
 — Lord 26
 Clifton 176, 370, 466
 Cline 368
 Clinton, Lord 474
 Clive, Lady C. F. 466
 Lady H. 178
 Cloete 635
 Clonbrock, Ly 608
 Clonmell, C'tess 82
 Clonmore, Lady 465
 Close 444
 Clough 562
 Clutterbuck 283
 Clutton 282, 472
 Coates 472
 Cobbett 618
 Cobbold 442
 Cobham, Lord, 198, 509
 — Visc. ii, 446
 Cochran 476
 Cochrane, Lord 164
 bis, 258, 261 bis, 354 bis, 357, 359 bis, 553, 627
 — Sir T. 23. N. D. 171. Lady 93
 Cock 222
 Cockburn, Sir G. 509
 — Lady 465
 Cockell, W. 644
 Cockerell, Sir C. 410
 Cockerill 376
 Codrington 410
 Coghill 570
 Cohen 187, 375
 Coislip, C'tess, 189
 Coke, Sir E. 304
 Colchester, V. 483
 — L. 561
 Cole 280, 380
 Colebrooke 378
 Coleman 369
 Coleridge 414, 548, 560
 Coles 570
 Colkett 476
 Collins 466, 641. C. 90. T. 90
 Collison 281
 Collyer 560, 562
 Colman 413
 Colquhoun 189, 375
 Colston 178, 414
 Combe 467, 560
 Combermere, L. 369
 Compton, L. 170
 — Sir T. 608
 Conduitt 444
 Congreve 123
 Conolly 183, 466, 562
 Constantine 473
 Constantine, Pr. 279
 Conyers 82, 300
 Cook, G. 282. J. 635
 Cooke, E. 477. J. 484. M. S. 572. T. 91, 273
 Coombe 375
 Coope 566
 Cooper 375. G. 435. Sir G. 369. H. C. 91. L. 572. N. 640. T. 646. W. H. 177
 Coose 76
 Coote, Sir E. 307. Sir H. 608
 Cope, Sir R. 506
 Copeland, Sir J. 211
 Copland 635
 Copley 560
 Copperthwaite 640
 Corbet, Bp. 48
 Corbieres 69
 Cordell 281
 Corgan 381
 Cornwall 178
 Cornish 207
 Coryton 375
 Cosby, Lady, 571
 Cosser 626
 Costeker 92
 Cosway 423
 Cottrell 177
 Cottle 414
 Cotton 271, 369, 476
 Coverdale 157
 Coulie 379
 Countess 375
 Courtenay 356
 — V. 26
 Courtney, Sir T. 264
 Coward 187
 Cowell 142
 Cowling 380
 Cowper 75, 413
 — E. 170
 Cox 77, 281. M. 375. P. Z. 274
 Coxe 253. C. H. 182. G. A. L. 474. M. 91
 Coxwell 568
 Crabbe 466
 Cracraft 369
 Craddock 112
 Cradock 610
 Craig, Sir J. 84, 229
 Craigie 370, 638
 Cramer 570
 Cranch 71, 72
 Cranmer, Abp. 592
 Craven, Hon. B. 410
 Craufurd 562
 Crawford 573
 Crawley 176
 Cremorne, L. 314
 Crespigny 562
 Crw 644
 — Lord 157
 Crichton 635
 Cripps 320, 465
 Criswell 477
 Croft 466, 478
 Crofton 91
 Croker 178, 262, 356
 Crompton 376
 Cromwell 92, 551. R. 511
 — L. 426
 Cronin 82
 Crook 506
 Crooke 284
 Croom 644
 Crosby 644
 Crowder 370
 Crowe 284
 Crowther 178 bis, 638
 Crucifix 281
 Cruden 562
 Cuffe, Lady A. M. 465. Lady D. L. 370
 Cumberland, Wm. Duke 334, 405
 — D. 511
 Cumming 379, 643
 Cummins 640
 Cunningham 648
 Cunyngham 370
 Curling 224
 Curtins 93
 Curtis 228, 424. J. 623. Sir R. 506. Sir W. 258, 455. Lady 381, 465
 Curwen 164, 173, 263, 264, 356, 358, 451 bis, 549, 553
 Curzon 82
 Cuthbert, Str. 210, 211
 Dakins 369
 Dalby 185, 641
 Dallas 562. Mr. Justice 176, 634
 Dallaway 482
 Dalrymple 475, 562
 Dalton 308, 644
 Daly 89
 Damer, Lady 31
 Damian, Card. 115
 Dampier 207, 465
 Dana 283
 D'Angely 457
 Daniel 518. G. 274. T. 410. W. 378.
 Dann 642
 Dannenberger 284
 Darbon 279
 Darby 279, 375
 Darell, Lady 273
 Darke 461, 465, 640
 Darlington, E. 211
 Darnley 359, 361
 — E. 252, 283, 550
 Darra 282
 Dart 332
 Dartmouth, E. 163, 623
 Darton 280
 Darvall 640
 Darwin 273
 Daubeny 279
 Daubigny 478
 Davenport 36
 Davie, Sir J. 25
 Davies 75, 435, 562
 E. 76, 572. J. 176, 186, 643. P. 285, S. 61. W. 644
 Davis 90, 164. J. C. 478. T. 561
 Davison 258, 476, 477
 Dawson 162. C. 639. E. 284. G. 375. G. A. 369. J. 569, 571. W. 474
 Day, J. 562, 644
 Daye 482
 Dayes 247
 Deacon 466
 Deakin

INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXVII. PART I. 663

- Deakin 604
Dealtry 380
Deane 378
De Burgh, Lady 608
De Butts 622
Decaen 170, 265
De Carteret 623
Decies, Abp. 608
De Clifford, L. 410
De Coetlogon 466
Deconchy 91
Dee 585, 586
De Foe 212
De Gohr 646
De Havilland 622
Delalande 19
Delamare 574
De Lancy 185
Delawarr, E. 281
—— C'tess, 465
DeLille 68, 614
De Lisle 623
Delme 506
Del Rosso 16
Dely 648
Demay 376
De Montmorency
377
Denbigh, E. 170
D'Engelbrouner 646
Denis 635
Denny 91, 644
Denon 235
Dent 89, 279
Depuis 221, 222
Derbshire 82
Derham 303
Dermer 182
De Salaberry 84
De Saluberry 177
Desborough 182
Desnouettes 617
Desvoeux, Lady 444
Devereux 270, 271,
473, 642
De Vernage 186
Devonshire, D. 128,
404, 405
—— Duchess
170
Dew 176
Dewan 178
Dewar 471, 635
Dibdin 230
Dick 184
Dickenson 178, 264
Dickins 472
Dickinson 561
Digby 640
—— E. 31
Diggins 476
Diggle 380
Dilly 144
Diamond 369
Dinsdale 568
Dirrane 186
D'Israeli 608
Dixon 185, 295, 296,
477. F. 561. J.
643
Dobree 623
Doctoroff 88
Dodd 178. E. 187.
R. 280, 482. T.
279
Dolbs 374
Dodgson 177
Dodsley 213
Dodson 422
Dogood 257
Dolben 187, 201
Dolman 643
Domett, 380
Donnyville 178, 466.
Sir W. 452
Don, Lady, 283
Donaf 235
Donavan 466
Donegal, Marq. 482
Donnall 464
Donnellan 274
Donoughmore, Ld.
550
Dormer 82. hon. J.
573
Dorrington 89
Dovaston 255, 269
Douce 498, 518
Dover 414, 568
Douglas, F. 164. F.
J. 466. Lady F.
377. Sir H. 177.
M 370. W. 475
Dowdeswell 410
Dowers 239
Dowley 377
Dowling 632
Downe 31
Downer 378
Downie 230
Downing 464, 520
Downman 229
Doxat 568
Doyle 177
Drake, Sir F. 413.
Sir F. H. 25
Draper 413. Sir W.
499, 520
Drayton 414
Dredge 474
Drewe 643
Drinkwater 177
Droelling 476
Drummond 182. A.
506. G. 572. Sir
G. 81. H. 506.
S. R. 466
Dryden 291, 606,
612, 613
Ducane 300 bis
Ducarel 641
Ducie, Lord, 410
Duckett 300, 333
Dudley 186, 373
—— Visc. 518
Duff, M. S. 572
Duffield 317
Duffin 184
Dugdale 208
Dumaresq 179
Dumbarton, Ly. E.
82, 348, 484
Dumber 563
Dunbar 376
Dunboyne, Lv. 375
Duncan 82, 286, 506
Duncannon, V'tess,
178
Duncombe, Ly. C.
369
Dundas 273. F. 177.
W. 258, 264
Dunhill 374
Dunkin 177
Dunlop 274
Dunod 17, 19
Dunstanville, Lord,
170
Dunthorne 316
Dupont 284
Durand 622, 623
Durbach 171
Durer, A. 423
Dutchman 646
Dyall 627
Dyer 355, 573
Dyneley 209, 273
Dysart, E. 506
Dyves, Sir L. 32
Elizabeth, daugh. of
Charles I. 511
—— Prs. 559
Ellenborough, Lord,
176 547, 560, 634
Ellers 637
Elliot, W. 546
Elliott iii, 275, 354.
H. M. 279. T. 91.
W. 258
Ellis 378. C. P. 466.
C. S. 375. G. 478.
H. 178
Ellison 283
Elliston 648
Elphinstone 492
Elton 506
Elwes 381 bis
Elyard 188
Embry 281
Emm 91
Endrby 562
D'Enghien, D. 523,
558
England 462
English 82
Empson 273
Enniskillen, C'tess,
186, 285
Erle 32, 377
Erpingham, Sir P. 49
Errington 506
Errol, Earl, 369
Erskine 365, 570.
J. 374. hon. Mrs.
369
—— L. 353, 449,
547, 548, 560
Esdaile 82
Essex 50. Lady 129
—— E. 272
Estcourt 549
Evans 59, 566. C.
R. 574, 640. G. W.
118 bis, 120, 11. 562.
J. 93, 176, 278.
T. 307, 379, 465
Evill 281
Euston, E. 484
Ewbank 639
Ewen 430, 562
Exmouth, V. 66, 71,
78, 162, 170, 257
Eyre 71, 72, 282,
369, 379
Facijs 314
Fahie 568
Fallon 571
Fane 570, 635
Faraday 639
Fardell 570
Farmer 498
Farquharson 31
Farr 367
Farrer 178
Farrei

664 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXVII. PART I.

- Farror** 53
Faux 378
Fearon 182, 647
Feaver 282
Felton 509, 511
Fendall 410
Fenton 274, 585
Fenwick 82, 279
Ferdinand VII. 74, 75, 170.
Fergusson 261 *bis*
Fermor 477
Fernoy, V. 608
Ferrar 436
Ferrers, E. 469
Ferror 393
Fettiplace 411
Field 561
Fiennes 412
Fifield 643
Finigan 442
Finiguerra 243
Finlayson 154
Fish 577
Fisher 488
Fitzaubrey 352
Fitzgerald, M. 550.
r. h. W. V. 147, 550
—— Lady 561
Fitz-John 91
Fitzmaurice 72, 90
Fitzroy, Ly. F. 180
Fitzwilliam, V. 608
—— hon. A. 93
Flaker 640
Flaxman 404
Fleming 176, 506
Flemyng 333, 511
Flesher 203, 644
Fletcher 379
Fleurs 20
Flintoff 187
Fludyer 605
Folder 187, 188
Foljambe, Lady, 477
Folkestone, V. 261
—— V. tress, 22
Fonnereau 268, 570
Foot 111, 511
Forbes 280, 381, 642.
Lady J. 444
Forbin-Janson, 171
Fordeyce 467
Forjaz 557
Forster, E. 378. *J.*
F. 562. *R.* 570. *S.*
635. T. 178
Fort 224
Fortesath 284
Fortescue 562. *Sir*
J. 414
—— E. 25
Fortrose, L. 379
Fosbrooke 14, 114,
136, 322
Foster 629. *J. F.* 562.
- J. L.* 594. *L.* 545.
W 466
Fothergill, A. 144.
J. 143, 333. *M.*
279
Fouche 171
Foulkes 369, 465
Fowler 91, 311, 642.
B. 187. *E.* 82.
Fox 269, 500. *rt. hon.*
C. 451, 552, 554.
E. 377. *L.* 274.
Sir S. 90, 348
Foy 274, 376
Frampton 31
Franc 94
Franceway 407
Francis 407
Franco 561
Frank 258
Frankfort, D. 283
Franklin 317
Franklyn 640
Fraser 370. *A. C.* 182.
C. 466. *G.* 643
Dr. H. 466. *T.* 370
Freak 375
Freckleton 642
Frederick 622
Free 368
Freeman 274
Freemantle 261
Freire 557, 558, 569
Freke 285
Freycinet 68, 265
Frost 274
Fry 189, 643
Fryars 80
Fryer 375, 614
Fulford 25
Fuller 99, 572. *J.*
643
Furzer 185
Fyers 82, 177
Gaar 325
Gage, Visc. 410
Gale 189, 372, 475
Galileo 109
Gall 335
Gallespie 267
Galloway, C. tress, 285
Galwey 71, 72
Gandolphy 545, 546
Gandon 223
Gandy 155
Gagagi 458
Garampi 115, 116
Gardiner 475, 506,
635
—— Bp. 505
Gardner 570
Garnforth 273
Garnier 645
Garnier de Saintes
617
- Garrett** 370
Garret 500
Garrow, Sir W. 258,
262, 354, 356, 465.
Baron, 634
Garth 497, 606
Garthwaite 280
Gaskin 560
Gassendus 109
Gatacre 282
Gawthrop 285
Gay 254
Geary, Sir W. 164 359
Gell 184. *Sir W.* 155
Genlis, Mad 443
Geramb, Baron, 458
Gerrard 82, 274
Gibbon 511
Gibert 283
Gibson 59, 375, 635.
J. 572, 573. *W.* 188
—— Bp. 285
Gidley 76
Gifford 355, 465, 493
Gilbanks 273
Gilbert 264, 303, 369,
450, 455
Gilby 178
Gilechrist 283
Giles 313
Gillman 126. *Sir J.*
St L. 282, 644
Gilly 273, 569
Gilpin 253. *B.* 212.
W 33, 511
Giraud 91
Girdlestone 90
Gleadowe 563
Glenbervye, L. 524,
525. Ly. 187, 525
Glendinning 184
Gloucester, D. 354
Glover 416, 417
Glyn 370. *Sir R. C.*
31
Glynn 227
Gnezn, Abp. 365
Godby 578
Goddard 178, 635
Godfrey 465. *Sir E.*
431
Godwin 640
Going 90
Goldfinch 369
Goldtrap 561
Golding 472
Goldsom 378
Goldsmith 277
Goldwell, Bp. 226
Gomm 88
Goobch, 474, 549
Good 91, 473, 641
Goodden 31
Goode 173, 368
Goodeve 381
Gooding 377
- Goodyer** 644
Gordon 455, 635:
Capt. 283. *Sir A.*
508, 643. C. F. 473.
H. W. 562. *W.* 186
Gore 378. *J.* 82. *W.*
O. 176. *Lady,* 274
Gosling 189, 382
Goss 280, 474, 548
Gosselin 623
Gosset 635
Gossett 207
Gotha, Prs. *Louisa*
of. 82
Gould 31
Gough 50, 469
Gower 571
Gowland 474
Grafton, D. 484
Grain 284
Grainger 160, 284
Graham 465
—— Bar. 176 634
Granard, E. 284, 444
Grant 273, 545, 570,
643. A. 89. *C.* 163,
164. C. 275, 360,
549. J. 184, 229.
J. P. 549 *bs*
Granville, L. 425
Grape 466
Grattan 451, 545,
546, 594
Grave 284
Graves, Lady, 561
Gray 82, 370, 562
Greasley 379
Greathead 212
Greatorex 605
Green, C. tress, 182. *A.*
281. C. 370. *J.*
475
Greenaway 641
Gregor 642
Gregory 560. *W.* 562
Greig 466
Grenfell 260, 262,
356, 551
Grenside 317, 397
Grenville, L. *iii,* 175,
354, 449, 483, 550
Gresham 393
Grey, A. M. 178. *E.*
163, 562. H. 374,
572. Sir T. 509.
R. W. 466
—— Bp. 49
—— Hon. Mrs. 82
—— Earl 258, 262,
353 ter, 546, 548,
550, 554
Grey de Wilton, L.
509
Grieve 142
Griffin 87
Griffith 177, 227, 465
Griffiths

- Griffiths 548, 561
Grimshaw 476
Grimston, V. 484
Grindal, Abp. 426
Groome 562
Grosfeuille 170
Grosvenor, E. 164,
258, 262, 353, 359
Grotius 99, 100
Groves 88. P. 184
Grubb 639
Grundy 186
Gualt 378
Guest 370
Guise, Sir B. W. 410
Gurdon 476
Gurney 269, 631, 639
Gwillim 643
Gwynne 368, 506
Gyfford 112
Gyles 644
- Hackman 644
Haden 82
Haggitt 89
Hale 280. Sir M. 413
Hales, Dr. 58
Halford, Sir H. 276,
343, 368
Halifax 444
Halkett 465. Lady
K. 465. Sir C. 642
Hall, Dr. 173. D.
647. H. 478. J.
48, 176, 562. J. C.
82. R. 90, 478.
T. K. 176
Halley 422
Halliday 82
Halliwell 178
Hallowes 176
Halls 82
Halsey 474
Halton, Lady 186,
674
Hamilton 235. Col.
369. A. 370. E.
182. J. 472. J. H.
ii. 442. R. 635.
T. 90, 376. Sir
W. 272
——— Lord A.
257, 262, 551
Hamlyn, Sir J. W. 25
Hammet, Lady 379
Hammond 178, 509,
611
Hampton 84, 478
Hancock 635
Hand 315
Hansham, Sir J. 31.
Lady 465
Hankey 375
Hankin 285
Hansford 573
GENT. MAG. Suppl. LXXXVII. PART I.
- Harborough, E. 94
Harcourt E. 393
Hardenberg, Pr.
363, 460
Hardie 93
Harding, F. 263. J.
186. R. 376
Hardwicke 376
Hardy 620
Hare 562. H. J. 375.
Hon. L. 370. M.
177
Harford 410, 644
Hargrave 184. J. 275
Harker 88
Harkness 178
Harland 176
Harman 800, 379
Harper 111, 281, 344
Harratt 93, 473
Harris 364. H. B.
82. W. 643. W. A.
176. Hon. Mrs. 83
Harrison 281, 376,
500, 626, 647. B.
549. C. 211. J.
211. J. H. 300
Harrowby, L. 135,
353, 550
Harsnet, Abp. 303
Hart 271, 635
Hartopp 648
Hartwell 492, 608
Harvey 315, 618. Dr.
303. C. 370
Harwood 613
Hastings 648
——— M. 258, 315
Hatch 300
Hatchard 594
Hatchman 172
Haviland 273, 378
Hawarden, Vices,
369
Hawden 381
Haves 635
Hawke, L. 511
Hawker 378
Hawkes 378
Hawkesworth 277,
278
Hawkey 71, 72
Hawkins 283, 498
Haworth 18
Hawthorn 488
Hawtreay 381
Hay 57, 380, 648. J.
466. Lady J. 561
Haynes 370, 476, 568
Hayward 381
Headley 690
Hearne 478
Hearsey 189
Heath 284, 562. B.
643
- Heathcote 370, 464.
C. T. 477. S. 407,
408. Sir W. 506
Heathfield, Lord, 30
Heber 483
Heblethwayte 187
Heckford 273
Hederick 638
Hedges, Lady, 253
Heer 362
Hellyer 91
Helton 283
Hely 370
Hemming 305
Henderson 404, 635
bis, 618
Henn 479
Henniker 300
——— Lord, 560
Henry II. 253, 484
Hepworth 187, 273
Hereford, Vices, 642
Heron 253, 379, 473
Herve 178
Hervey 466
Hesilridge 474
Hesketh 413. Lady,
187
Hesse, Prs. 370
Hewett 273
Hewitt 461
Hewlett 189
Heylyn 503, 520, 596,
597. P. 212
Heyne 314
Heywood 478, 648
Hick 280
Hicks 186, 377, 644.
Sir W. 410
Higford 99
Higgins, Dr. 334
Highway 477
Hildick 644
Hildyard 176
Hill 570, 644. E. 82.
Sir G. 165. Sir G.
F. 561. S. 283.
T. 640
——— Lord, 502
Hillary 300
Hills 300
Hilton 474
Hinds 368
Hinton 122
Hippisley 546
Hislop 472
Hitchings 378
Hoare 183
Hobbs 620
Hobcraft 477
Hobling 282
Hobson 332
Hockaday 283
Hockin 368
Hodge 379
- Hodgetts 463
Hodgkin 88
Hodgson 278, 571
Hodson 281
Hoffer 523
Hogan 373
Hogg 622
Hohenlohe, Pr. 182
Hokung-ve 461
Holbeche 644
Holbrook 477
Holden 285
Holder 280, 648
Holdich 51
Holding 378
Hole, R. 229
Holford 475
Holkar 364
Holland 478, 643
Holland, L. 258, 263,
267, 353, 354, 356,
359, 360, 482, 547.
Lady 506
Hollis 190. B. 189
Holman 618
Holmes 570. G. 177.
Sir L. 506. W.
A. 142
Holroyd, Just. 176,
634
Holt 560
Homer 468
Honeywood 605
Hony 465
Hood 280
——— Visc. 608
Hook 561
Hooke 421
Hoole 278
Hooper 175, 625, 627,
628, 629, 631. J..
560, 562. Bp. 411
Hope 68, 170. H.
156. R. 88, 644.
S. 568
Hopkins 303
Hopper 211, 466
Horn 561
Horne, Bp. 609
Horsburg 600
Horsley 177
Horsley, Bp. 54, 132
Horton 202
Hoskyns, Lady, 178
Hoste, Sir W. 466
Hottinger 170
Houblon 300
Houston, R. 177. Sir
W. 464
Howard, B. 285. J.
512. hon. Mrs. 543
——— L. of Effing-
ham 674,
——— de Walden,
L. 87

Howe

- Howe 405. J. 473
— Ld. 280 bis
Howell 427
Howell 410. C. 187
Howlett 493
Howley, Bp. 270
Hoy 548
Huddart 635
Hudson 224, 376
Hue 540
Hugh 645
Hughes, Dr. 58. J.
G. 186. O. 396
Hugonin 475
Huish 417
Huill 274
Hulse, Sir C. 506
Humbert 563
Humfrey 466
Humphries 227
Hungerford, J. 186
Hunlock 82
Hunt, C. H. 380. H.
257, 355, 627, 628,
629, 634. J. 90,
647. T. 273
Hunter 644. B. 280.
E. 370. Jr 420. R.
562. W. 467, 568
Huntingfield, L. 82
Huntley 635
Hurst 377, 549
Husey 492
Huskisson 261, 262,
264, 356, 449
Hutchins 274
Hutchinson 88
Hutton 477
Hutton 88, 189, 203.
C. 621. Mrs. 285,
648
Hymphrys, S. 81
Hyndford, E. 382
- Jack 430
Jackson 283. M. F.
284. W. 376
Jacob 623
Jacomb 93
James 223. J. 321,
644. P. 182. T.
367
James I. 431
James I. of Scotland,
343
Jamieson 60, 529.
— Sir J. 118
Jardine 92
Jarrod 374
Jarvis 643
Jebbison 211, 369.
T. 177
Ibrahim 235
Jeans 476
Jefferies 277
Jeffery 570
- Jefferys 305
Jeffries 509, 511
Jenkins 476, 639, 643
Jenner 90, 413
Jennys 57
Jephson 370
Jersey, E. 170
Jervais 314, 315
Jervis 280, 466
Jervoise 466. Rev.
Sir S. 300, 506
Jessop 185
Jessup 569
Ilchester, E. 31 bis
— C'tess, 274
Ingram 270. J. 81
Innes, Sir W. 285
Joceelyn 370, 381
Joddrell 571
John, H. 177
John III. 117
Johns 91
Johnson 471. J. 280.
J. M. ii. P. 465.
Dr. 456, 553. T.
642. W. 404, 623
Johnston, Dr. 102.
Gen. 281. Ly. 281.
J. 346. J. F. 281.
W. 281
Johnstone 223. A.
274. Dr. 567. L.
639. R. B. 370
Jones 476, 574, 641,
643. Dean 227.
A. M. 82. E. 284.
G. 627. I. 282, 518,
610. J. 177, 229,
476, 635, 640. J.
H. 184. J. J. 472.
R. 177, 635, 643.
Sir R. 273. T. 282,
369. Sir W. 467
Jonson 414
Jopp 304
Jortin, Dr. 205, 375,
483, 592
Irby 273
Ironside 476
Irvine 476
Irvine 82, 638. A. 182
Isaac 282, 577, 579
Isaham 573
Jubb 321
Jung-Stilling 476
Juxon 378
- Kaye 644
Keane 615
Keane, Lady 608
Keate 511
Keating 477
Keck 264
Keeff 493
Keele 274
Keen 175
- Keighley 638
Keith, L. 506
Kelk 572
Kelley 282
Kelly 369, 375
Kemble 539
Kempe 378
Kempensfelt 511
Kempthorne 374
Kendall 635
Kenmare, E. 569
Kennaway 25
Kennicott 229
Kenny 465 bis
Kent 567. T. 569.
T. W. 572
— Duke of, 141
Kerby 374
Kilderbee 273
Kilvington 380
Kimpton 370, 569
King, B. 185. E.
* 178. F. 281. H.
177. R. 377. S.
90. Lady D. 648
— Lord 170
Kingdon 647
Kingsmill 506
Kingston 579
— Lady 506
Kinnoul, E. 647
Kintore, F. 635.
Kirke 277
Kirkpatrick 640
Kirwan 28
Klaproth 91
Kleber 558
Knapp 81. H. R.
378, 648
Knatchbull, Sir E.
359, 548
Knevet 316
Knibb 91
Knight 274
Knightley 176, 286
Knowles 280
Knowlvis 571
Knox 282, 284
Korb 279
Kortwright 300
Kyffin 182
- Lacon 476
Lacy 362, 458, 557
Lafitte 68, 170
Laing 182
Lainy 370
Lakamal 617
Lake 569. Lady 369
L'Allemand 617
Lamb 354, 452. W.
164, 549. Hon.
Mr. 258
Lambe 356, 554.
hon. Mr. 163. Dr.
420. S. 178
Lambert 642
Lambton 455. Ly 211
Lancaster 77
Land 185. T. 637
Lane 477. J. 397
Langdale 178
Langford 285, 376,
475
Langham 129
Langhorne 644
Langley 475. R. 184
Langton 644
Lansdowne, M. 149,
170, 275
L'Archer 371
Lardner 136
Las Cases 171
Lascelles, L. 258,
260, 264, 275, 454,
550
Lateward 570
Lavalette 171
Laud, Abp. 99, 313
Lauderdale, E. 359
Lavington, L. 372
Laurence ii. 518
Law 356, 397
Law. Bp. 338, 548
Laws 560
Lawley 562
Lawrence 209
Lawson 118, 150,
268
Lax 187
Laxden 185
Laycock 189
Layton 274, 478
Lazarus 375
Leach 571, 599
Leaf 305
Leatham 478
Leatt 643
Leclerc 90
Le Coq 623
Lecor 75
Lee, J. 178, 280. W.
504. Dr. 369
Leeds, Lady 417
Leeke 370
Lees, C. 82. W. E.
82. Lady H. 82,
O. 82
Leeson 274
Lefanu 640
Leleuvre 69
Legge 465
Leigh 436. J. 274
Leighton 177
Leith 640
Leitrim, C'tess 571
Le Keux 50, 332
Le Merchant 623
Lemon 379
Lennard 300
Leopoldine, Arch-
duchess. 558

- Lepaux** 548
Leron 377
Lescher 281
Leslie, Lady A. 189.
 Lady J. 608
Lethbridge 26, 370
Lethieullier 303
Lett 176
Lettsom, E. 141. P.
 144. Dr. 305, 309
Levi 474
Levinge 562
Lewer 646
Lewin 118
Lewis 643, 644. C.A.
 186. C. H. 282.
 F. 264, 356, 451.
 H. P. 348. J. 332,
 569. M.A. 568. T.
 93, 645. W. 572.
 Dr. 185
Leyden 498
Lichfield, E. 504
Liddel 211
Lidiard 571
Light 235
Lighton 178. Sir. T.
 474. Lady 570
Lille 370
Lillier, Bar. de, 642
Limerick, E. 646
Lunacre 426
Lindsell, Bp. 212
Lippincott 176
Lipsius 5
Lisburne, E. 26
Lisle 509, 511 *bus.* Sir
 G. 303
Lister 374
Liston 595
Little 76, 286, 376
Littleton 449, 561.
 E. 452, 549. E. J. 674
Liverpool, E. m. 262,
 258, 353, 359, 450,
 456, 550
Livingston 430, 595
Lloyd 643. A. S.
 477. C. 569. G.
 176. J. 273. V.
 574. W. 76. hon.
 Mrs. 186
 — Bp. 227
Locher 22, 23
Locke 303, 586
Lockhart 261, 264,
 322, 356, 359, 455,
 549, 618. Gen. 224.
 E.E. 568. F. 90. G.
 196. J. 92
Lockwood 466
Lofft 157
Loftus 476
Lomax 283
Lombe 571
Long 377
Longcroft 377
Longford, E. 178
Longman 207, 208,
 614
Longlands 639
Longuet 377
Lonsdale 315. C. 186
Lopes 26
Losh 185
Lothian, Marq. 465
Love 186, 413. E.M.
 177
Lovelace 466
Lovett 561
Lovibond 182
Louis XIV. 92
Louis XVI. 279
Louis XVIII. 69
Louth, E. 608
Low 82
Lowe 639. Sir H. 170,
 267, 361. W. 378
Lowman 399
Lowndes 189
Lowth, Bp. 59
Lowther 635. Ly. A.
 176. hon. C. 562.
 Sir J. 471
Lucas, Sir C. 303
Luck 569
Ludlow 561, 608
Lugar 375
Lukas, F. 623
Lumley 369
Lunsdaine 477
Lunsden 376
Lungley 368
Luscombe 282, 378,
 643
Lushington 461, 551
Luson 635
Lutnia 245
Luttrell 475, 549
Lygon, Lady G. 178
Lyhart, Bp. 48
Lynd 571
Lynn 571
Lyon 567, 641
Lysons 410, 414
Lytleton 356, 551
 — Lord, 57
 — Ly. S. 369
Macadam 639
Macartney M. 461
Macarty, Lady, 281
Macaulay 442
MacBain 284
Macclesfield, E. 369
McCrie 297
Macdonald, Marsh.
 70. Gen. 466. Capt.
 379. R. 177, 476,
 646
Macdonell 177
McDouall 177
Macdougall 283, 466
Macfarlane 273, 376
McGregor 178, 369.
 Lady, 369
McIntosh, Ly. 284
Mackenzie 50. F. 501
Mackerron 71
Mackett 473
Mackie 526
Mackintosh 570
McLeah 635
Macleod 177, 572
Mac Mahon 562
McMillan 379
McMiller, F. 177
Macomb 230
Maconochie 275, 356
Macpherson 16, 334
Macquarrie 75, 117,
 118, 365, 462
Macqueen 641
Maddocks 477
Magill 283
Magnay 369
Mauwaring 186
Maitland 266, 509.
 Sir T. 552
Malcolm 401
Maling 567
Mallack 492
Mallison 376
Mallory 362
Malmesbury, E. 503
Malone 34
Malthus 494
Manby 268, 348, 376
Mandevill 493
Manley 573
Manners 635
Manning 262, 395,
 396
Mansel 273
Mansfield 378, 476
Mansfield, E. 239,
 334, 462
Mant 184, 483
March, B. 370
Maria Louisa, Ex-
 Emp. 69, 70, 362
Marino 462
Markham 177, 565
 — Abp. 57
Markland 570
Marlborough, D.
 175, 674
 — Duchess, 343
Marquis 282
Martrable 360
Marryatt 262, 456
Marsack 282
Marsden 75, 443.
Marsh 473, 561
 — Bp. 550
Marshall 173, 377.
 H. 377. S. 303
Marston 280, 642
Martene 117
Martin 19, 80, 282
Martines 619
Martyn 227, 344, 635
Mason 91. Dr. 560.
 G. 177. J. 88, 645.
 Maj. 367. M. 414
Massarene, V. 348,
 608
Massie 283, 369
Massingberd 381
Massy 90, 274, 639
Masters, Lady, 471
Matcham 369
Mather 178
Mathew 551
Mathias 176, 565
Matson 643
Matthæ 155
Maude 474. hon. J.
 A. 364
Mauld 612
Mausell 81
Maurice 614
Maurice, Pr. 604
Maury, Card. 569,
 648
Maxwell 475. Col.
 370. Capt. 267,
 364, 461
May 572
Maynard, V. 300
Mayo 561, 644
Mayow 90
Maziere 274
Meade 178
Mears 273, 561
Mecklenburgh, D.
 370
Mecklethwayte 375
Medley 188
Medwin 89
Meehan 118
Melmoth 593
Melville, Hon. Mrs.
 82
Mendip, L. 180
Menzies, Sir N. 370
Merce 646
Merceron 263, 454
Meredith 645
Merlott 381
Meymott 80
Michaelsen 478
Middleton 89, 282,
 568
Milbank 562
Milbanke, Sir R. 211
Mildmay 465. Sir
 F. 300, 562
Miles 568, 635. P. J.
 176
Mill 506
Miller 643. A. 182.
 J. 640. R. 466.
 Sir T. 506, 644
 Miller

- Miller, Lady 92
 Milles 378. Dr. 58
 Millgroves 172
 Millington 643
 Millner 379
 Mills 370 635, 646
 Milman 368, 370
 Milne, Sir D. 257
 Milner, Dr. J. 277.
 J. 609. Dr. T. 277.
 Sir W. M. 176
 Milton 123
 —— V'ress 465
 —— L. 258, 262,
 455, 457, 554
 Milward 274
 Mingay 186
 Minshull 641
 Minto, Lord 471
 Mirehouse 369
 Mitchell, Col. 473.
 B. O. 280. C. M.
 562. J. 465
 Mitford 511
 Mocatta 569
 Moigne 503
 Molesworth 369
 Monck 550
 Moncrieffe 282
 Money 184 376
 Monmouth, D. 277
 Monro 371
 Monroe 82, 267 364
 Montagu, C. 466. E.
 284, 403
 —— Lord 21
 —— Duke 24,
 201, 202
 Montague, Col. 80.
 M. 546
 Montaigne 291
 Montfaucon 423, 424
 Montgeias 266
 Montgomery 466.
 Lady 369
 Monthoin 267
 Montmorency, D.
 379
 Montolien 178, 570
 Montrichard, M. 17
 Montucci 195
 Moody 648
 Moon 184
 Moore 91. Maj.-gen.
 274. C. 452. D
 433, 463. J. 184,
 640. Sir J. 253,
 424, 502. M. 82.
 P. 262, 642 S. 672.
 T. 185
 Morant 517
 Mordaunt 548
 More 569. H. 414
 Moreland 176
 Morer 202
 Moresby 463
- Moreville 604
 Morgan, B. 186 * E.
 283, 380. J. 282,
 284. L. J. 374, 378.
 M M. 370. R. 177.
 T. 561
 Morillo 462
 Morley 414
 —— E 348
 Morpeth, L. 261, 275
 Morris 282. E. 176.
 S. 178
 Morrish 183
 Morrison 540
 Morse 177
 Mortimer 90
 Mortlock 472, 475
 —— Lady, 82
 Morton 368
 Moss 92, 442
 Mountain 562
 Mountaine 422
 Mount-Edgecumbe,
 E. 26
 Moysey 561
 Moyth 227
 Mackmurdo 94
 Muller 178
 Munnings 92
 Mundv 185
 Murat 466, 522
 Murphy 435
 Murray, Lv. E. 369.
 Sir G. 170 H. 156,
 321. hon. R. 475
 —— Lord J. 79,
 162, 163
 —— Lady S. 369
 Musgrave, J. 410.
 Sir P. 176. P. 320
 Musgrove 200
 Mytton 370
- Nadaillac, M. 562
 Nanteuil 443
 Napier 273, 571
 Narborough 157
 Nares 371. Dr. 181
 Nash 39, 506
 Nasmyth 91
 Nassau 571
 Naylor 644
 Neale 282, 443. Sir
 H. 506
 Neate 183
 Neave, T. 431, 432.
 Sir T. 300
 Neaves 284
 Nelson 282, 643. J.
 182. R. 329
 —— L. 280, 440
 —— E. 560
 Nepaul, Rajah, 617
 Nepean 465
 Nesbitt 375
- Neville, hon. C. 562
 —— Lady C. 273
 —— L. 210, 211
 Nevinnson 572, 648
 Nevison 87
 Newall 475
 Newbery 347, 570
 Newcastle, D. 253
 —— Duchess, 465
 Newcomen 303, 563
 Newport, Sir J. 549.
 551
 Newton 374
 —— Sir L. 123, 399,
 444. W. 370
 Ney 363
 Nicholas 443
 —— Gr. D. 172
 Nicholl, Sir J. 252,
 553
 Nicholls 178 * L. 370.
 Nichols 188 E S 370.
 J. 87, 91, 113, 120.
 242, 393, 436, 622,
 641. M. 285
 Nicholson 600. J
 P. 472
 Nightingale 376, 472
 Nind 566
 Nisbet 382
 Nix, Bp. 49
 Noble 379, 380, 646
 Noel, hon. C N 562
 H. 186 hon W M
 562. hon. Mrs. 465
 Noleken, B'ness, 602
 Nollekens 512
 Nouth, J. M. 177
 Norcott 273
 Norden 234, 235
 Norfolk, D'chess, 100
 —— D 272
 Norman 283
 Norris 182, 184
 North, F 181
 —— L. 181, 276
 Northall 240
 Northampton, E 602
 Northcote, Sir S. H
 26
 Northumberland, D.
 275
 Norton 370
 Norway 642
 Nottingham, E. 128
 Nugent 378
 Num 562
 Nuttall 473
- Oakes 262, 466
 Oakley 188
 O'Brien 90. Ly. E.
 465, 477
 O'Callaghan 378
 Ochterlony 258
- O'Connor 476, 627
 Oddy 569
 O'Donel 562
 Offer 206
 Ogilvy 284
 Oglander, Sir W. 31,
 176, 506
 O'Hara 370
 Oldham 283, 573
 Oliver 265
 Olive 93
 Oliver 313, 566
 Ollivant 368, 448
 Olvelli 457
 O'Neil E. 608
 Onglet 166
 Onslow 454
 Orange, Prs. 265, 273
 —— Pr 557
 Orchard 26
 Ord 178, 605
 Orford, E. 31, 314,
 426
 Orleans, D'chess, 561
 —— D. 70, 170
 Ormerod 157
 Ormond, D. 545
 Orrell 378
 Orrell 405
 Osborne 407
 Oscar, Pince, 171
 Ossory, Bp 550
 O-wale 573
 O'Toole 321
 Otway 94, 172
 Oodnot 69
 Oughterlony 278,
 279, 285
 Oulton 273
 Outram 156
 Owen 390, 393, 674.
 Commodore 458
 Sir A. 91. H. 620
 Oxley 116
- Packard 268
 Packer 465
 Paget, Sir A. 285.
 Hon B 285
 —— L. 501 Lady
 C. 370. Lady H.
 465
 Pain 644
 Paine, T. 595, 596
 Paley 285
 Palke 26
 Palm 523, 558
 Palmer 268. A. 586.
 Sir J. 188. Sir S.
 394, 395. Sir T.*
 473
 Palmerston, V. 359,
 506, 548
 Pannell 562
 Parish 68

- Park 43, 617. Mr. Penny 562
Justice, 176, 404, Penrice 410
560, 634. J. 176 Penruddocke 91.
M. 221. T. 88 483 J. H. 176
Parke 370 Pepsys 379
Parker 378, 478 A. Perceval, Rt. Hon.
466. J. 282. J. T. S. 175, 239, 521.
465. R. T. 176. W. 622
T. L. 563. W. 572 Percy 502, 577
Parkes 105 ——— Bp 48, 317
Parnell, Sir H. 546, ——— E. 466
550 Pereira 466 •
Parr, B. 229. Dr. S. Perkins 638. S. 621
371, 567 Perregaux 170
Parratt 82, 274 Perrin 185
Parris 646 Perring, Sir J. 26,
Parrish 170 519 •
Parry 273, 642 Perrot 370, 377
Parsloe 377 • Perry 466, 497. Dr.
Parsons 367 C. 61, 253. W. 176
Partridge 282 Pery, Lady M. 186
Passenier 492 Peter 466 •
Paterson 274. G 376. Peterborough, E. 511
J. 466. W. S. 635 Petion 618
Patey 274 Petre 562
Patrick 317 ——— Lord 300
Pattinson 643 Petrie 369, 472
Pattison 284 Pett 273
Patton 274 Pettigrew 305, 560
Paul 2. Sir G. O. 410 Pettus 316
Paulet, E. 128 Petty, Sir W. 511
Paulson 573 Phelps 370
Pausey 470 Phelps 562
Pawlett, Cress 300 Phillips 184, 549.
Paxton 635 T. W. 25
Payne 88. R. 186 Phillimore 455
Paynter 273 Phillips 82, 549 *bis*.
Peach 466 B. 572. J. 100.
Peacocke 184 J. W. 360. T. 377 •
Peacopp 475 Philpot 641
Pearce 413 Philpott 644
Pearkes 473 Phipps 178
Pearsall 559 Phipps 178
Pearse 91, 183 Pichegru 523, 558
Pearson 185, 186, Pickering 90 •
315 Pickett 306
Peat 93, 638 Pickwood 466
Pechell 178 Picton 502
Peckitt 313, 482 Piggott, Sir A. 258,
356 356
Peddie, Major 171, Pigott 361
364, 617. J. 370 Pinckney 462
Peel 358, 359, 370, Pincock 91
546 Pitcairn 467
Peele 91 Pitman 285, 466
Pelham, J. C. A. 506 Pitt 612, 612. M. •
Pellegrini 478 264. W. M. 31.
Pemberton 178 Rt. Hon. W. 552,
Rembroke, E. 623 568
Pen 493 Pius VI. 569
Penman 478 Pius VII. 367
Pennant 426, 427 Platoff 616
Pennel 465 Platt 368, 628
Pennines 617 Playfair 173
Pennington 283, Playford 500
639. H. 568. Sir Pleydel 31
J. 187. M. 60 Plowden 506
Pluckneft 282
Pochin 573
Pococke, Sir G. 471
Poeklington 571
Pole, W. W. 74, 358. Sir W. T. 26
—— Card 426 •
Polhill 184
Pollard 93, 111
Pollen 506
Pollington, Vtess, 274
Pollock 90
Polwarth 82
Pombal, M. 455
Poniowski 171
Ponsonby 162, 165, 258, 260, 281, 354,
356 *bis*, 450, 451, 454, 545, 549, 550.
Sir W. 502
Poole 381
Poore, J. 623
—— Bp. 620
Pope 135, 512
Porson 420, 442
Portal 506
Porteous 638
Porteus, Bp 295
Portland, D. 311,
451, 616, 674
Portman 31
Portsmouth, E. 506
Portugal, K. 74. 75
Potts 91, 562
Powell 413, 550
Powell 297, 348, 644.
H. W. 370. M. F. 82. P. 176. R.
375. W. E. 177
Power 187. Sir M. 230
Powis 517
Powlett 561, 569,
643. Lt.-col. H.
• 187. W. P. 506
Powys 635, 644
Poynter 546
Pratt 368
Prendergast 90, 283
Prescott 475. C. 572.
E. 88. J. 189.
Lady 273
Preston 165. J. 280.
L. A. 178. R. F. 569. T. 175, 355,
560, 625, 627. Hon.
Mrs. 608
Prettyman 635, 643
Prevost 83, 85
Priaux 623
Price 313, 476, 608,
622, 648. Col. 367.
Rev. Mr. 378, 410.
D. 282. E. M. 397.
J. 369, 561. J. T. 281. L. 370. M.
280 R. 176. Lady
S. 381. W. 382
Priehard 279, 569
Prickett 570
Pridden 466
Priestley 547, 548
Prince 466
Prince Regent 83,
423, 309, 559, 624
Pring 85 492, 493
Pringle 474
Prinne 410
Procter 476
Protheroe 164, 356,
635
Prudde 312
Prudhoe, L. 162
Prussia, K. 509
Pryce 642
Pugh 475
Pulford 476
Pardon 570
Purefoy 643
Purvis 506
Pusey 94
Pye 328. C. 332 *bis*
Pynson 207
Queensberry, Mar-
chioness, 465
Quillinan 178
Quinn 356, 379
Radcliffe, E. S. 177
Radcliffe 332
Radstock, L. 280, 316
Raffles 274
Raine 371, 464
Raleigh 570. Sir W.
30, 426, 509
Ramsay 178, 476
Ramsbottom 368
Ramsden 561, 644
Ranchiffe, L. 356
Rand 82
Randall 345
Ranolph 273
Randon 69, 557
Ranken 370
Rannie 82
Ranton 624
Ratcliffe 177
Raven 500
Ravenshaw 177
Rawlins 284, 642
Rawson 562, 571
Ray 303, 404, 643
Raymond 274
Reay 379
Rebecca 392
Redesdale, L. 410,
483
Redfern

670 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXVII. PART I.

- Redfern** 118
Redman 574
Redwood 478
Reed 473. B. 185
Rees, Dr. 423
Reeve 377, 643
Reeves, J. 253
Reid 549
Reinhold 444
Remington 644
Renata 325
Rennie 482
Renny 635
Renouard 635
Repton 252
Revell 82
Reynolds 643. B. 187. Sir J. 282, 314, 315
Rheinhardt 568
Rhodes 374, 473. W. 477
Ribblesdale, L. 563
Ricardo 562
Riccuete 172
Rice 90, 369, 646 *bus*. A. 185
Rich 112, 427
Richan 638
Richards 378, 639. D. 476. T. 473
——— Ba. 176, 634
Richardson 223. C. 112. M. 475. S. 531
Richie 620
Richmond 283, 374, 378
——— C'tess, 253
Ricketts 379
Riddell, Lady, 572
Rider 92
Ridge 571
Ridley, E.M.A. 185, 378. Sir M. W. 261, 356, 454, 550, 551
Rielle, Count, 380
Rigby 300, 560. W. 176
Rigg 378
Rigley 407
Riley 568
Rio 600
Rioust 361
Rising 282
Rist 573
Ritson 383
Rivers 268, 475. Sir H. 561
——— Lady, 561
——— L. 55, 506
Riversdale, L. 674
Rix 371
Robarts 674
Roberts, B. C. 377, G 562. W. 89, 184. Sir W. 176
Robertson, A. 91. R. 377. Dr. 92, 197
Robbins 472
Robinson 202, 264, 370. B. 635. C. 377. F 182, 258. Sir F.P. 230. hon. F. 360 *bus*. Sir G. 201. J. 288, 645. J. B. 635. M. 89, 488. R. 376. T. 225. W. 476. Sir W. 224
Roche, Sir P. R. 177
Roche Jaquelin 458
Rochester, Bp. 607
Rochon 638
Rodgers 177
Rodick 476
Rodrick 381
Roe 308, 570
Roffe 332
Rogers 561. C. 475. E. 187. H. n. 442. *Sir J. L. 25
Roland 177
Roler 465
Rolle 284
Rolle, L. 25
Rollo, Lady M. 474
Romer 274
Romilly, Sir S. 261, 271, 275, 354, 356 *bus*, 550, 551, 554, 599
Romney 252
Romney, E. 308, 368
Rooke 274
Rose, rt hon.G. 258, 264, 506, 549. J. 89.
Rev. Dr. 497
Ross 73, 369, 639. H. 375. M. 94
Rosslewn 178
Rosslyn, E. 357, 449
——— L.Chanc. 371
Rothcs, E. 163
——— C'tess, 369, 476
Rothschild 457
Rothwell 639
Rous 176
Rowcliffe 378
Rowe 183, 476
Rowland 227
Rowlands 472
Rowlandson 252
Rowles 374
Rundell 272
Rudd 188
Rudge, B. 181. J. 136, 181, 322
Rupert, Pr. 411, 412
Rush 395
Rushworth 506
Ruspini 642
Russ 644
Russel, M. 211
Russell, J. 280. L. 274. W. 177. Dr. 142, 143
——— Lord, 356
——— Lady C. 180
Rutland, D. 314
Rutter 185
Rycaut, Sir P. 245
Ryder 239, 274
——— Bp. 535
Ryland 247
Rysbrach 512
St. Barbe 511
St. Clair 370, 466
St. David's, Bp. 400
Saint-Foix 426
St. George 19. Chev. 195
St. John 123
——— L. 164, 359, 449
St. Vincent, E. 280
——— *bus*, 605
Salisbury, Bp. 435
——— E. 343
Salmon 173
Salt 571. J. S. 495
Salte 187
Saltmarsh 562
Salvin 211
Samuel 379
Sancroft, Abp. 212
Sanderson 645. T. 186
Sandilands 92
Sandry, Lady, 89
Sands 332
Sandys 374. Ly. 465.
***Sir E. B.** 410
San. Martin 619
Santini 267, 363, 459, 558
Sapte 182
Savage 292, 414
Savary 74, 558
Savidge 569
Savile 369
Saville 377
Saumarez, Sir J. 622, 623. Sir T. 622
Sauzders 92, 156, 571
Saunderson 465
Saune 377
Savory 562
Saxe-Coburg, D. 82
——— Pr. 642
Saxe-Heildburghausen, Pr. 466
Say 280
Sayer, Dr. 56
Sayers 397
Scarborough, E. 211
Seachard 374
Schmirke 646
Schnebbelie 247
Schoefer 155
Schomberg 635
Schwarskopt 646
Scott, Dr. 561. C. 31. C W. 562. H. 465. J. 351, 645. M. 184. R. 471. T. 285. W. 212, 349, 471. Sir W. 455. W. B. 644
Scriven 94
Scroop, L. 509
Seudamore 605
Seagrave 408
Seale 466
Seares 473
Secker, Abp. 212
Selden 114
Selle 185
Selkirk, C'tess, 273
——— L. 172
Serces 444
Serjeant 172
Serle 381
Serre 68
Seward, W. 425
Sewell, J. 434
Seyer 605
Seymour 560
——— Ld. H. 506
——— Ld. R. 549
Shaltesbury, E. 31
Shannon, C'tess, 273, 369
Shapland, J. 177
Sharp 186, 358. M. W. 91
Sharpe, C P. 252. J. 561. T. B. 569
Shaw 5, 103, 196, 293. C 274. J. 188. Sir J. T. 264, 356, 455, 549; 627, 628, 631
Sheaffe, Lady, 82
Sheffield, Sir R. 176
Shelburne, L. 499
Shelly 184
Shepherd 274
Shepherd, J. 401. Sir S. 258, 354, 357, 465, 625
Sheppard 410 *bus*
Sherard, Ly. E. 562
——— Ly. L. 94
Sherborne, L. 410
Sheridan 370. R. B. 344
Sherlock, Dr. T. 396
Sherwill 370
Sherwood 271
Shield 465
Shields 275
Shipley,

- Shipley, Bp. 512
 Short 570. Dr. 333
 Shrubbs 635
 Sibbald 186
 Sibley 203
 Sibly 335
 Sibthorp 561
 Sidmouth, V. 162,
 164, 257 *bis*, 263,
 353, 354, 355, 437,
 449, 450, 483, 547,
 548
 Simcoe 26
 Siminon 184
 Simmons 628
 Simpson 82, 465
 Sims 424
 Sinclair 92, 178
 Singer 641
 Skeffington 608
 Skelton 381
 Skene 285
 Skinner, Bp. 430
 Skypp 99
 Skyring 635
 Slaney 568
 Slater 465, 474
 Slatter 569
 Slee 186
 Sleech 229
 Sloane 506. Lady G.
 465
 Smales 573
 Small 635 *bis*
 Smeaton 30
 Smelt 466
 Smirke 624
 Smith 455, 492, 635,
 643. Capt. 281.
 Dr. 185. Col. 168.
 Prof. 71, 72. E.
 280, 349. F. 476.
 G. 381. G. S. 273.
 H. 379. J. 300,
 377, 549, 568, 621.
 J. C. 442. J. J.
 452. J. T. 401.
 J. W. 560. Sir J. W.
 31. L. 177, 185.
 M. 274. R. T. 473.
 S. 375. W. 177,
 356, 368, 389, 455,
 560, 605. Sir W.
 300. W. R. 332
 Smyth 561. A. 563.
 C. 562. E. 563.
 J. 493. T. 563.
 W. 563
 Sneyd 562, 637
 Soane 369
 Solano 619
 Solomon 335
 Somerset 370. Capt.
 471
 ——— Lord 617.
 Lord C. 171, 172.
 Lady F. 561. Lord
 G. 411
 Somerville 195, 283
 Soudes, Lord 203
 Sotheby 87, 190, 436,
 613, 614
 Southbrook 477
 Southcott 139
 Southey 511
 Southey 368, 414,
 548
 Spark 466
 Speaker 76
 Speare 273
 Spencer, Adj. 223.
 H. F. 641. J. 181.
 Sir J. 608
 ——— Earl 61
 ——— Lord C. 179
 Lord R. 179
 Spenser 99
 ——— Bp. 48, 303
 Spicer 274, 641
 Spilman 426
 Spofforth 89
 Spooner 273
 Spread 466
 Spry 475
 Spurzheim 335, 336
 Squire 476
 Staepoole 473
 Stafford 633
 ——— M. 270
 Stanhope, Lady 496
 ——— E. 252
 Stanley 512, 605
 Hon. J. 379
 ——— L. 261, 264
 ——— Lady 639
 Stanton, Sir J. de,
 493
 Stapylton, Sir M. 91
 Star 375
 Starkey 560
 Statton 646
 Staveley 178
 Stebbing 571
 Stedman 647
 Steede 375
 Steele 282. B. 561.
 H. 82. J. P. 274
 Stevens, G. 442, 498
 Stenson 407
 Stephens 274 *bis*
 Stephenson 202. J.
 185
 Stepinay 444
 Sterne 375
 Stevens 380. W. 404
 Stevenson 182
 Stewart, C. E. 178.
 Sir C. 456. Hon.
 E. 279. Lady K.
 561. Lady P. 180
 ——— Lord 460
 Stillingfleet 123
 Stirke 474
 Stock, J. 432
 Stockton 77
 Stofflet 558
 Stolkner 635
 Stona 185
 Stonard 477
 Stone 368, 643. B. M.
 573. T. 377. W.
 176
 Stoney 90, 186
 Stonhewer 296
 Stopford 561. R. B.
 201, 202. Lady
 465
 Stothard 424
 Stott 465
 Stourton 209
 Stracey 377
 Strain 148
 Strangeways 561
 Strangford, L. 456,
 561
 Strasbourg 477
 Strathmore, E. 211
bis
 Stratton 570
 Streatfield 188
 Street 369, 381
 Stretton 283. 476
 Stringer 476
 Strode 91, 282. J. C.
 176
 Strong 93, 273
 Strutt 608, 613. J.
 300. S. 473
 Strype 303
 Stuart, G. 648. J. L.
 172. Lady 273
 Stubbs 463
 Stukeley 303, 471
 Sturt 31 *bis*
 Style 463
 Suckling 49
 Sullivan 406
 Summerfield 377
 Sumner 263
 Sunderland, Lady
 343
 Surrey, E. 435
 Sussex, D. 353, 450,
 559, 560
 Sutchffe 572
 Suter 377
 Sutherland 471, 610
 Suttie, Lady 641
 Sutton 579. R. 313.
 Rt Hon. C. M. 561.
 G. 187. M. 275,
 454. Adm. 644
 ——— Abp. 623
 Swain 379
 Swan 305
 Swann 549
 Swayne 620
 Sweden, Cr. Pr. 171
 Sweeper 209
 Sweetenham 466
 Swete 26
 Swift, Dean 58, 254,
 413, 428, 529. M.
 473
 Sydenham 455
 Sykes 569
 Symmons, Dr. C. 612
 Symonds 377. J. 185.
 R. 568
 Tailer 477
 Talbot, C. 403
 ——— L. Chan. 413
 Talleyrand 362
 Talma 361, 458
 Tame 409
 Tancred 92
 Tanner 396, 573
 Tapps 506
 Tate, 182
 Tavel 273
 Tawke 473
 Taylor, W. 475
 Taylor 50, 423, 462,
 496. Hon. Miss
 466. Commodore
 464. A. 468. B.
 376. C. W. 82.
 F. 568. F. M. 561.
 G. 177. H. 81. J.
 176. J. W. 369.
 M. A. 356. W.
 280, 379. W. D.
 332
 Teal 473
 Teed 281
 Tegart 382, 473
 Teissier 182
 Tekell 184, 496
 Temple, Sir W. 129
 Tennant 379
 Terrot 60
 Tew 377
 Thackeray 467
 Theresa, Archduch.
 363
 Theron 178
 Thiballier 635
 Thibaudeau 171
 Thirby, Bp. 317, 393
 Thistlethwaite 186
 Thistlewood 560,
 625, 626, 627, 628,
 629
 Thomas 182, 569.
 C. L. 185. E. A.
 274. G. 374. H. L.
 274. J. 78, 91,
 465. J. G. 370.
 M. E. 472. R. 176
 Thomson, J. 253
 Thomond, M. 314
 Thompson 465. Dr.
 143. A. 382. C.
 184.

672 INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXVII. PART I.

184. E. 381. F.F. 379. G. 223. Sir R. 176 W 477
 Thomson 282. Bar. 176, 382. A 571.
 E. 187 J 512
 S. B. 478 T 570
 Thornburn 642
 Thorne 377
 Thornhill 90, 466
 Thornton 92, 549
 J. 312, 466 S 187
 Thornycroft 182
 Thorold 465
 Thorp 466
 Thorpe 187
 Thoys 178
 Throckmorton 209
 Thurlow, L. 132, 382
 Thwaites 379
 Tibbitts 203, 466
 Tiebhorne 509
 Tierney 165, 259,
 261, 356, 358, 454,
 457, 545, 549, 551,
 554
 Tillstone 570
 Timbrell 285, 466
 Timmis 378
 Tingcombe 643
 Tinney 246
 Titchborne 506
 Todd 99
 Toldervy 643
 Toledo 75
 Tolstoy, Count, 90
 Tolworthy 642
 Tomkins 267
 Tomline, Bp. 592
 Tomlins 269
 Tomlinson 282, 442,
 471
 Tompson 374
 Tong 274
 Toone 82
 Toring 375
 Tothall 642
 Tottenham 273, 476
 Tovey 82
 Tournay 369
 Toussaint 523
 Towers 82, 300
 Townend 377
 Townley 369. J. 184
 Townsend, C. 476.
 R. 477
 Townshend, C.F. 379
 ———— Ly. A. F.
 280
 ———— Ld. 459
 Towry 285
 Tracy 410
 Trafford 466
 Travers 90
 Tremayne 261
 Trenchard 31
 Trevathick 185
 Trevelyan 465
 Treweek 177
 Trimleston, Ly. 608
 Tripbook 207
 Trodd 185
 Trollope, Lady, 465
 Trowbridge, Ly. 82
 Tuchet, hon. Mrs.
 561
 Tucker 280, 281. Sir
 E. 370
 Tuckey 71, 72, 90,
 267
 Tudor 71, 72
 Tuffnell 300
 Tulk 178, 628
 Turner 222, 379. Sir
 C 563. J. 377, 542.
 M. 274. W. H. 465
 Turnor 177
 Turnour 465
 Turton 379
 Turville 466
 Tweedale, Marc. 274
 Twigg 473
 Tyrell 474
 Tyrrel, Sir H. 509. Sir
 J. 300
 Tyrwhitt, Sir T. 286
 Tyssen 177
 Valentine 177
 Valletort, L. 162
 Vanaken 112
 Vanbrugh, Sir J. 8
 Vander Mandert 209
 Vane, Lady A. 562
 ———— Sir H. 431
 Van Linge 313
 Vanneck 466
 Vansittart 163, 260
 bis, 262, 274, 356
 bis, 369 bis, 449,
 450, 451, 452 ter,
 454, 545, 548, 549
 bis, 550, 551, 563
 Varley 478
 Vaughan, T. 561.
 Sir J. 574
 Vaughton 644
 Vawdry 176, 273
 Veale 177
 Vereker, r. b. C. 563
 Verney, hon. H. 176
 Verpon 280, 373
 Vesey 442
 Viggary 173
 ———— il 82
 ———— tt 381
 ———— lliers 465
 Vincent 274
 Viney 91, 640. J.
 177
 Vivian 571
 Underwood 376
 Uniacke 499
 Voelkel 646
 Volweiler 491
 Von Bothemer 642
 Von Bruenneck 638
 Von Capellan 71
 Von Rosenfield 266
 Von Schkopp 642
 Von Voght, Bar. 364
 Voss 344
 Vowles 279
 Urbani 646
 Urdaneta 172
 Urquijo 477
 Uxbridge, Countess
 284, 444
 Vyse 273
 Waddington 562
 Wade 466
 Waiblinger 187
 Wake 378
 Wakefield 225 bis.
 G. 149
 Walcott, Lady 284
 Waldegrave, E. 300
 Wales 172
 ———— Prs. 171, 460
 Waleston 274
 Walford 300
 Walker 644, 647. E.
 282, 635. Sir G. T.
 273. J. 188, 189,
 375, 643. S. 92.
 S.E. 279. T. 187.
 W. ii. 177, 553,
 380. W. H. 274
 Wall, Capt. 367. J.
 382, 474
 Wallace, E. 274. S.
 285
 Waller 224. Sir-W.
 300, 411, 509
 Wallinger 300
 Wallis, F. 375. V.
 570
 Wallscourt, Baron
 608
 Walpole, Lady H.
 466
 Walsh 368, 622. M.
 225
 Walston 93
 Waltham, Lady 300
 Walton 303
 Wangenheim 558
 Wapshare 369
 Warbeck 509
 Warburton, J. 492
 ———— Bp. 56,
 253, 400, 498
 Ward 273, 551, 553,
 566. A. C. 282.
 C. 473. F. 82. J.
 380. R. 360 bis.
 U. C. 608. W. 449.
 W. H. 639
 Warde, C. 274
 Warden 82
 Wardlow 82
 Warner 285, 641.
 R. 177
 Warre 356
 Warren 123, 464. M.
 285
 Warrender, Sir G.
 262
 Warton 511, 512,
 612, 613. Dr. 483.
 T. 4, 99, 311, 314,
 315
 Warwick, C'tess 349
 ———— E. 272
 Wasey 285
 Washbourn 186
 Washington 595
 Watson 269
 Wathen 476
 Watson 175. J. sen.
 560, 647. jun 626,
 627, 628, 633. A.
 571. C. 274. F.
 177. W. W. 187
 Watts, Lieut. 118.
 Dr. 252, 343, 428.
 J. 475
 Waylen 644
 Waynfleet, Bp. 505
 Webber 80, 546
 Webster 178, 475
 Wedd 93
 Wedderburn 369
 Wedding 368
 Weedon 500
 Weekes 585, 639
 Wegg 89
 Weir 90
 Weld 31
 Welderen, C'tess 87
 Wellesley 674. hon.
 W. P. 300
 ———— Marq 164,
 553. March's 674
 Wellington, D. 70,
 265, 272, 509, 624
 Wells 128, 643
 Wentworth 112, 120,
 186
 West, B. 315 J. 98
 Westall 347, 379
 Westby 562
 Westcombe 300
 Western 300, 549
 Westlake 474
 Westmoreland, L. *
 170
 Weston 284. Sir R.
 426
 Westphal 82
 Wetherell

INDEX to NAMES in VOL. LXXXVII. PART I. 673

- Wetherell 560, 625, 629
 Weyland 494
 Whalley 201, 473, 566
 Wharton, Sir P. 196
 ——— L. 196
 ——— D. 112
 Whateley 463
 Wheatley 376
 Wheeley 382
 Wheeler 34, 36. Sir
 G 212, 511
 Whichcote, Lady S.
 561
 Wish 274
 Whitaker 273, 300.
 G. 279. Dr. T. D
 330, 334, 564
 White 82, 375, 477,
 644, 646 A. 562.
 F. 646. G. H 511.
 H. K. 432. R. S.
 571. S 274. S.
 H 284. W. 92
 Whitear 274
 Whitehead 465
 Whiteley 436, 476
 Whitfield 421, 466
 Whitgift, Abp. 503
 Whitmarsh 562
 Whitmore 370, 571
 Whitox 320
 Whitwell 87
 Whitt, Sir T. 435
 Wickens 380
 Wickham 477
 Wickstead 571
 Wigan 177
 Wigglesworth 92
 Wiggzell 466
 Wilbertforce in 258,
 260, 452, 551
 Wilbraham 172, 558,
 Wilcox 202
 Wild 477
 Wilder 283, 562
 Wilding 644
 Wildman 379
 Wilkes 511
 Wilkins 186, 624
 Wilkinson 274. Dr.
 76. Gen. 84. F.
 465. J. G. 274.
 M. A. 274. R.
 374
 Wilks 279 •
 Willard 568
 Willes 124
 Willford 493
 Willett 31
 Wilhams 629. Rev.
 M. 375, 568 B
 339 D. 416 E.
 L 466 J. C. 92.
 J. 378, 474, 476
 S. J. 391. R. 177,
 171. T 279, 568.
 W. B. 655
 ——— Abp. 213
 Williamson, Sir H.
 211
 Wicheh 477
 Wicks 269, 572 B.
 226 J 148, 282.
 T 393
 Willows, T. 274
 Walls 282
 Wilmot, Sir R. 562
 Wilson 334, 635, 639,
 Dr 109 A 89, 414.
 J 92, 474, 624 R.
 C 274 L. 222, 229.
 W 475.
 ——— Bp 51
 Winchester, M. 509
 Windermere 627
 Windham 573, 554
 Windsor 477
 Wingfield 466
 Winney 367
 Winsland 639
 Winstanley 573. C.
 176
 Winter 442
 Wirttemberg, Prs 466
 ——— K. 70,
 171
 Wise 571
 Witgenstein 363
 Withy 92
 Witts 90
 Wodehouse 378, 635.
 hon. L. 474
 Woodworth 397
 Wolfe 223
 Wollaston 274
 Wood 263, 644. B.
 91 G. 375. Sir
 G 170. H. 92. J.
 125, 473, 645. W.
 643. Lord Mayor
 239, 270, 627, 628.
 Dr. 462. Baron
 176, 634
 Woodbridge 370,
 466
 Woodfall 499
 Woodhouse 378, 568
 Woodley 274
 Woodniffe 244
 Woodward 279, 432
 Woollett 372
 Woolmer 375
 Woolnoth 332
 Woolridge 185
 Wordsworth 340 Dr.
 436
 Workman 81
 Worral 410
 Wrangham 143, 574,
 611
 Wraxall 334
 Wray 61. Sir B. 26,
 489
 Wright 183, 368.
 Capt. 523. Rev.
 Mr 547, 548 P.
 L 300. R. 273.
 T 565
 Wrightson 380
 Wriothesley, L. 512
 Wrottesley 356
 Wuck 366
 Wyatt 184
 Wyett 570
 Wykeham, W. 505,
 511
 Wylls 635
 Wyndham 462
 Wynne 89 C. 164,
 261 *has*, 275, 356.
 W. W. 178
 •
 Ximenes, Marq. 638
 Yallop 475
 Yarburgh 279
 Yark 644
 Yarworth 645
 Yates 370, 562
 Yeatman 31
 Yeo, Sir J. 85, 229
 ——— Lady, 635
 Yerworth 562
 York, C. 252. P. W.
 176
 ——— D 624
 Yorke 520, 546. F.
 A. 568. P. 571
 Youde 643
 Young 615. Dr. 348.
 M 475. S. 381:
 T. 273. W. 82
 Zebulon 283



INDEX TO THE PLATES.

Almwick, View of, 577.
Bayton Segrave, Church and Parsonage, 201.
Burnet, Bp. Monument, 113. — House, at Clerkenwell, 497.
Charles I. Medallion of, 209.
Font, at Litchet Maltravers, 209.
Gem, antique, found at Rumsey, 209.
Hinksey, North, Church and Cross at, 393.
Knox, J. House in which he was born, 297.

London Wall and *St. Giles's*, Cripplegate, 401.
Magdalen College Tower, Oxford, 9.
Mosaic at Estavaye, 17.
Neild, J. Silhouette of, 305.
St. Giles's Cripplegate, Church, 401.
Seat, antique, found at Evesham, 209.
Shaftesbury, Antiquities discovered at, 209.
Shrewsbury Abbey, Remains of, 105.
Tawstock House, Devon, 489.

CORRECTIONS, &c.

VOLUME LXXXVI. PART II.

P. 468. Did the Baronetage of Owen of Orleton, 1641, expire in the late Sir Arthur Owen?

P. 477. *Hiacinthe Gabrielle*, Marchioness Wellesley, left issue three sons, viz. 1. Richard Wellesley, esq. late M.P. for Yarmouth; 2. Gerald Wellesley, esq. in the East Indies; 3. Henry Wellesley, esq. Her Ladyship had also issue, Anne Wellesley, married June 3, 1806, Sir William Abdy, bart. of Cobham-place, Surrey, which marriage being dissolved, she was united to Lord Charles Bentinck, brother of the Duke of Portland; and *Hiacinthe Wellesley*, married Edward John Littleton, esq. of Teddesley Park, Knight of the Shire for Staffordshire.

P. 510, a. l. 1, for beyond, read behind.

P. 568. Mr. Roberts died at Berry Hill, Bucks, (the seat of Lord Riversdale,) which Mr. R. had for some time occupied.

P. 622, a. l. 27 from the bottom, for Sound R. Norfolk, read Lound R. Suffolk.

P. 630, a. l. 12 from the bottom, for Earl of Lothian, read Marquis of Lothian.

P. 631, b. l. 30, for Dunnett, read Dannett.

P. 633, b. between lines 28 and 29, insert Vol. LXXXV. Part II.

P. 636. No *Earl of Effingham* existed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it should be *Lord Howard of Effingham*.

VOLUME LXXXVII. PART I.

P. 32, b. l. 11 from the bottom, between *Snafesbury* and 1776, insert died.

P. 82, b. l. 11 from the bottom, for *Desbshire*, read *Derbshire*.

P. 91, b. l. 17, for *Lovich*, read *Lo-vick*.

P. 93, b. l. 27, 28, for *Curtins*, read *Custins*.

P. 180. The Duke of Marlborough's eldest daughter, Lady Caroline, married *Henry Viscount Chlden*.

P. 183, a. l. 32, 33, for *Stratford*, read *Strafford*.

P. 186, for *Lady Mary Halton*, read *Dame Mary Halton*.

P. 273, b. l. 38, for *Fland-hall*, read *Boyland-hall*.

P. 280, b. l. 41, for *Sirling*, read *Stirling*.

P. 334, a. l. 39, for 1764, read 1765.

P. 374, b. l. 23 from the bottom, for *Yofforth*, read *Spofforth*.

P. 378, b. l. 18, for *Litchen*, read *Litcham*.

P. 443, b. l. 42, for *King*, read *Ring*.

P. 465, b. l. 17, for *Ballitone*, read *Ballitorg*.

P. 505, b. l. 22, for *Ramsey*, read *Romsey*.

END OF VOL. LXXXVII. PART I.

